EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

HON. ANDREW MAGUIRE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, the problem of unemployment has many facets. It is as complex as it is serious. It will not yield to single, simple solutions.

Our colleague, STANLEY LUNDINE of New York, has broadened the debate and proposed a unque blend of policy tools to stimulate labor, management, and government efforts to enhance both the quantity and the quality of job opportunities. A bill he recently introduced, H.R. 14269, draws from his experience in reversing an economic decline in Jamestown, N.Y. As mayor of Jamestown he worked closely with business and labor leadership on practical approaches to combat economic stagnation and unemployment—with remarkable success.

Congressman LUNDINE's proposals, which I commend to my colleagues, were highlighted in a recent Washington Post column by Hobart Rowen, which I am including for the RECORD:

RESCUE ATTEMPTS FOR THE FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

(By Hobart Rowen)

The Humphrey-Hawkins "full employment" bill, at least as it is now written, appears to be dead for this year. A last-minute rescue operation, managed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash), is under way.

But unless Proxmire, Adams and others do something more than cosmetic to the Humphrey-Hawkins proposal, it's not likely to pass. If it should, it would be vetoed by President Ford.

And as for next year, if Jimmy Carter winds up in the White House, the approach to full employment legislation might be totally different.

Significantly, although the Democratic platform committee endorsed many key sections of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill (without naming it) it refused to go along with "employer of last resort" provisions that have brought widespread criticism from liberals and conservatives alike.

It's hard for me to oppose the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, because I believe not only that full employment is a proper goal for society, but that solving persistent high unemployment in a generally affluent economy is our biggest domestic problem.

But as Carolyn Shaw Bell, professor of economics as Wellesley College (and incidentally, one of Carter's advisers) puts it, setting out a goal of 3 per cent unemployment in four years not only raises hopes unjustifiably, but "puts people on the spot as being in favor of unemployment if they don't support (the Humphrey-Hawkins bill)."

No one can accuse Bell, or Charles Schultze of the Brookings Instituton, or Sar Levitan of George Washington University, or Charles C. Holt of the Urban Institute, or Melville Ulmer of the University of Maryland of being soft on the jobs issue.

Yet, they all find the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, if valid in its goals, deficient in its approach. Ulmer points out, for example, that the legislation doesn't deal with two main problems that can generate severe inflation.

First is the monopoly power of big business and big labor that enables them to raise prices and wages, in good times and recession alike.

To deal with this phenomenon, especially as the government would proceed to pump up the economy under the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, there could be only one answer, as Ulmer suggests: stand-by, mandatory wage-price controls.

Second, in an expanding economy, a shortage of men and women for skilled and professional jobs quickly develops, while there are never enough jobs for all the unskilled and semi-skilled workers who want them, except in super-inflationary booms. It is this last group for whom public payroll jobs are logical. But costly public employment programs, says Ulmer, would unleash a flood of inflationary spending in private business markets.

Ulmer wants a tax increase to finance the net higher cost of public employment on a large scale. That, as he says, would be a "bitter pill," and may not be politically feasible. But the Humphrey-Hawkins bill simply does not address the inflationary impact of the actions that it would set in motion.

The enormous difficulties of the Humphrey-Hawkins proposal as now drafted have led many people in and out of Congress to think of more limited, but perhaps more sharply targeted approaches to the unemployment situation.

About a month ago, I noted in these columns a proposal by Prof. Robert Z. Aliber for the government to "auction off" some of the money that would otherwise be used for unemployment compensation to subsidize jobs in the private sector.

In the past few weeks, variations of this idea have been catching on in Congress.

For example, Rep. Stanley N. Lundine (D-N.Y.), the former mayor of Jamestown, N.Y. (where he ran a labor-management committee operation credited with reversing the economic decline in that area) has an intriguing idea to get specific "demonstration" programs under way as a trial run for the more ambitious Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

Lundine has introduced H.R. 14269, which not only lets states direct unemployment funds to employers who add jobs, but stresses labor-management committee formation and stimulation of new investment techniques.

Lundine, a freshman, notes that even if Humphrey-Hawkins fails to pass this year, the budget likely will carry $50 million "start-up" money, which could easily finance his less ambitious "demonstration" program.

"Too often," Lundine said in an interview, "we go plunging into programs without finding out all the implicatons." That makes sense. But in striving for the practical, Congress shouldn't give up the commitment to the full employment idea that the Humphrey-Hawkins bill has properly stressed. The goal must be kept without raising expectations that can't be fulfilled.

BYRD AMENDMENT MUST BE REPEALED

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks we have seen some encouraging, if not wholly consistent, policy initiatives with regard to Africa. Secretary Kissinger's trips to meet with African leaders and President Ford's expression of commitment to majority rule at least bespeak a more open minded approach to the problems of the newly emerging nations and of our relationship with them.

Unfortunately, ever since the new line was adopted by U.S. strategists, our policy has followed a zig-zag course which appears to be as much a consequence of political considerations within the strife-ridden Republican Party as of attention to some of the sound policy dictums which the administration's own rhetoric ostensibly recognizes.

Last week the United States vetoed the application by Angola for entrance into the United Nations. The following editorial, from WCBS Radio in New York City, points to another discrepancy between administration words and actions. Despite a United Nation's embargo imposed long ago, the United States, as a result of the 1971 Byrd amendment, continues to import chromium from Rhodesia, a nation in which the vast majority remains oppressed by an intransigent few. We can hardly expect our democratic pronouncements to inspire confidence as long as our official stance reflects support of an unpopular regime. The repeal of this amendment is thus long overdue.

I ask my colleagues to give close consideration to the sensible words below:

RHODESIA

For many years now, United States policy in Africa has been about as enlightened and fathomable as Africa's designation as "The Dark Continent". But the pattern of sympathy and support for white-minority governments may at last be changing, as signalled by Secretary of State Kissinger's recent foray there.

The United States—Kissinger boldy proclaimed—would hereafter stand "unequivocally" behind the drive for black-majority rule in the nations of southern Africa. And he pledged that his words would be matched by our deeds.

The "deed" most Africa leaders would most like to see would be the speedy repeal of the 1971 Byrd Amendment which allows the United States to circumvent the United Nations' embargo of Rhodesia by importing chromium from that country.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES noted recently, "Repeal this year will probably depend on whether President Ford in the coming weeks speaks out forcefully to sway Republicans in Congress. How the President acts may depend on how badly he feels he needs the election-year support of Conservatives (who) generally oppose repeal . . . because, they say, it would make the United States too dependent on the Soviet Union for chrome."

Well, Russia isn't the only exporter of chromium. In fact, nearly 75-percent of the world's reserve is in South Africa, a nation in which the United States has a billion-dollar industrial stake and an interest in helping achieve a peaceful solution of racial problems. Add the fact that chromium is recyclable as well as replaceable by plastics—and the prospect of future underseas mining.

So far, President Ford has been quiet as a churchmouse. WCBS has checked—there are

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13 repeal bills languishing in Congress, but no hearings on any of them have been scheduled and there are no plans to report any of them out of committee for vote.

WCBS likes what Senator Jacob Javits—a Republican—had to say on the matter, telling Secretary Kissinger to urge President Ford "to stick to his guns on Africa and not be distracted by political winds. Some things are more important than being elected President of the United States," said Javits, "and this policy is one of them."

So, speak up Mister President. Let your words and deeds reflect the moral—rather than the political—right.

And that's our view. We welcome yours. Write: WCBS Radio, New York, 10019.

NEW YORK COALITION AGAINST S. 1

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a matter of vital importance. The New York Coalition Against S. 1 plans to lobby the Democratic National Convention for a commitment that the defeat of S. 1 will be an issue of the 1976 campaign. The New York Coalition Against S. 1 has asked me to seek the support of my colleagues for their resolution. I commend them for their leadership in stopping S. 1.

I have been speaking out against the repressive nature of S. 1 since it was first introduced. It represents a grave threat to our basic individual rights and civil liberties. A codification of the Federal criminal law is certainly necessary but revisions cannot be made at the expense of the rights of the American people.

In this Bicentennial year, we are commemorating our American democratic tradition. We must instruct the Democratic Party to take part in the Bicentennial and use this opportunity to truly reaffirm the principles of our Nation and the Bill of Rights. The New York Coalition Against S. 1 has drafted a good resolution and I urge you to show your support for it. I take this opportunity to insert the resolution into the RECORD:

S. 1 STATEMENT FROM MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Whereas, there is before the United States Senate, in the Judiciary Committee, Senate Bill One (S. 1), which purports to recodify the United States Criminal Code, but contains numerous provisions which are repressive and dangerous to the basic constitutional rights of all citizens of the country, and

Whereas S. 1 contains many broad and vague provisions concerning government secrecy, accountability of government officials, restrictions on the right to strike or peacefully demonstrate, limitations on freedom of speech, return to capital punishment, and harsh sentencing statutes, and

Whereas attempts by several Senators to amend S. 1 only deal with the most publicized parts of the bill and do nothing to cure its pervasive repressive intent, which is concealed in hundreds of provisions, and

Whereas S. 1 is only the most visible and publicized component of a broad-based move to diminish the Bill of Rights incorporating executive orders, Supreme Court decisions, and many other pieces of legislation, and

Whereas, the Democratic Party prides itself on placing the rights of people ahead of the rights of government,

Therefore, Be it Resolved by the signers of this statement, members of the Congress, addressing the delegates and alternates to the Democratic National Convention and all others running for office on the Democratic ticket in the forthcoming election, that we:

(1) Call upon our candidates for President and Vice-President to raise the issues symbolized by S. 1 in the upcoming campaign,

(2) Urge our candidate for President to promise to veto S. 1 if it is passed in any form after he is elected.

(3) Pledge for ourselves and urge all members of Congress and all candidates for Congress to oppose S. 1 in the Congress and work for its defeat.

DOING SOMETHING ABOUT AIRCRAFT NOISE

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, just recently the chief pilot of Northwest Airlines, Jerry Fredrickson, reminded Northwest pilots in a memo to pay careful attention to noise abatement procedures. As our colleagues are no doubt aware, Northwest has made noise control an integral part of its operation.

I understand from data supplied, not only by Northwest, but from the Boeing Co. and McDonnell-Douglas, that the procedures developed by Northwest for reduced noise, result in fuel conservation annually in excess of $3 million. In addition, we have reliable information that flight safety is enhanced through the use of their noise control procedures.

As a pilot and one long interested in the provision of safe, economic, and environmentally acceptable air transportation, I commend Jerry Fredrickson's memo on aircraft noise reduction to the attention of my colleagues as follows:

[Flight Standards Bulletin No. 7-76]

NORTHWEST AIRLINES, INC.,
May 11, 1976.

To: All Flight Crews.
From: Director—Flying Operations.
Subject: Noise Abatement.

One of the most serious and acute problems facing the Airline and aircraft industry today is noise pollution. It is a year around problem. It is so serious airport proprietors are now defendants in hundreds of millions of dollars worth of lawsuits which threaten to place them under intolerable financial burdens. The building of new airports, the expansion and modernization of existing airports, have been slowed and in some instances completely halted because of environmental concerns on the part of our citizens. Many of these improvements are needed for the efficient operation of our National Air Transportation system. The growth of the entire aviation industry is being impaired and impeded as a result. Curfews are being imposed. Other drastic measures are being processed to alleviate the problem.

Now you can say, many people settled near an airport *after* it was in operation, the manufacturers should build quieter airplanes, our public officials should exercise land use controls to insure that land exposed to high noise levels around airports is put into compatible use. The airlines should buy new and quieter airplanes, etc. On and on it goes. There may be some validity to all of the above statements because no one foresaw the rapid growth of the industry with the advent of the jet airplane. It is agreed that no one group has the authority or funds to solve the whole problem. This also has validity. There is little that you as a pilot can do about land use, the building and sale of new aircraft, the building or modernization of airports. There are hopeful signs, however, that these problems will be solved.

In the mean time there is an elegant and meaningful answer to part of the problem. *You* are the key contributor. We are talking about Northwest Airlines "Quiet EPR" noise abatement takeoff procedure. It has been clearly demonstrated that the procedure produces a significant reduction in noise levels. Our use of reduced flap for landing is also effective in lowering approach noise levels.

The summer season is approaching. Windows will be opened, patios used, conversations carried on out of doors. The purpose of this bulletin is to emphasize again the importance of following our takeoff and landing procedures. The benefits are many; they are:

Reduced noise levels.
Reduced time of exposure to noise.
Fuel is saved.
Engine wear and tear is decreased.

Our early clean up increases safety margins when exposed to turbulence and wind shear.

Your meticulous adherence to procedures will be appreciated by literally millions of people living in the vicinity of our airports. So let's continue to do it right, proper rotation, a precise V_2+10 climb to 1000′ above field elevation, then clean up and set "Quiet EPR" very carefully to the nearest one hundredth of an EPR. The re-application of thrust should be accomplished slowly and smoothly.

Last summer the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency set up and operated an extensive noise monitoring system around the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport. Noise measurements demonstrated lower peak noise levels and significant reduction in the time of exposure for our procedure as compared to the ATA/FAA procedure used by others. The agency will be monitoring aircraft noise again this summer and on a more extensive basis. The same system will be used to monitor noise at Seattle/Tacoma Airport. These two airports are among the most severely noise impacted areas in our nation. In addition recordings will be made south of the SEA/TAC airport at a distance of 3 and 5.2 Nautical miles from brake release. A Seattle firm under contract to NASA will accomplish the monitoring.

Noise calculations and actual airplane noise tests indicate additional relief from noise can be provided by climbing at "Quiet EPR" to 4000 feet above field elevation. The monitoring that will be done at Minneapolis/St. Paul this summer will enable us to make an accurate determination of the results under various conditions in daily operations.

Therefore:

All 727 flights departing the MSP/STP airport during the months of June–July–August shall use "Quiet EPR" to 4000 feet above field elevations.

727 flights departing other airports and all 707, DC10 and 747 departures should continue to use normal NWA "Quiet EPR" to 3000 feet above field elevation.

A FIF will be issued and kept in the 727 section of the Seattle and Minneapolis FIF Book for the months stated. This will serve as a reminder of the procedural change.

We have discussed the change with Mr. Les Case, Mpls/St. Paul Tower Chief and he has agreed to the change and will so advise tower and ATC personnel.

In his remarks to the '76 Inter-Noise Conference held in Washington, D.C., April 5, 1976, the Honorable Russel E. Train, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency had this to say, "It has been clearly demonstrated by Northwest Airlines and its pilots, that we can employ, at the Nations airports, quieter takeoff and landing procedures than those which are used by most airlines."

On May 18, 1976, Northwest Airlines will be the recipient of an Award given by the Acoustical Society of America. The Society recognizes Northwest for commendable public concern, initiative, perserverance and the skill it has demonstrated in developing and practicing its unique noise reducing takeoff procedure. June 10, 1976, N.O.I.S.E. (National Organization to Insure a Sound Controlled Environment) will present Northwest Airlines its annual award at their annual meeting and Noise Symposium to be held in New York.

An airline's procedures are only effective if its pilots adhere to them. It is obvious from the above that you do! It is a pleasure and a privilege to say, "Well done!"

J. T. FREDRICKSON,
Director—Flying Operations.

ON THE POSTAL RATE COMMISSION

HON. DAVID N. HENDERSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Postal Rate Commission issued its recommended decision in the pending postal rate case. I want to say a few words concerning that recommendation, not as to its merits, which are for others to determine in accordance with the Postal Reorganization Act, but in regard to the expedition with which the Commission has acted this year.

The complaint most frequently heard about the postal ratemaking process has been the length of time for the Commission to hear a case and make a recommendation. The first two rate cases took nearly 2 years each to decide. This lengthy hearing process undoubtedly contributed to the unrest in Congress regarding postal ratemaking, and helped lead some critics to advocate the abolition of the Commission. The criticism, in my opinion, has not been entirely justified. Any lawyer reasonably familiar with administrative law knows that the Administrative Procedure Act requires judicious and time consuming adjudication. To expect any regulatory commission—particularly a brand new regulatory commission—to act quickly is to expect more than is reasonable or fair.

In this case, however, the Commission under the dedicated and conscientious leadership of its chairman, Clyde DuPont, has come as close to a procedural miracle as any agency could.

When Chairman DuPont announced the time table for the current rate case last year, I doubt that anyone—perhaps including Chairman DuPont—believed that the timetable could be met; but it has. Ten months ago, Chairman DuPont said the case would be decided in 10 months, and he was right. I am sure that he, his staff, and the other participants in the case have had more than their share of very hard work this year.

To Chairman DuPont, his fellow Commissioners, the Commission's staff, officers of the Postal Service, and the mail users and advocates who participated, all of whom cooperated to a maximum degree, I extend congratulations for a job well done. Perhaps now that this case is completed, the Commission can relax a little and find some time in August to go to the beach and enjoy themselves. If Chairman DuPont needs a bit of legislative history to get a well deserved vacation, he may cite this page in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in support of an August recess.

$20 MILLION AID GRANT PASSAGE

HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the American people of Guam I wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to all of my colleagues in the House for their prompt consideration and approval of an amendment I offered June 25 to the Interior Appropriations bill to provide $20 million in immediate aid to the Government of Guam to compensate for revenue losses due to the recent supertyphoon which struck the island.

As was pointed out at that time, sustained winds of 135 to 190 miles an hour caused damage estimated to exceed $400 million during a 4-hour period. Fortunately, only one fatality was attributable to the typhoon, but all aspects of life on the island were totally disrupted. All public utilities were interrupted and are not expected to be fully restored for several months. More than 5,000 homes were destroyed.

The natural calamity also presented the Government of Guam with financial disaster. In addition to the costs of protecting order and property and repairing extensive damage to sewerage, water system, power system and telephone system, these publicly owned utilities would not provide normal revenues for months. Additionally, private property damage is estimated to cost the local government many millions in reduced tax income.

We of Guam are extremely grateful for the understanding and compassion demonstrated for us when we are facing the monumental task of restoring our island. I would like to express our deep appreciation in particular to Representatives PHILLIP BURTON, chairman of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs; SIDNEY YATES, chairman of the Interior Appropriations; JOE SKUBITZ, ranking minority member of the Interior and Insular Affairs; JOSEPH MCDADE, ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations; DON CLAUSEN, ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs; ROBERT LAGOMARSINO, member of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs and HAROLD (BIZZ) T. JOHNSON, ranking member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee who worked in support of my amendment.

Mr. Speaker, it is at moments such as this that I am particularly proud to be a Member of this esteemed body and to know you have many friends ready and willing to help when you are in real need.

Thank you.

NOT YOURS TO GIVE

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, one of the great threats to human freedom today is the use of political force for the purpose of wealth redistribution. Day after day, governments at every level, from the smallest town to the Federal Government, are asked by various constituents to pass special-interest legislation which would favor their group at the expense of other taxpayers. Governments around the world seem unable to say no to such requests, and the result has been the creation of massive bureaucracies to administer multi-billion-dollar programs. Every dollar spent must be taken from someone else.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an incident in the life of one of the most famous Members in the history of the House of Representatives, Davy Crockett of Tennessee, a man who also played an important role in the history of my own State, Texas. His arguments against the principle of wealth redistribution deserve a wide hearing. The incident is recorded in "The Life of Colonel David Crockett," compiled by Edward S. Ellis and published in 1884. The reprint was published by the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.:

NOT YOURS TO GIVE

One day in the House of Representatives, a bill was taken up appropriating money for the benefit of a widow of a distinguished naval officer. Several beautiful speeches had been made in its support. The Speaker was just about to put the question when Crockett arose:

"Mr. Speaker—I have as much respect for the memory of the deceased, and as much sympathy for the sufferings of the living, if suffering there be, as any man in this House, but we must not permit our respect for the dead or our sympathy for a part of the living to lead us into an act of injustice to the balance of the living. I will not go into an argument to prove that Congress has no power to appropriate this money as an act of charity. Every member upon this floor knows it. We have the right, as individuals, to give away as much of our own money as we please in charity; but as members of Congress we have no right so to appropriate a dollar of the public money. Some eloquent appeals have been made to us upon the ground that it is a debt due the deceased. Mr. Speaker, the deceased lived long after the close of the war; he was in office to the day of his death, and I have never heard that the government was in arrears to him.

"Every man in this House knows it is not a debt. We cannot, without the grossest corruption, appropriate this money as the pay-

ment of a debt. We have not the semblance of authority to appropriate it as a charity. Mr. Speaker, I have said we have the right to give as much money of our own as we please. I am the poorest man on this floor. I cannot vote for this bill, but I will give one week's pay to the object, and if every member of Congress will do the same, it will amount to more than the bill asks."

He took his seat. Nobody replied. The bill was put upon its passage, and, instead of passing unanimously, as was generally supposed, and as, no doubt, it would, but for that speech, it received but few votes, and, of course, was lost.

Later, when asked by a friend why he had opposed the appropriation, Crockett gave this explanation:

"Several years ago I was one evening standing on the steps of the Capitol with some other members of Congress, when our attention was attracted by a great light over in Georgetown. It was evidently a large fire. We jumped into a hack and drove over as fast as we could. In spite of all that could be done, many houses were burned and many families made houseless, and, besides, some of them had lost all but the clothes they had on. The weather was very cold, and when I saw so many women and children suffering, I felt that something ought to be done for them. The next morning a bill was introduced appropriating $20,000 for their relief. We put aside all other business and rushed it through as soon as it could be done.

"The next summer, when it began to be time to think about the election, I concluded I would take a scout around among the boys of my district. I had no opposition there, but, as the election was some time off, I did not know what might turn up. When riding one day in a part of my district in which I was more of a stranger than any other, I saw a man in a field plowing and coming toward the road. I gauged my gait so that we should meet as he came to the fence. As he came up, I spoke to the man. He replied politely, but, as I thought, rather coldly.

"I began: 'Well, friend, I am one of those unfortunate beings called candidates, and—'

" 'Yes, I know you; you are Colonel Crockett, I have seen you once before, and voted for you the last time you were elected. I suppose you are out electioneering now, but you had better not waste your time or mine. I shall not vote for you again.'

"This was a sockdolager . . . I begged him to tell me what was the matter.

" 'Well, Colonel, it is hardly worth-while to waste time or words upon it. I do not see how it can be mended, but you gave a vote last winter which shows that either you have not capacity to understand the Constitution, or that you are wanting in the honesty and firmness to be guided by it. In either case you are not the man to represent me. But I beg your pardon for expressing it in that way. I did not intend to avail myself of the privilege of the constituent to speak plainly to a candidate for the purpose of insulting or wounding you. I intend by it only to say that your understanding of the Constitution is very different from mine; and I will say to you what, but for my rudeness, I should not have said, that I believe you to be honest. . . . But an understanding of the Constitution different from mine I cannot overlook, because the Constitution, to be worth anything, must be held sacred, and rigidly observed in all its provisions. The man who wields power and misinterprets it is the more dangerous the more honest he is.'

" 'I admit the truth of all you say, but there must be some mistake about it, for I do not remember that I gave any vote last winter upon any constitutional question.'

" 'No, Colonel, there's no mistake. Though I live here in the backwoods and seldom go from home, I take the papers from Washington and read very carefully all the proceedings of Congress. My papers say that last winter you voted for a bill to appropriate $20,000 to some sufferers by a fire in Georgetown. Is that true?'

" 'Well, my friend; I may as well own up. You have got me there. But certainly nobody will complain that a great and rich country like ours should give the insignificant sum of $20,000 to relieve its suffering women and children, particularly with a full and overflowing Treasury, and I am sure, if you had been there, you would have done just as I did.'

" 'It is not the amount, Colonel, that I complain of; it is the principle. In the first place, the government ought to have in the Treasury no more than enough for its legitimate purposes. But that has nothing to do with the question. The power of collecting and disbursing money at pleasure is the most dangerous power that can be intrusted to man, particularly under our system of collecting revenue by a tariff, which reaches every man in the country, no matter how poor he may be, and the poorer he is the more he pays in proportion to his means. What is worse, it presses upon him without his knowledge where the weight centers, for these is not a man in the United States who can ever guess how much he pays to the government. So you see, that while you are contributing to relieve one, you are drawing it from thousands who are even worse off than he. If you had the right to give anything, the amount was simply a matter of discretion with you, and you had as much right to give $20,000,000 as $20,000. If you have the right to give to one, you have the right to give to all; and, as the Constitution neither defines charity nor stipulates the amount, you are at liberty to give to any and everything which you may believe, or profess to believe, is a charity, and to any amount you may think proper. You will very easily perceive what a wide door this would open for fraud and corruption and favoritism, on the one hand, and for robbing the people on the other. No Colonel, Congress has no right to give charity. Individual members may give as much of their own money as they please, but they have no right to touch a dollar of the public money for that purpose. If twice as many houses had been burned in this county as in Georgetown, neither you nor any other member of Congress would have thought of appropriating a dollar for our relief. There are about two hundred and forty members of Congress. If they had shown their sympathy for the sufferers by contributing each one week's pay, it would have made over $13,000. There are plenty of wealthy men in and around Washington who could have given $20,000 without depriving themselves of even a luxury of life. The congressmen chose to keep their own money, which, if reports be true, some of them spend not very creditably; and the people about Washington, no doubt, applauded you for relieving them from the necessity of giving by giving what was not yours to give. The people have delegated to Congress, by the Constitution, the power to do certain things. To do these, it is authorized to collect and pay moneys, and for nothing else. Everything beyond this is usurpation, and a violation of the Constitution.

" 'So you see, Colonel, you have violated the Constitution in what I consider a vital point. It is a precedent fraught with danger to the country, for when Congress once begins to stretch its power beyond the limits of the Constitution, there is no limit to it, and no security for the people. I have no doubt you acted honestly, but that does not make it any better, except as far as you are personally concerned, and you see that I cannot vote for you.'

"I tell you I felt streaked. I saw if I should have opposition, and this man should go to talking, he would set others to talking, and in that district I was a gone fawn-skin. I could not answer him, and the fact is, I was so fully convinced that he was right, I did not want to. But I must satisfy him, and I said to him:

" 'Well, my friend, you hit the nail upon the head when you said I had not sense enough to understand the Constitution. I intended to be guided by it, and thought I had studied it fully. I have heard many speeches in Congress about the powers of Congress, but what you have said here at your plow has got more hard, sound sense in it than all the fine speeches I ever heard. If I had ever taken the view of it that you have, I would have put my head into the fire before I would have given that vote; and if you will forgive me and vote for me again, if I ever vote for another unconstitutional law I wish I may be shot.'

"He laughingly replied: 'Yes, Colonel, you have sworn to that once before, but I will trust you again upon one condition. You say that you are convinced that your vote was wrong. Your acknowledgment of it will do more good than beating you for it. If, as you go around the district, you will tell people about this vote, and that you are satisfied it was wrong, I will not only vote for you, but will do what I can to keep down opposition, and, perhaps, I may exert some little influence in that way.'

" 'If I don't,' said I, 'I wish I may be shot; and to convince you that I am in earnest in what I say I will come back this way in a week or ten days, and if you will get up a gathering of the people, I will make a speech to them. Get up a barbecue, and I will pay for it.'

" 'No, Colonel, we are not rich people in this section, but we have plenty of provisions to contribute for a barbecue, and some to spare for those who have none. The push of crops will be over in a few days, and we can then afford a day for a barbecue. This is Thursday; I will see to getting it up on Saturday week. Come to my house on Friday, and we will go together, and I promise you a very respectable crowd to see and hear you.'

" 'Well, I will be here. But one thing more before I say good-by. I must know your name.'

" 'My name is Bunce.'

" 'Not Horatio Bunce?'

" 'Yes.'

" 'Well, Mr. Bunce, I never saw you before, though you say you have seen me, but I know you very well. I am glad I have met you, and very proud that I may hope to have you for my friend.'

"It is one of the luckiest hits of my life that I met him. He mingled but little with the public, but was widely known for his remarkable intelligence and incorruptible integrity, and for a heart brimful and running over with kindness and benevolence, which showed themselves not only in words but in acts. He was the oracle of the whole country around him, and his fame had extended far beyond the circle of his immediate acquaintance. Though I had never met him before, I had heard much of him, and but for this meeting it is very likely I should have had opposition, and had been beaten. One thing is very certain, no man could now stand up in that district under such a vote.

"At the appointed time I was at his house, having told our conversation to every crowd I had met, and to every man I stayed all night with, and I found that it gave the people an interest and a confidence in me stronger than I had ever seen manifested before.

"Though I was considerably fatigued when I reached his house, and, under ordinary circumstances, should have gone early to bed, I kept him up until midnight, talking

about the principles and affairs of government, and got more real, true knowledge of them than I had got all my life before.

"I have known and seen much of him since, for I respect him—no, that is not the word—I reverence and love him more than any living man, and I go to see him two or three times every year; and I will tell you, sir, if every one who professes to be a Christian lived and acted and enjoyed it as he does, the religion of Christ would take the world by storm.

"But to return to my story. The next morning we went to the barbecue, and, to my surprise, found about a thousand men there. I met a good many whom I had not known before, and they and my friend introduced me around until I had got pretty well acquainted—at least, they all knew me.

"In due time notice was given that I would speak to them. They gathered up around a stand that had been erected. I opened my speech by saying:

" 'Fellow-citizens—I present myself before you today feeling like a new man. My eyes have lately been opened to truths which ignorance or prejudice, or both, had heretofore hidden from my view. I feel that I can today offer you the ability to render you more valuable service than I have ever been able to render before. I am here today more for the purpose of acknowledging my error than to seek your votes. That I should make this acknowledgement is due to myself as well as to you. Whether you will vote for me is a matter for your consideration only.'

"I went on to tell them about the fire and my vote for the appropriation and then told them why I was satisfied it was wrong. I closed by saying:

" 'And now, fellow-citizens, it remains only for me to tell you that most of the speech you have listened to with so much interest was simply a repetition of the arguments by which your neighbor, Mr. Bunce, convinced me of my error.

" 'It is the best speech I ever made in my life, but he is entitled to the credit for it. And now I hope he is satisfied with his convert and that he will get up here and tell you so.'

"He came upon the stand and said:

" 'Fellow-citizens—It affords me great pleasure to comply with the request of Colonel Crockett. I have always considered him a thoroughly honest man, and I am satisfied that he will faithfully perform all that he has promised you today.'

"He went down, and there went up from that crowd such a shout for Davy Crockett as his name never called forth before.

"I am not much given to tears, but I was taken up with a choking then and felt some big drops rolling down my cheeks. And I tell you now that the remembrance of those few words spoken by such a man, and the honest, hearty shout they produced, is worth more to me than all the honors I have received and all the reputation I have ever made, or ever shall make, as a member of Congress.

"Now, sir," concluded Crockett, "you know why I made that speech yesterday.

"There is one thing now to which I will call your attention. You remember that I proposed to give a week's pay. There are in that House many very wealthy men—men who would think nothing of spending a week's pay, or a dozen of them, for a dinner or a wine party when they have something to accomplish by it. Some of those same men made beautiful speeches upon the great debt of gratitude which the country owed the deceased—a debt which could not be paid by money—and the insignificance and worthlessness of money, particularly so insignificant a sum as $10,000, when weighed against the honor of the nation. Yet not one of them responded to my position. Money with them is nothing but trash when it is to come out of the people. But it is the one great thing for which most of them are striving, and many of them sacrifice honor, integrity, and justice to obtain it."

HOLLYWOOD-NORTH PARK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION SPONSORS BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to the Bicentennial celebration sponsored by the Hollywood-North Park Improvement Association on June 27 in Chicago, held in the 11th District I am honored to represent.

This outstanding organization has put forth great efforts to make our Northwest Side Chicago community a better place to live, and I congratulate the members and the officers of the association on their splendid record of accomplishment, and send them my greetings as they continue their celebration of the 200th anniversary of the independence of our Nation.

The names of the officers of the Hollywood-North Park Improvement Association follow, along with the association's news release regarding the Bicentennial program:

HOLLYWOOD-NORTH PARK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

President: Sheldon Brown, 5905 N. Jersey Ave. (59) 463-3799.

Treasurer: Abraham Horwitz, 3441 W. Bryn Mawr (59) 583-5453.

Recording Secretary: Michael Schack, 5536 N. St. Louis (25) 539-2933.

Block Organization: Joe West, 5657 N. Central Park (59) 588-5439.

Corresponding Secretary: Caroline M. Thiel, 5927 N. Jersey Ave (59) 463-6808.

Vice Presidents: Joe West, Dr. Carl Barasch, Arthur Levinson, and Ronald Ziccardi.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary: Evelyn Singer.

Membership Chairman: Ronald Ziccardi, 5627 N. Central Park, 539-3527.

OUR BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM, SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1976, 1 P.M. AT HOLLYWOOD PARK, LOCATED AT PETERSON AT JERSEY AVENUE

Come one—Come all—Join us in celebrating our Country's Bicentennial Birthday. This affair is sponsored by this Association for the Community with the cooperation of Jackie Friedman Supervisor of Hollywood Park, Chicago, Park District. Taking an active role in the Festivities will be Aldermen's Anthony Laurino, Solomon Gutstein and Committeeman John Geocaris.

(NOTE.—In case of inclement weather the Celebration will be held at The Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium (Auditorium). Located at Pulaski and Bryn Mawr Avenue.)

PROGRAM—1 P.M.

The 85th Division USAR Band will parade North on Jersey Ave. from Bryn Mawr to Hollywood Park were the colors will be Posted. Followed by our National Anthem and the Pledge of Allegiance to our country's flag. Invocation will be given by Rabbi Sholom Stern of Cong. Shaare Tikvah.

1:15 p.m.—Welcome by Sheldon Brown (President).

1:20 p.m.—Concert by the 85th Division USAR Band under the direction of Master Sergeant Don Noren.

2 p.m.—The Chicago Chapter of Sweet Adelines, and All Barber Shop Chorus will perform, featuring the Unicords and the Fireside Quartets.

2:45 p.m.—Introduction of distinguished guest. (Remarks).

3 p.m.—Benediction—Rev. William Stickley, Albany Park Lutheran Church.

3:05 p.m.—"Children Activities" sponsored by Aldermen Anthony Laurino and Solomon Gutstein.

BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE—JERRY CANNON CONSULTANT

Max Goldstein and Arthur Levinson, co-chairman; James Bellucci, Jackie Friedman, Mary Marubio, Tanya Paullin, Carole Rafter, Jules Roth and Virginia West.

OSHA AND THE FARMER

HON. TOM HARKIN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, the House has recently passed an amendment which exempts all farmers with 10 or fewer employees from rules and regulations promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration—OSHA. I supported that amendment and voted for it. It is about time that we sent a message in loud and clear terms that cannot be misunderstood to OSHA telling them to either "shape up or we're going to cut your purse strings."

OSHA was created December 29, 1970, and my reading of the RECORD indicates that Congress wanted to create a branch of the Department of Labor to improve the safety and health of the work places in our country.

Well, what started out to be a laudable program has turned into a nightmare, and what started out to be a small branch of the Department of Labor has turned into a monster. Rather than attempting to address itself to the safety and health problems faced by workers in our major industrial plants, where the dangers are the greatest, OSHA has instead centered its attention on small businesses that cannot afford to—or are afraid to—strike at the tentacles of this monster.

Now OSHA, after terrorizing small businesses throughout the country, has turned its attention on yet another segment of our economy. Now OSHA is trying to take after farmers.

There was a story carried in the Washington Post on June 18, 1976, which announced that OSHA had made a startling discovery: That wet manure is slippery.

I am certain that every farmer in Iowa is just absolutely amazed to learn that little pearl of wisdom from OSHA.

I suppose the next step is for OSHA to issue a regulation stating that "no fresh manure will be allowed to fall upon the ground or the barn floor." The reason for this, of course, in OSHA's view, would be to prevent serious accidents from happening by slipping on wet manure.

I know that most of you feel this is laughable and that I am probably going too far in saying that OSHA would issue such a regulation. However, let me

give you another pearl of wisdom from this OSHA pamphlet:

The best way to stop an accident is to prevent it.

Now I ask you, have you ever heard a more profound statement? That probably took a couple of dozen bureaucrats at least a year to figure out.

And here is another treasured tidbit from the midget-minded OSHA:

When floors are wet and slippery from manure, you could have a bad fall.

Now, according to the logic of OSHA, or should I say the illogic of OSHA, their reasoning would be as follows:

1. Wet manure is slippery;
2. You can have a bad fall by slipping on wet manure;
3. A bad fall is an accident;
4. The best way to stop an accident is to prevent it;
5. Therefore, the way to prevent wet manure on the floor is to issue a regulation preventing wet manure from falling on the floor.

And do you know who they would get to write that regulation? They would hire the mayor of that small town in Florida who recently issued an order that all horses using the streets of his little town had to be wearing diapers.

I am sure he would be more than willing to write a regulation for OSHA stating that all cattle in feedlots and all hogs in confined feeding operations must henceforth wear diapers.

Then they would order all farmers to have an adequate supply of baby powder on hand to take care of the diaper rash.

You know, I wish that this whole thing was really a joke, because if it were really a joke then we could all laugh without crying.

As if that were not enough, here is another proposal by OSHA:

OSHA proposes that any farm must have "one toilet facility . . . provided each forty (40) employees or *fraction thereof* (emphasis added)."

Further on in this regulation, we read:

Toilet facilities shall be located within a five-minute walk of each employee's place of work in the field.

Now I ask you, how far is 5 minutes walking? My answer is that the distance that one could cover in 5 minutes would depend upon the person's age and the urge to go.

However, just to get some idea, let us say that an average person could cover one-fourth of a mile in 5 minutes.

Now, a mile section of tilled soil is not all that unusual in Iowa.

That would mean then that one every square mile in Iowa, a farmer would be required to construct a minimum of 16 toilets. And I am certain that in order to conform to health regulations, these toilets would have to be enclosed and certainly would have to be of the flush type.

However, I have been informed that OSHA is saying that small farmers can arrange for a private business to provide a portable toilet and washstand on a moving vehicle that could be moved around a field.

Evidently OSHA is hell-bent to make "porta-johns" the country's biggest business.

But really, what is so outrageous about this whole situation is the cost involved. It is my understanding that the cost of the research done to reach these nutty proposals cost around $119,000. Well, now I have a great suggestion for saving money here: The next time OSHA wants to find out something like how slippery wet manure is, I know of a few farmers who would be more than willing to give them good information for at least half that amount of money.

Well, now I understand that we have a new head of OSHA. His name is Mr. Morton Corn. I suppose that these new regulations are the first in a series of "Corny" regulations.

I now find out that this highly specialized and complicated research on manure was performed at Purdue University.

Say, is not that the place where Earl Butz came from before he was Secretary of Agriculture?

Hmmmm. That is very interesting.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INCURSION INTO HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, Federal regulations have become a pervasive and an encumbering factor in the lives of all American people.

In a recent article, Dr. Willis Weatherford, president of Berea College in Kentucky, expounded upon this problem as it relates to our Nation's public and private colleges and universities.

Dr. Weatherford fears, and I think with some justification, that the continued growth of Federal involvement with American universities is inherently threatening to those ostensibly autonomous institutions.

Many of our private colleges and universities are finding it difficult to make a go of it in these troubled economic times. Increasingly, they must turn to the Government for additional funding.

I believe it essential that our centers of higher learning maintain as great a degree of independence from Federal control as is possible.

Dr. Weatherford makes some provocative and thoughtful observations on this topic. Although I am not in full agreement with his conclusions, I think he offers valuable insights into the condition of higher education today:

MEMORANDUM ON GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION

Proposition No. 1: The formation of the minds of the coming generation is one of the most crucial tasks undertaken by our society. If our society is to remain free, the institutions which undertake this task must remain free. For the institution, freedom includes the freedom to be different, to be self-motivated, to be true to its own heritage, to be controlled from within and not from without. Freedom of individual institutions leads to diversity among institutions, whereas centralized control means uniformity, monotony, mediocrity, and ultimately the loss of freedom. Diversity and competition in producing automobiles may be desirable, but freedom and diversity of institutions in educating young minds is absolutely crucial to continuance of a democratic society.

Proposition No. 2: The freedom and diversity within higher education are dependent to considerable extent upon the freedom and diversity within the independent sector. The 750 independent colleges and universities, most of them liberal arts undergraduate institutions but a few of them great private universities, have been the major contributors to diversity in higher education because they have been free of governmental control. They have been free to choose a special clientele and free to serve special purposes. Their freedom and their example have helped to maintain freedom even for those universities which are supported by the taxpayers. If the freedom of private institutions to control their own destiny is eroded by the federal government, then this example of freedom will be taken away from the public institutions and from our society. If diversity is fettered and prevented from growing, monotony and uniformity are the inevitable result.

Proposition No. 3: Over the past few years, the federal government has taken giant strides to fetter the freedom of private colleges and universities to control their own destinies. It has increasingly substituted the dead hand of regulation for independent motivation for service. It has stifled a missionary zeal to provide more than simply a technical education in those few institutions where that zeal still exists and is in the process of forcing these independent institutions to become routinized, legalized, and homogenized into educational factories, much like what has already happened in some large state universities.

The Congress is doing this largely from the very best of motives. For the most part, the objectives and ideals are good. But the means taken to achieve the end has contaminated the result. The basic objective has been equality of treatment of individual citizens, be they of racial minorities, of sex minorities, or of the handicapped and disabled. The righteousness of the goal has obscured the insidious character of the means chosen to attain the goal. The means of federal regulation and particularly the power to control the federal purse removes control from the local college on many crucial issues and transfers it to Washington. If the federal government makes a mistake in its regulation, all 3,000 colleges make the same mistake. There is not one that remains outside the net to give an example of an institution which took a better route. The nation is deprived of diversity, is deprived of individual initiative of going another direction. We are all forced to make the same mistake together.

Uniformity in education is in itself an evil, even when it is uniformity for a good purpose. It is good to have equal opportunity available to all citizens. It does not necessarily follow that every single institution in the country needs to provide equal opportunity to every kind and variety of persons. There is still an urgent need for special purpose institutions or institutions with special missions, but federal regulations are getting to the place where they make them impossible. Uniformity is bad even when it is uniformity for a good end.

American society has thrived on diversity. Our anti-trust laws have required competition in order to get equity, fairness, and diversity in business. The government is now inadvertently putting down that diversity and the initiative which generated it. And this is a tragedy for our society.

Proposition No. 4: No one in Washington understands how seriously the freedom of private colleges is being stifled by government regulation. Congress passed a five-line law on discrimination against the mentally and physically handicapped which has turned

into a seven-page regulation. Congressmen and senators had no way of knowing or controlling the interpretation of their statute by the bureaucratic establishment. The regulations for different statutes are drawn up by persons in a variety of bureaus, and one does not know what the other is doing. This is apparent since regulations for one statute are at variance with and contradict regulations for another statute. No one in Washington understands the full impact. This is understood only by the institution at the grassroots that feels itself being regulated by a number of uncoordinated federal agencies and is in the process losing its maneuverability and its freedom of decision making.

No agency in the federal government has been assigned the task of assessing the impact of all the federal regulations on colleges and universities. These regulations emanate from dozens of bureaus under more than thirty laws, but no one agency has been asked to monitor the effect on the college being regulated. Congress has not made this assignment, and neither has the executive branch. Colleges and universities provide crucial services, but no government agency is asking whether these important public services are being hurt, strangled, or priced out of operation. No agency knows or is assessing the overall impact of governmental regulation. This is a very serious oversight and should be remedied.

It behooves friends of education and boards of trustees to arouse the people of America, to arouse Congress, and to arouse the administration to the vast and harmful effects which are taking place. A single piece of legislation may be good in and of itself, but the collective effect of so many regulations coming so rapidly is to deprive institutions of freedom and ultimately deprive students of freedom of choice. Freedom of choice for the student is being lost, since all institutions are being forced into a single mold.

Proposition No. 5: It is the total pattern of a regulation which is debilitating rather than this or that particular objectionable regulation. In pointing out specific examples of legislation which is robbing independent colleges of their decision-making capacity, it should be understood that these are examples and a sympton of what is happening in our society. The loss of freedom comes not from a single objectionable regulation but from the all-pervading web of regulations. The following are simply some examples of what I believe to be unwarranted intrusions by federal government power by over-regulation of private higher education.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Item 1. The Civil Rights Act denies a non-church-related college the right to select its staff members for qualities of Christian character. If a college cannot employ its staff to represent the qualities of life it hopes to inculcate in its students, it has no capacity to carry out its purpose. The federal government by this act would regulate the purpose to which a private college can commit itself. This is an unwarranted intrusion into the life and purpose of the independent institution.

TITLE IX

Item 2. Title IX regulations require that pregnancy and abortion for students and staff members be treated as simple disabilities. This is true whether or not the pregnancy occurs within the state of marriage or outside of marriage. Here, the government tries to force a private institution to treat childbirth as a simple biological fact, devoid of moral implications and outside the context of the Christian family. It denies the institution the right to exercise its judgment in personnel matters of seeking and retaining staff members who exercise Christian virtues as role models for students.

Item 3. The regulations would deny the institution the right of asking the marital status of prospective employees. This denies the institution access to personal information which it deems relevant to achieving its purposes. This is merely one sort of personal information which the college needs in order to judge the applicant. There are many other types of information needed in addition to simple evidence of the technical competence to teach the course which the faculty member may be asked to teach. This technical and narrow view of employment would force the college in the last analysis to become simply an educational factory and to drop its concern for character building and good citizenship, a process which has already been lost at many of our great educational factories and state universities.

Item 4. Men and women are different in interests and ability in athletics. To force even intramural teams to be bi-sexual in all cases may simply prevent many students from participating in them, and the small gain for equality would be greatly offset by a lesser intramural participation for the total student body. While this question is not one of moral import, it shows the unnecessary cost of a good idea of equity if that idea is taken to ridiculous extremes.

BUCKLEY AMENDMENT

Item 5. By denying the college a right to inform parents concerning the progress or difficulties encountered by a son or daughter, the law drives a wedge between students and their parents and between the parents and the college. Colleges generally wish to establish a close relationship with parents, but the federal law prevents it, thereby interfering with the educational objectives of the institution.

Item 6. By requiring current letters of recommendation to be open to the individual in question, the law has undermined the usefulness of any recommendations for any purpose. The baby has been thrown out with the bath.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Item 7. Granted that it is probably good to educate the mentally and physically handicapped along with normal students in a natural setting, it is highly questionable as social policy to require all 3,000 colleges equally to do this for the small number of students involved. The social cost is tremendous, whereas the same end could be reached just as effectively by asking, say, three public colleges in each state to become so equipped. Here, the end involved is excellent; but the mechanism chosen to obtain the result is in error.

Item 8. The regulations are presently in draft form, but the implication is that probably colleges will be required not to discriminate against drug addicts or alcoholics. Then there is the possibility that they will be asked not to discriminate against homosexuals. All three of these requirements, if finally written into the regulations, would invade the right of the college to determine its own program and its own emphases. It would turn the college away from its educational task and make it into a residence, a hospital, or a counseling center rather than an educational institution. It would be forced to abandon part of its moral purpose.

BRIG. GEN. ERNEST R. REID

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that my good friend, Brig. Gen. Ernest R. Reid, Jr., is concluding a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Marine Corps today.

Ernie did such a great job in the legislative office and he made a legion of friends for himself and for the Marine Corps during his years here.

Following change of command ceremonies at Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base today, I understand that General Reid will hang up his sword.

I just want to take this opportunity to pay my respects to this outstanding patriot, to commend him for his service, and to wish him every happiness in his retirement years.

QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. JAMES T. BROYHILL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, I distributed a public opinion poll in the district I represent. The results of this questionnaire are of great assistance to me as I seek to represent the views and interests of my constituents.

This year, over 12,000 persons responded to 11 questions which dealt with important foreign and domestic issues such as the future of the Panama Canal and alternative ways to insure the financial solvency of the social security system. In addition, I also sent questionnaires to a number of high schools in the district, so that I might secure a significant sampling of the views of graduating high school seniors. It is interesting to note the difference of opinion between the high school students and the general adult population.

The question which generated the strongest response dealt with the subject of continued American ownership and control of the Panama Canal. Over 95 percent of the general population and 88 percent of the student responses favored the United States retaining control of the canal and the Canal Zone. I have introduced legislation in support of continued U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Canal Zone and believe the response of my constituents points out the need for this legislation.

There was also a near unanimity of opinion among my constituents—students as well as adults—in their belief that Federal judges should be appointed for a term of years rather than for life. I have introduced legislation to amend the Constitution to provide that Federal judges be reappointed and reconfirmed by the Senate every 8 years. I believe this to be a responsible and logical approach to solving the problem of judicial accountability, which is of great concern to the American public.

In response to a question regarding postcard voter registration, 80 percent of adults agreed that individuals should be required to register in person before appropriate election officials to be eligible to vote, while 52 percent of the high school students opposed postcard voter registration.

Responding to a question about a na-

tional health insurance program, only 35 percent of the adults favored a national health insurance plan financed by higher payroll taxes. Differing sharply with the adult population, the students showed support for such a plan.

Questions 6 and 10 dealt with overseas intelligence operations and the CIA. Over 92 percent of the general population and 80 percent of the students polled favored continued American intelligence operations overseas. The students narrowly favored public disclosure of intelligence operations and expenditures, while the adult respondents opposed full disclosure by roughly 3 to 1.

A resounding "no" was registered by my constituents in response to a question on whether the Federal Government should provide jobs to anyone who wants to work but cannot find employment. The students were almost equally divided on this issue. I believe this response from my constituents is especially significant in light of the efforts currently in the Congress on behalf of the contraversial Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

The adult respondents this year registered overwhelming opposition to the Federal Government legalizing the use of marihuana. The student respondents opposed marihuana legalization also, although by a much more narrow margin.

An issue which is increasingly before the public is whether or not public employees, such as teachers, firemen, and policemen, should have the right to strike. It is interesting to note that students solidly favored the right of public employees to strike, while the adults opposed strikes which could endanger the public welfare by a 4 to 1 margin.

Although students favored legislation requiring handgun owners to register their firearms, almost 60 percent of the adult population opposed firearms registration. It is clear that there is disagreement among all age groups as to the best way to reduce the disturbing increase in gun-related crimes. I have sponsored legislation which would require mandatory prison terms for anyone convicted of using a firearm in the commission of a felony, because I believe the best deterrent to criminal use of firearms is swift and sure punishment.

The final question dealt with the future funding of the social security program. About one-half of those responding believe that the social security fund should be replenished on a "pay-as-you-go" basis by increased social security payroll taxes. One-fourth of those responding favored funding social security benefits from general tax increases, and another quarter favored a simple reduction in benefits. Responses to this question were almost identical between students and adults.

It is obvious from the questionnaire results that the taxpayers are interested in and concerned with key issues before the Congress. Their responses will prove invaluable to me as I study legislative proposals relating to these various issues. I am grateful to each and every respondent for taking the time to be actively involved in the process of our representative form of government.

The results of the poll are as follows:

QUESTIONNAIRE

RESPONSES BY ADULTS

(Question and answers in percentages)

1. Do you believe that public employees such as firemen, policemen, and teachers should have the right to strike?

Yes, 19.84. No, 80.15.

2. Would you favor legislation legalizing the use of marijuana?

Yes, 14.98. No, 85.01.

3. Do you favor the United States retaining continued ownership and control over the Panama Canal Zone?

Yes. 95.32. No. 4.67.

4. Do you favor legislation requiring handgun owners to register their handguns with the Federal government?

Yes, 40.89. No. 59.10.

5. Should the Federal government provide jobs for anyone who wants to work and cannot find employment, even if to do so would mean a larger Federal deficit and higher income taxes?

Yes, 21.07. No. 78.92.

6. Should the U.S. maintain intelligence operations in foreign countries?

Yes, 92.44. No, 7.55.

7. Do you favor a national health insurance program for catastrophic illnesses to be financed by higher Federal payroll taxes?

Yes, 34.79. No, 65.20.

8. Do you believe that an individual should be allowed to register to vote by mail instead of registering in person before the registrar?

Yes, 20.07. No, 79.92.

9. Do you believe that Federal judges should be appointed for a term of years rather than for life?

Yes, 93.87. No, 6.12.

10. Do you feel that the activities and expenditures of the CIA should be made public?

Yes, 25.42. No, 74.57.

11. Social Security authorities have testified to the Congress that by 1980 there will not be enough money left in the Social Security trust fund to continue benefits at the current level. In view of this, which of the following actions would you favor? Check one.

A. The S. S. fund should be replenished on a pay-as-you-go basis by increased Social Security payroll taxes.

Yes. 49.76.

B. The S.S. fund should be replenished from general tax revenues, even if it means a larger Federal deficit or higher income taxes.

Yes, 24.59.

C. Present levels of benefits should be cut.

Yes, 25.64.

STUDENT RESPONSES

1. Do you believe that public employees such as teachers, firemen and policemen should have the right to strike?

Yes, 75.9. No, 24.1.

2. Would you favor legislation legalizing the use of marijuana?

Yes, 43.6. No, 55.4.

3. Do you favor the United States retaining continued ownership and control of the Panama Canal Zone?

Yes, 88.0. No, 12.0.

4. Do you favor legislation requiring handgun owners to register their handguns with the Federal government?

Yes, 76.5. No, 23.5.

5. Should the Federal government provide jobs for anyone who wants to work and cannot find employment, even if to do so would mean a larger Federal deficit or higher income taxes?

Yes, 51.8. No, 48.2.

6. Should the U.S. maintain intelligence operations in foreign countries?

Yes, 79.8. No, 20.2.

7. Do you favor a national health insurance program for catastrophic illnesses to be financed by higher Federal payroll taxes?

Yes, 58.2. No, 41.8.

8. Do you believe that an individual should be allowed to register to vote by mail instead of registering in person before the registrar?

Yes, 47.6. No, 52.4.

9. Do you believe that Federal judges should be apppointed for a term of years rather than for life?

Yes, 81.2. No, 18.8.

10. Do you feel that the expenditures and activities of the CIA should be made public?

Yes, 52.8. No, 47.2.

11. Social Security authorities have testified to the Congress that by 1980 there will not be enough money left in the Social Security trust fund to continue benefits at the current level. In view of this, which of the following actions would you favor? Check one.

A. The SS fund should be replenished on a pay-as-you-go basis by increased Social Security payroll taxes.

Yes, 49.2.

B. The SS fund should be replenished from general tax revenues even if it means a larger federal deficit or higher income taxes.

Yes, 35.9.

C. Present levels of benefits should be cut.

Yes, 21.9.

WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE: TESTIMONY ON PROPOSED WIRETAP LEGISLATION

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 12750 and S. 3197, which would establish certain procedures for "foreign intelligence" wiretapping, are presently under consideration in committee both here and in the other body.

Women Strike for Peace has submitted an excellent statement on this legislation to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and the Rights of Americans of the new Senate Intelligence Committee. I think the statement is worth the attention of all my colleagues, and accordingly insert its text at this point:

STATEMENT BY WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND THE RIGHTS OF AMERICANS OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, JUNE 29, 1976

Women Strike for Peace is firm in its opposition to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1976. S. 3197 would, for the first time in American history, authorize wiretaps on aliens and some Americans solely for the purpose of gaining information about undefined and unspecified "clandestine intelligence activities". We deplore the existing administration's practice of placing foreign intelligence wiretaps without warrants. However, we are greatly concerned about the warranting procedure embodied in S. 3197 would legitimize an executive practice of questionable legality and desirability—wiretaps unrelated to crime. It also places the Congress and the Judiciary in support of this surveillance.

We are concerned that acceptance of a warranting procedure for electronic surveillance unrelated to crime establishes an alarming precedent. This legislation may be followed by legislation seeking a warrant

procedure for mail openings and "surreptitious entries" unrelated to crime. The result may be to legitimize all of the techniques illegally employed in the past.

Women Strike for Peace, a women's movement dedicated to the achievement of world peace through general and complete disarmament, strongly believe in establishing people to people communication around the world including the communist countries. S. 3197 would inhibit Americans from making such peaceful contacts.

How tragically ironic; while the nation celebrates 200 years of democratic rights, the Congress prepares legislation to deprive American citizens of these rights.

REFORM TAX BILL?

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues who have not been able to witness the Ways and Means Committee mark-up of our estate and gift tax "reform" bill, I would like to use the following example to show them what this so-called reform really comes down to:

Assume that a decedent has a gross estate of $648,000, that debts and expenses are $100,000, that enough property is left to the decedent's spouse to obtain the maximum marital deduction. The estate consists of stock and savings of $20,000; personal property—equipment, livestock, and so forth—of $138,000; and farm land which has a fair market value of $490,000 and a farm value of $267,500.

Estate:	
1,600 acres grassland @ $275/acre	$440,000
100 acres farmland @ $500/acre	50,000
House and contents	30,000
Car	5,000
Machinery	35,000
200 cows @ $300/head	60,000
6 bulls @ $500/head	3,000
Stocks and securities	10,000
Savings	10,000
Feed and grain inventory	5,000
Total gross estate	648,000
Present law:	
Total gross estate	648,000
Debts and expenses	100,000
Adjusted estate	548,000
Marital deduction	−274,000
	274,000
Specific exemption	60,000
Taxable estate	214,000
Present tax	54,900
Bill with proposed use value (Use-value computation):	
Gross cash rent, 1,600 acres grassland $12/acre × 1,600	19,200
Gross cash rent, 100 acres farmland $40/acre × 100	4,000
Total gross rental	23,200
Tax on 1,600 acres—$1/acre	−1,600
Tax on 100 acres—$2/acre	200
Total net rental	21,400
21,400 ÷ .08 (5 yr. estimated average of all new Federal Land Bank Loans equals the use-value of land	267,500
New value of total gross estate	$425,500
Debts and expenses	100,000
Adjusted estate	325,000
Marital deduction	250,000
Taxable estate	75,500
Proposed tax	9,970
Less unified credit	29,800
Tax	0

This example was prepared to document the plight of the "poor family farmer" who inherits a farm estate, and then must pay the estate tax on it, in this case, of $54,900.

Note, first of all, that this "poor farmer" has just inherited an estate valued at $648,000. In my district, this farmer would hardly be considered "poor," just based on the farm value alone! But that irony aside, let us examine this example a little more closely.

This farm estate has a net rental potential of $21,400. Under the committee print as it now stands, estate taxes can be deferred by the heirs for 5 years after inheritance. After the 5 years have passed, the taxes can be paid over a 10-year period at a rate of 4 percent on the first $1 million of farm property.

But look at all the other income potential on this estate. First, the stocks, securities and savings of $20,000, held for 5 years at market rates of return should produce income of several thousand dollars.

The house on the estate has a rental potential of at least $200 per month. And 200 of the grassland acres could be sold for enough to pay the entire tax and leave 1,400 acres to farm.

By the time you add up all this easily earned income, and measure it against the 5-year deferral of estate taxes, followed by 10-year payments at 4 percent, you find that this heir has absolutely no trouble paying his estate tax liability.

If this is the "poor family farmer," who has a half million dollar estate, who so desperately needs tax relief, my colleagues should think of the kind of tax relief the really poor person in this country needs a gift of $54,900 to rich families, when we have to cut back on aid to children, elderly, and disabled?

INVESTMENT IN SPACE RESEARCH PAYING OFF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, in a recent article in the Newport News, Va., the Times-Herald, well-known writer and commentator, Paul Harvey, again addresses the issue of this country's investment in space research and its potential return.

Unfortunately, the planned landing on Mars by the Viking spacecraft will not take place on July 4, 1976, but at a later date.

I found this article very interesting and commend it to my colleagues:

INVESTMENT IN SPACE RESEARCH PAYING OFF

(By Paul Harvey)

Our investment in space research is about to pay us back—again.

Our nation's biggest Fourth of July demonstration will occur 35 million miles from home.

By remote control, you and I are going to "visit" Mars.

From two Viking spacecraft, we'll open the door to the planet most like our own and see if anybody's home.

Mankind has waited at least 3,000 years for this; now we need wait only a few more weeks.

Since the invention of the telescope in the 1600's, earthmen have scanned the skies avidly, eagerly, some with a passion.

Our fascination with other worlds is more than curiosity—it derives from two very basic human urges: The same reassurance that we get from crossing paths with another human in the world's lonely places we seek among the wanderers of the universe. And, as with the explorers who first spanned our own planet, there's the dream of resources or the hope for a fountain of perpetual youth.

Also, as with those who pioneered our new lands, subconsciously we seek some place to run to.

H. G. Wells enhanced our excitement about Mars in 1898 when he used our smattering of scientific knowledge to write a pseudoscience classic, "The War of the Worlds."

In 1938, Orson Welles had Americans fleeing into the streets in panic with his radio adaptation of H. G. Wells' Martian invasion.

In 1971, our Mariner Nine spacecraft went into orbit around Mars, and, for a year, took close-up photographs. From a composite of those photographs, we now have a detailed map of the entire planet.

From this map showing the volcanoes and canyons, there is general agreement that Mars is a "live" planet, not a "dead" one.

That is to say there are forces moving under the crust; there is internal heat, and there is—or has been—flowing water on the surface.

Mars is geologically alive.

Where there is water there may be biological life.

Although there is no free oxygen on Mars, most scientists think that life formed on Earth when there was no free oxygen here, either.

Nevertheless, on the Fourth of July this year, the speculation will be supplanted by material evidence. When Vikings One and Two make their expected soft landings on the Martian surface, they will analyze the soil, test the water, photograph the surface, measure temperatures, study the atmosphere, sense any ground-quakes—and so on.

For most of us, it is difficult to relate this billion-dollar investment, whatever it proves, to our everyday life. Yet, we have harvested from our space program so far, if I may be allowed the expression, astronomically beneficial fallout.

Either way, unlike our nation's extravagances overseas, in this mission we stand to lose only a few pounds of tin, and the money paid to the makers and movers of these Vikings continues forever to orbit through our own economy.

TAX REFORM

HON. STANLEY LUNDINE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. LUNDINE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express strong support of H.R. 10051,

which the Congress approved yesterday. H.R. 10051 extends until September 1, 1976, the lower income tax withholding rates of the 1975 Tax Reduction Act. By passing this bill we gain time to consider meaningful tax reform legislation.

Without the 2-month extension, individual income taxes would have increased an average of 8 to 10 percent on July 1. The increase would have been greater for low-income people.

Late last year the House passed a tax reform measure which may fall short of the sweeping reform of taxes which the American people want and expect, but it was a significant first step. It simplified the Internal Revenue Code, eliminated some of the worst tax shelters, and strengthened the minimum tax.

The Congressional Budget Resolution is based on the assumption that reforms in the tax structure will increase revenues by $2 billion. But now the House-passed tax reform bill is being riddled with new loopholes by the other body and may yield only an additional $300 million. Many of the same people who loudly claim adherence to fiscal responsibility are actually undermining our efforts to eliminate tax shelters.

The anti-reform blitz going on in the other body will seriously damage the national objective of economic stability and destroy what little faith the American people still have in their legislators. The present tax system operates to the disadvantage of 85 percent of the American taxpaying public—those with adjusted gross incomes of less than $20,000. They get fewer breaks and pay more taxes than a privileged few. The so-called reform bill now being constructed by the other body includes new giveaways of more than $400 million for the major oil companies, shipowners and grain companies.

We should not let a crisis atmosphere push us into granting more tax privileges. It is hard to believe that year after year major tax bills come up on the eve of recesses purely by accident. The simple extension approved this week should allow Congress sufficient time to work out the genuine reform measure which the American people in all equity must have.

SOARING HEALTH COSTS STRAP DENVER FAMILY

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the soaring costs of health care.

Congressional Budget Office Director Alice Rivlin estimated that health outlays will rise more than 100 percent over the next 5 years, increasing by $31 billion, in the absence of controls. However, consumers will not be the chief beneficiaries from this increased spending. The CBO estimated that "80 percent of the anticipated increases will result from higher medical costs, not service or utilization increases."

According to the White House Wage and Price Stability Council's report issued in April, inflation in the medical field almost doubled that of other services. The cost of the average hospital stay is up from $311 in 1965 to $1,017 in 1975—a span of just 10 years.

The President's Council found that the present structure of the health industry is incapable of changing this upward cost spiral for two reasons. First, unaffected by competition or the need to cut costs, doctors and hospitals control economic decisionmaking. Second, consumers are less aware of these rising costs because they are cushioned by health insurance and Government subsidies which pay 40 percent of the Nation's health bills.

The Wage and Price Council reported that half of these increases come from traditional business costs, while the other half result from the more expensive type of care being used, as well as higher malpractice premiums and the cost of extra tests used as defensive measures to ward off malpractice suits.

An article from the Denver Post indicated the effect an extended illness can have on low income working people—and the fact that there is little assistance for them from county, State, or Federal sources.

The facts are that Americans are now spending 10 percent of their income for health care. In 1975 per capita health costs rose to $547, or $2,188 per family of four. Even affluent families can be devastated by a catastrophic illness.

While costs for extensive hospitalization strap everyone, I think we also should help those who cannot afford even basic health care. We need a mandatory national health insurance program, which provides comprehensive benefits with effective cost controls.

The article follows:

DOORS CLOSED TO DYING MOTHER: AID DENIED FOR CANCER BURDEN

(By Chris Whitbeck)

Mabel Laster, a 43-year-old Englewood mother of four, is dying of cancer.

Struck down more than a year ago when the family wasn't covered by any medical insurance, and now faced with more than $18,000 in mounting medical bills, she and her husband, Jerry, have unsuccessfully sought medical assistance from county, state and federal agencies for more than a year.

The applications repeatedly were denied on the grounds that she isn't medically disabled, and that her husband makes too much money.

Her husband takes home about $500 per month from his $5.50-per-hour job as a plumber's helper to support the family of six.

Of that amount, $225 goes to rent their very modest Englewood home, which they selected in order to be near a special school for a moderately retarded daughter who requires special education.

Another $80 per month goes to pay for the family car. And until January, $80 per month went to the U.S. District Court toward debts settled by court action.

As for Mrs. Laster's medical condition, over the past 15 months she has had three major operations, including a radical mastectomy. She has had radiation therapy on her ovaries, and she is now on chemotherapy.

Last week when she suddenly grew very ill and began hemorrhaging internally, her doctor gave her very little hope of living much longer.

"With three cancer operations—and she still has it—I don't see how they can say she's not disabled," said Laster.

"I can't understand why—when a person can't afford it, and a sickness isn't going to get any better—I can't understand why they can't come out with anything better than this."

Last August, under the pressure of the steadily mounting medical bills and dunning letters, Mrs. Laster took a job with the Salvation Army. "I didn't tell them I had cancer," she said. "I stood there for a month and a half—to help pay the doctor."

And last fall, in desperation, Laster tried to follow the example of a Florida man he heard of—and filed for a divorce in the hope that it would ensure Medicaid for his dying wife.

But, about two months later, he withdrew the divorce action. The Lasters explained at their home last week that they couldn't bear the idea of the divorce, which would have meant Laster leaving his wife and breaking up the family.

Laster said he recently went to a lawyer to see about declaring bankruptcy, but was told he would have to pay $600 he doesn't have. "I don't see how," he said, "when you want to declare bankruptcy because you don't have any money, they can ask for $600."

Last week, with one collection agency threatening suit for the medical bills, another began garnisheeing Laster's wages.

Finally, in desperation, Laster said he told his wife that "maybe I better just go down there and ask my boss to fire me."

"Still, that's not right," said Mrs. Laster, who confided that her greatest fear now is that his nerves will give out. "He's a man, you know. It would drag him down something awful. A man likes to provide for his family. It's already getting him down."

"It's just such a darn shame, when something like this happens, you lose everything you've got. I've always worked all my life. It's just such a darn shame," said Laster.

"I can't understand it. They help everybody else. They help hippies. They help kids getting a good education in college. I'm not knocking a good education. But I worked hard all my life."

"I was always independent," agreed Mrs. Laster. "I worked before we married. I always tried to help myself. We weren't rich, but we were living. We just could never afford insurance."

"It's terrible. All my years, we were good, I took foster children in my home. I'm not regretting it, but I helped people. . . . We were never as bad off as the way we are now. I'm not asking for much. All I want is for them to help with the medical bills."

The Lasters' problems began a year ago February when Mrs. Laster was found to have a malignant growth in her breast. At the time, Laster said he wasn't carrying health insurance—because his job didn't offer partially paid health insurance, and "I couldn't afford $70 per month because I had all the other bills. I just was going along hoping no one would get sick," he said.

While his wife was in the hospital, he said he applied to the county department of social services and to the federal Social Security Administration for medical assistance.

And on a brief visit home between her second and third operations last March, Mrs. Laster said a county worker came out and filled out forms and assured her they would get help. "She said, 'don't worry, honey, we're going to help you.' So I went back to the hospital with no worry."

But a few weeks later they received word they had been denied all assistance. The state Department of Social Services found them ineligible for state aid on the grounds that

"medical and social data submitted does not support the fact that you will be disabled for 12 months longer, nor will your disability result in death."

John Jones, director of the division of income maintenance for the state Department of Social Services explained last week that determination was made "on the basis of the medical information supplied by her doctor."

He agreed, however, that the conclusion might need to be re-examined now in light of subsequent developments.

The Social Security Administration also notified the Lasters last spring that their assistance was denied.

A technician in the Englewood Social Security office explained last week that disability insurance wasn't available because Mrs. Laster hadn't worked enough in the past 10 years.

She said Supplemental Security Income (SSI) funds, designed to aid the needy disabled, weren't available because Laster makes too much gross income.

She explained that for a family of six to be eligible, the gross income can't exceed $581.60 per month, regardless of other debts and expenses.

Last fall, when Laster resorted to divorce and Mrs. Laster found she once again had a malignancy, she said she went to the two agencies for help again.

She said she asked a Social Security official if divorce was necessary. "He didn't recommend it exactly," she said, "He just agreed that if we did, we might get help."

"I said it was impossible," she said, "Who would take care of the children?"

Once again, she said, she was assured by the county technician that help would be available. That, she said, was about two months ago. "I kept calling and calling, and they kept saying she wasn't in. And finally they told me she quit, and that I would have to fill out more papers."

Meanwhile, Social Security informed the Lasters they were again denied SSI.

And contacted by the Post last week, Robinson said the Lasters' new application to the state, though approved for temporary state aid of $155 per month, was again denied for Medicaid assistance since SSI was denied. He noted the state's decision indicated it doesn't expect Mrs. Lasters' illness to exceed six months.

However, Jones said Friday that as a result of inquiries by The Denver Post, he will ask the county to resubmit that application to the state agency because, he said as of Friday, his agency has obtained a brand new and "more liberal clarification" of Medicaid rules from Washington, D.C., that will permit, for the first time, people like Mabel Laster to receive Medicaid without SSI.

"I think the problem" said Robinson, "was a misunderstanding of the total facts of the case with all the entities involved in determining eligibility. This is the problem when you have three entities (federal, state and county) dealing with the approval of an application."

"Cases like this," agreed Jones, "cause us to sit back and say there's something wrong here."

"I wouldn't ask for help if I didn't need it," said Mrs. Laster. "I wish I didn't have to ask. Maybe it will help others who are just dummies like me who don't know where to go. Maybe they will start some kind of foundation for sick people who aren't wise, who don't know where to go."

Delores Whitlock, a friend of the Lasters' who contacted the office of Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., seeking aid for the Lasters, remarked that Mabel Laster's case "is a perfect example of the need" for the proposed federal legislation for catastrophic health insurance for all Americans.

MORE MISSILES FOR SAUDI ARABIA?

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, over the past few years, the United States has succeeded in transforming Saudi Arabia into the arsenal of the Middle East. U.S. military sales to Saudi Arabia in the present fiscal year are running over $6 billion, including commercial and government-to-government transactions.

Among weapons sold just this year are: 150 M60 tanks, $118 million; 1,000-plus armored personnel carriers, $124 million; Vulcan antiaircraft cannon, $41 million; 1,000 Maverick TV-guided air-to-ground missiles, $47 million; over 4,000 Dragon antitank missiles, $26 million; a naval expansion project at Jubail and Jiddah, $1.2 billion; and further expansion of the Royal Saudi Air Force F-5 jet fighter program, $1.8 billion. Just last week, Raytheon Corp. revealed the private sale of a $1.4-billion expansion of the Saudi's Hawk missile system—thus entirely bypassing any congressional scrutiny.

On top of these massive sales, the Department of Defense is reportedly preparing to offer 2,000 Sidewinder heat-seeking air-to-air missiles to Saudi Arabia. This highly sophisticated missile guides itself into the tailpipe of enemy aircraft and automatically detonates.

By the time these missiles would be delivered in 1978, the Saudis could utilize less than 250 at any one time. Already the Saudi Air Force reportedly possesses 300 Sidewinders. The sale of an additional 2,000 missiles is an invitation to the Saudis to transfer the surplus weapons to their Arab allies should another Middle East war erupt.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that Saudi Arabia does have legitimate defense needs which we, as its friend, should help meet. Unfortunately, the proposed sale is out of all proportion to Saudi requirements. Instead of a few hundred additional missiles, the Saudis are requesting more than they could possibly use themselves. The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has concluded that 2,000 Sidewinders are vastly excessive given Saudi needs and military strength.

A New York Times editorial of June 30 opposes the sale as too large and too dangerous given the current Middle East situation. I concur and urge the administration to reduce the sales offer substantially before submitting it to the Congress. The editorial follows:

MISSILES TO ARABIA

American military sales abroad, fueling arms sales in the third world, have soared from about $1 billion in 1970 to more than $10 billion in each of the past three years. This shameful development has seen the United States become a major supplier to both sides in both Mideast military rivalries—between Arabs and Israelis and between Iran and the Arab states bordering the Persian Gulf.

The plan to sell civilian versions of the C-130 military transport plane to Syria and Iraq is the latest such deal to come to light. But, far more outrageous is the current Pentagon proposal to approve the sale of 1,900 more Sidewinder air-to-air missiles to Saudi Arabia, a five-fold increase.

Ostensibly, Saudi Arabia "needs" the missiles to equip the American F-5 fighter aircraft that defend the country against neighboring Iraq, which has been armed by the Soviet Union. But it is an open secret that Riyadh's chief concern is the growing military power of Iran—which has been sold many billions of dollars of American arms, including advanced equipment just entering United States forces.

Saudi Arabia has 50 F-5's, Rwanda will only have 110 by the end of 1978 when Sidewinder delivery is to begin. An F-5 can only carry two Sidewinders. Even counting many reloads, it is difficult to conceive of a legitimate Saudi need for 2,400 Sidewinders. Riyadh already has purchased through commercial channels—bypassing Congressional review—16 Hawk ground-to-air missile batteries, ten of which now are in place manned by United States civilians employed by the American manufacturer.

That is one reason why a review by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which now is required by law, has held that the Sidewinder sale is excessive for Saudi defense. There is concern in Congress that a missile stockpile of that size could only be designed for transfer to the Arab states in the event of another war with Israel. The Pentagon rejects that thesis on the basis of Saudi performance during past Midwest wars. But it is not necessary to adjudicate that issue to challenge the size of the proposed Sidewinder sale.

The Sidewinder deal, as a government-to-government transaction, can be disapproved by a majority vote in both houses of Congress. This has proved to be a difficult procedure, rarely attempted, but it should be invoked in this case unless the number of missiles is sharply reduced. And Congressional review in cases of this kind, extending them to commercial sales, which have been rising rapidly as a result of a Pentagon-supported effort to avoid existing Congressional oversight. But the compromise legislation now voted by both houses retains this and other imrovements. Prompt signature by the President should bring into being the kind of Executive-Legislative sharing of responsibility for arms sales policy that long has been needed.

A BICENTENNIAL SONG

HON. ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. KASTEN. Mr. Speaker, music is an important part of our cultural heritage—often expressing the optimism and dynamism of our Nation. I would like to share with my colleagues the lyrics of a song written by Elmer E. Kuenzie, of Oconomowoc, Wis., composed especially for our Bicentennial:

BUILD FOR THE U.S.A.

(Words and music by Elmer E. Kuenzie)

It's up to us to show our loyalty
It's up to us to build for security
It's up to us to show our honesty
And fight for Democracy.

Stout hearted men of today
Live for our country and pray
Trust in God and don't be afraid
Stand together man to man.

We have a leader that's true,
To build for the red, white, and blue;
Make your heart say I'm for the U.S.A.
And build, build, build.

STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT FOR THE HAWKINS-HUMPHREY FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH ACT OF 1976

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, in the past few weeks I have received a great many letters from eminent economists and social scientists throughout the Nation in support of the Hawkins-Humphrey Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act. I wish to share with my colleagues a sample of these letters from a diverse group of scholars and public servants: Dr. Solomon Barkin, professor of economics at the University of Massachusetts; Mr. Peter B. Edelman, director of the New York State Division of Youth; Dr. S. M. Miller, chairman of the Department of Sociology at Boston University; and Dr. George Wald, the Nobel laureate and world-renowned biologist at Harvard University. They all agree that although no single piece of legislation can even pretend to deal exhaustively with a problem as complex as full employment and price stability, H.R. 50/S. 50 is the most promising legislative framework available for coping with both chronic unemployment and inflation. The criticism that has been voiced by some leading economists regarding possible inflationary effects of the legislation has already been appropriately resolved through a set of strong anti-inflation provisions, and with this accomplished it is my fervent hope that the House will proceed with dispatch to approve the bill, enabling this Nation to chart a new economic direction that will safeguard the livelihood and dignity of all Americans.

Mr. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CONYERS: Enclosed you will find a supporting statement with a few signatures. It is difficult to amass people after the end of the academic year.

I wish you the best of results. The bill is a worthy successor to the efforts in the late forties for full employment proposal and then the Mahoney Bill, the Area Development and Economic Development Acts.

I want to commend you for the inclusion of the sections in the matter of anti-inflation of policies to deal with bottlenecks (supply of goods services, labor and capital in tight markets) and urge that provision be made for government initiatives to create new supply sources such as occurred in the aluminum industry under President Truman. Section 204 is particularly useful. It must, however, be tied in more specifically with the Economic Development legislation. Unfortunately the ARA and the EDA never served their functions in part because they looked upon it as long rolling programs. Nothing compared to the accomplishments of the TVA area development was recorded in these areas, in no small part because of the dominant trend to privatism and reorganization. A great need exists for aid for the study and stimulation of declining industries.

The proposed legislation must be supplemented by a more precise definition and delineation of the ways of coordinating these economic measures with the sundry other policy systems reaching the individual such as manpower, social welfare, and rehabilitation. The great failing in the past of many of these measures is that the inspiration and ideas were not coupled with adequate understanding of the problems of impementation, administration and delivery. Hopefully, this deficiency will not be permitted in the development of the legislation and thinking on this bill.

I support your legislation as a declaration of purpose and goals and recognition that the original blueprint for action will undergo considerable development. It is too much to ask at this stage that the details would be matured. It is unfortunate that the economic defense of the legislation is so inadequate so as not to stimulate wider support and debate in the economic profession. As those of us in the profession who endorse this legislation know only too well, the greatest number, particularly the young, have been reared in neoclassical or radical traditions which are fundamentally opposed and unfriendly to the basic approach on which the legislation is built. The "old liberalism" on which political measures of this nature relied is practically absent on the campus. The econometric techniques are serving existing institutional arrangements and its practitioners are reluctant to consider the profound changes required to effect the goals stated herein. Older Keynesian views are restricted to a narrow consideration of general indirect instruments like fiscal and monetary policies and quite oblivious to the structural problems.

Ultimately to be effective the implementation of such legislation calls for the reorientation of the economic profession. One of the major responsibilities therefore for the supporters is to encourage this reeducation. This is a relatively new responsibility, and one which is overlooked. But necessary if we are to win a greater support of the profession for its passage; overcome antipathy and skepticism, which is widely reported, and to assure its sympathetic adequate administration, this course is required. Unfortunately, I have seen little of the literature which even tackles this job.

I wish you well in your efforts.

Very truly yours,

SOLOMON BARKIN,
Professor of Economics, University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
U.S. Congressman,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CONYERS: Thank you very much for your letter of May 28 regarding the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act.

I strongly support the legislation, and congratulate you on your leadership, along with Senator Humphrey and Congressman Hawkins in this area.

Full employment is a vital goal in giving every American the chance to participate fully in the life of our nation. All of us who were involved in supporting efforts to achieve full employment are fully aware that the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act is only one part of what needs to be done. Clearly, the fiscal, monetary, and tax policies of the country are involved as well. Job creation by itself will not bring full employment. However, even the most intelligent and effective macro-economic policies will leave many people, particularly, members of minority groups and young people, behind, and subject to excessive unemployment. That is where legislation like the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act comes into the picture. It is not a panacea, but rather one critical element in the effort to achieve full employment. As such, I support it strongly and unreservedly.

As Director of the agency charged, in America's second largest State, with providing programs for young people who get into trouble with the law, I support the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act for another set of reasons. Clearly, a major reason why young people get involved in juvenile delinquency is because of problems at home, and, equally clearly, one major source of such problems is in the lack of employment and economic opportunity for the parents in the home. When there is no money coming in, especially when there is no job to provide a pay check in the sense of dignity and identity that goes with it, the family would be in trouble, and the trouble may well manifest itself in harm to the youngsters in the family which may in turn bring delinquency. Just as important, when a young person is coming to the age of making a decision whether to stay in school or leave, the fact that he or she has no prospect of a job is related very clearly to the potentiality for crime and delinquency. Thus, there is no one item more fundamental to the prevention of crime and delinquency than the provision of jobs to families and to young people themselves.

I welcome your soliciting my views on this issue, and I wish you every success in your legislative effort on this vitally important matter.

Sincerely,

PETER B. EDELMAN,
Director, New York State Executive Department/Division of Youth.

Congressman JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONYERS: I would like to have the following statement appear in the Congressional Record regarding the Hawkins-Humphrey Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act:

Full employment would not solve all of the problems. But many problems cannot be solved without full employment.

The Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act will not solve all the problems of large scale unemployment but it would pressure the U.S.A. to work on the problem.

Sharing the burden of change is essential to America's well being. Unemployment is largely a result of governmental policies against inflation. The costs of such a policy particularly fall on minorities, women, and youth. The vulnerable pay for others.

This nation has become absorbed with the possibility of work-shy malingers receiving public benefits. But without the possibilities of employment, non-work becomes unavoidable.

To change the texture of America—the suffering of the unemployed and underemployed; the meanness and hatred which excludes those who are castigated as wantonly seeking the dole—requires the possibility of employment for all who want to work.

Other nations succeeded in accomplishing this goal. The pursuit of full employment would be an emulation worthy of the United States.

S. M. MILLER,
Chairman, Department of Sociology, Boston University.

Congressman JOHN CONYERS, Jr.,
Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: "When business or most politicians talk to the general public they do not talk profits but jobs. One would think that business were wholly devoted to providing jobs. The businessmen say so, many politicians do, and some of our anti-work

labor leaders say so, too. To the workers their jobs mean life itself: food, clothing, shelter, rent. Nothing is as helpless as an urban worker without a job.

"No violence can compare with denying any human being the chance to make a living. Yet our government regularly tells us that in our country 4 per cent unemployment is 'normal.' It keeps the labor market fluid for 'free enterprise.' With a labor force of 80 million, that means more than 3 million jobless Americans. In this bicentennial year, unemployment is at about 8 per cent; that means about 6.5 million unemployed Americans. Their families bring the tally to about 25–30 million.

"Two hundred years of the American Dream are thwarted without full employment."

Sincerely,

GEORGE WALD,
Higgins Professor of Biology, Nobel Laureate, Harvard University.

BURUNDI, RWANDA CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, July 1, marks the independence anniversaries of the two African countries of Burundi and Rwanda. Although the tumultuous events in the recent history of these two small nations have been destabilizing, it is certainly hoped that both will enjoy a more peaceful evolution toward national unity and prosperity.

Both countries are small with economies based primarily on agriculture. They have limited commodity exports, insufficient budgeting receipts, and some reliance on foreign assistance. Both are landlocked lying in Africa's central highlands. Rwanda's largest customer continues to be the United States which took over 63 percent of exports in 1973 and probably similar amounts in 1974 and 1975 through coffee, tea, and pyrethrum purchases. It also has an investment guarantee agreement with the United States. That country's major imports include primarily textiles, foodstuffs, and machinery. The administration is to be commended on its expressed desire to improve relations with the Republic of Burundi and to continue the already existing relationship with Rwanda. A small bilateral aid program exists with the latter in addition to a modest cultural exchange program.

Burundi pursues a policy of nonalinement which attempts to maintain a balanced relationship with a variety of states. Presently, the United States is attempting to encourage educational and private contacts with Burundi to help support projects by the United Nations and other international groups. Development assistance and food aid should also be extended to Burundi as well as to Rwanda in a serious effort to develop a much broader and more positive Africa policy.

TRIBUTE ON THE RETIREMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ERNEST R. REID, USMC

HON. RICHARD C. WHITE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the biography of a dedicated Marine who retires from the service of his country today after 33 years of active duty involving exceptional performance in combat and as a prisoner of war. As you can see his record has been outstanding. He is also a fine human being beloved by those who served with him. We wish him the best in his retirement.

The article follows:

BRIG. GEN. ERNEST R. REID, JR., USMC

Brigadier General Ernest R. Reid, Jr., Commanding General, Force Troops, Pacific/Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif., retired from active duty on July 1, 1976.

General Reid was born July 20, 1925 in Dallas, Texas, and graduated from Irving (Texas) High School in 1942. (He received his B.B.A. degree in Accounting from the University of Hawaii in June 1962, his M.A. degree in Business Administration from George Washington University in 1969). He enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve in July 1943, and was commissioned a second lieutenant via the V–12 Program, August 1, 1945.

He embarked for Tsingtao, China, in August 1945, where he joined the 6th Pioneer Battalion, 6th Marine Division, and later, served with the 3d Marine Brigade, Fleet Marine Force. Returning to the United States in July 1946, he was assigned to the 2d 155mm Howitzer Battalion, USMCR, Dallas, Texas. He was released from active duty January 1, 1947. He was promoted to first lieutenant in the Organized Marine Corps Reserve on August 1, 1948.

Recalled to active duty in August 1950, he joined the First Marines, 1st Marine Division, in Korea. On November 29, 1950, while serving as the Assistant S–3 Officer, he was wounded and captured. From November 1950 until August 1953, he was a Prisoner of War. He was promoted to captain in June 1952.

General Reid returned to the United States in October 1953, and was assigned as the Executive Officer, Marine Barracks, McAlester, Okla. He integrated into the regular Marine Corps in May 1954.

Transferred to the 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, Calif., in August 1955, General Reid served with the 11th Marines as a battery commander and battalion operations officer until July 1958, when he was ordered to Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. He was promoted to major in September 1956. From September 1961 until June 1962, he attended the University of Hawaii as a member of the Student College Degree Program.

He was assigned as Executive Officer, 1st Battalion, 12th Marines, 3d Marine Division, on Okinawa from July 1962 to February 1963, when he was reassigned as Commanding Officer. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in July 1963. The following September he was transferred to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., as Deputy Director, Marine Corps Institute. He attended the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va., from August 1966 to January 1967.

General Reid was assigned as Head, Program Section, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Research, Development and Studies), Headquarters Marine Corps, from February 1967 to July 1968, when he was promoted to colonel and attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

He was ordered to Okinawa in September 1969, and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade. When the Brigade was disestablished, he was reassigned to the 3d Marine Division, also on Okinawa, and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G–3.

In March 1970, he assumed duties as Commanding Officer, 11th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in Vietnam. He returned to the United States in October 1970, and was assigned to the Development Center, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Va., as a project officer.

He was reassigned as Assistant Head and Head of the Military Personnel Procurement Branch, Headquarters Marine Corps, in January 1971. Following his advancement to brigadier general August 26, 1971, he became Legislative Assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps. He remained in that position until July 1975, when he assumed his current assignment.

A complete list of his medals and decorations include the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" and one gold star in lieu of a second award, the Bronze Star Medal, the Navy Commendation Ribbon with one gold star in lieu of a second award, the Purple Heart Medal, the Presidential Unit Citation with one bronze star in lieu of a second award, the Good Conduct Medal, the Organized Marine Corps Reserve Medal, the China Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, the National Defense Service Medal with one bronze star, the Korean Service Medal with three bronze stars, the Vietnamese Service Medal with three bronze stars, the Vietnamese Navy Distinguished Service Order 2nd Class, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with silver star, the Vietnamese Armed Forces Honor Medal First Class, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation (two awards), the Meritorious Unit Citation Civil Actions Color, the United Nations Service Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Brigadier General Reid and his wife, the former Mary L. Palmer of Irving, Texas, have two sons, Rodney Earl and Richard Philip.

TOMMY DAVIS

HON. EDWARD P. BEARD

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. BEARD of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, to all of us who use the gymnasium, the untimely and tragic death of Tommy Davis comes as a shock. Although I have been a member of this body only since January 1975, my devotion to physical fitness enabled me to get to know Tommy Davis very well. He was a wonderful gentleman, always helpful, always cheerful, always ready with reminiscences about great fights of the century. He had an encyclopedic knowledge of the boxing game and as a former boxer myself, I loved talking with Tommy and appreciated his help and good cheer every day.

I know the Members of the House join

me in expressing deep regret at the passing of this wonderful person and I extend my condolences to the family of Tommy Davis out of friendship and admiration for a remarkable fellow. He will be sadly missed by his friend, Congressman EDWARD P. BEARD and by every Member of this House who knew him.

MISS KATHRYN BRANDEBERRY, A MODERN-DAY PIONEER

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, while reading the June issue of Our Living History, a publication about the life and times of Newton Falls, Ohio, I came across an interesting article about Miss Kathryn Brandeberry.

This remarkable woman lives in the same house that her parents moved into on March 5, 1890. Miss Brandeberry has chosen to live as did her ancestors, in that her house does not have the conveniences of electricity, running water, or a modern-day heating system.

Kathryn is rightfully proud of the fact that her ancestors can be traced back to the years before the Revolutionary War. A distant Grandfather Burns was reputed to have owned and farmed a section of the land now occupied by the White House. Another relative was childhood playmate of George Washington. In addition, members of the Brandeberry family are known to have been among the earliest settlers in the area now known as Toledo, Ohio. Their cabin was the site of the first election held in the new territory and it also served as a temporary home for any orphaned girl.

Kathryn Brandeberry is truly an exceptional woman. Her deep contentment with life supplies her with the seemingly tireless energy she applies to the burdens of her austere daily living.

Mr. Speaker, for the consideration of my colleagues in the Congress, I am introducing an article about Miss Kathryn Brandeberry in the RECORD at this time.

The article follows:

PORTRAIT OF A PIONEER

(By Betty Davis)

The moment I stepped into her home, I felt I had been transported back in time; back into the home of one of our early pioneers. Standing there to greet me was a colorful character from an early volume of American folklore.

Feeling very welcome in a home that has been left almost totally unchanged in over a hundred years, I met Kathryn Brandeberry. Dressed in a plain, long black dress, her dark hair now salt and peppered, she is a woman of great simplicity. Her eyes reflected deep humility as she spoke with a passion and pleasure for living that no word painting can convey. Her intensely exciting manner was often displayed by a hearty slap of her hands against her lap. Possibly it is her deep contentment with life that supplies her with the seemingly tireless energy she applies to the burdens of her austere daily living.

Kathryn is rightfully proud of her heritage. Her ancestors can be traced back to the years before the Revolutionary War. A distant Grandfather Burns was reputed to have owned and farmed a section of the land now occupied by the White House. Another distant relative was a childhood playmate of George Washington.

Her unbounded pride in her family is evident in the accounts and stories she so vividly recalls. Her love and devotion are also very apparent. Her mother, Lydia Kistler, was born here and was the daughter of Samuel and Cathryn Feister Kistler, who owned and operated Kistler Mill on the East River. She joyfully recalls her Grandfather Kistler as a big burly gentleman with a full bushy white beard, noting in his youth that it was fiery red.

Kathryn's mother often told stories of her childhood here in the 1860's. One of her happiest memories was the many good times she had when she ventured up the road to the Medley farm to visit. One of these visits with the Medley girls is still evidenced by their names etched on the windows of the old house. The girls accomplished this by taking turns writing on the glass with an engagement ring one of them was wearing.

Kathryn's ancestors decided to move West only after their farmlands had been all but destroyed by the Revolutionary War. Members of the Brandeberry family are known to have been among the earliest settlers in the area now known as Toledo, Ohio. Their cabin was the site of the first election held in the new territory and it also served as a temporary home for any orphaned girl until she reached the age of sixteen, at which time she would either marry or leave to "work out."

The Feisters, Kathryn's maternal great-grandparents, arrived here in 1831. Settling on Selkirk-Bush Road, they were among our earliest homesteaders. Margaret Feister's recollections were often the source for stories told time and time again by each generation that followed. One of these stories was always a source of special pleasure to everyone who heard it. With much the same eagerness her grandmother must have had, Kathryn excitedly shared the story with me.

"Grandmother and Grandfather had a simple cabin where they happily raised 14 children. Surrounded by wilderness, they were virtually isolated from their neighbors. As every pioneer family, they welcomed company as a happy change from the demanding routines of homestead life. One morning shortly after daybreak, a stranger appeared accompanied by five little girls. He stopped only long enough to say he was leaving them and would be back at nightfall to fetch them and then quietly retreated into the woods. Even though this made a total of ten youngens for her to tend, Grandmother was overjoyed.

"Along about noon, she swung the huge pot of mush from the fireplace. A portion was set out on the table for each child along with a pewter spoon and a huge crock of milk. Standing around the table, each child took a turn at dipping the spoon of his hot mush into the crock of fresh milk, then after slowly swallowing the tasty meal, passed on the spoon to the next child.

"Meanwhile Grandmother had hurried out of the house to a nearby field which Grandfather was clearing for corn. Happily she told him of the five little girls. He responded to her good news by saying he'd be in by nightfall.

"Running, playing, laughing and singing with the little girls made the day pass quickly. Toward evening Grandmother scraped the ashes from the fireplace and fetched from the cupboard a big jar of prized popcorn seeds. She dropped the small kernals onto the still hot bricks, then stood back and watched the litle girls' delight in catching the corn as it popped into the air.

"Soon after nightfall, the visitors' father returned and Grandfather told him how to reach his destination and aided him in blazing a trail to the south of the farm where the family later settled. As silently as they had come, they disappeared leaving behind the happy memories of five little girls—and a story that would be lovingly told time and time again."

Kathryn was the second child born to John and Lydia Brandeberry. Her parents moved into the home which she still occupies March 5, 1890. It is in this same house she spent her childhood and recalls the happiness she shared there with her parents, two brothers Beryl and John and two half-sisters.

Taking a curious pleasure in reliving her youth, she grouped back into her mind to catch and share a few of those sweet memories. Among those recollections are two special ladies, Becky Miller and May Bailey. She remembers telling her mother how frightened she was of Becky. After her mother made her realize it was Becky's extreme old age which was causing the needless fears, she grew very fond of her. Becky lived to be 104. May Bailey was a very dear friend to Kathryn and her mother, a constant source of love and friendship to them both.

After graduating from high school, Kathryn was determined to attend college but knew her family would provide for her brothers' advanced education, but not hers. It was then considered unnecessary for a girl to continue her education beyond normal schooling. The Scotch blood she inherited from her maternal grandmother was often evident in her life, but never as strong as it proved to be in her struggle to attend Mount Union College. Toward the end of her last quarter, Kathryn's money began to grow short so she decided to check into a teaching position in Deerfield which her brother John had mentioned.

She landed the job and suddenly found herself faced with having to leave her home and family for the first time. There was no train scheduled that could deliver her on time for her classes, so she had to find someplace to stay in Deerfield. A hack driver directed her to the home of an old pioneer couple for assistance in finding a place to stay.

After a thorough investigation into Kathryn's ancestory and several hours of interrogation, she was welcomed into their home. During her stay with John Shively and his wife Lois, Kathryn proved herself remarkably fitted for teaching. Physically strong and always putting her "best" into her duties she feels her influence over the "scholars" was profound.

Family ties being close, Kathryn soon returned to Newton Falls, her home, family and a new teaching position. She recalls her pupils here with love and a deep satisfaction in the wisdom of mutual love and trust they shared.

Kathryn's life has been spent giving unselfishly of herself and her love to her family. After her father's early death, she remained devoted to her mother and brothers. Her father was always quick to lend his prized carriage for use in any funeral, so he was first to be given the honor of having a motor funeral, the hearse having been brought in from Warren.

This quaint and simply lady who had welcomed me to her home possesses an unquenchable flame of the pioneer spirit. I probably talked too much and stayed too long, but I went away refreshed and stimulated.

Peace and happiness seem to be her heritage, leaving her completely content with

life—guided and sustained by her deep faith that "God has always taken care of me."

JOHN K. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

HON. HERBERT E. HARRIS II

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on April 30, 1975, I joined with my colleague from Virginia (Mr. DOWNING) in cosponsoring House Resolution 432 to create a select committee for the purpose of conducting "a complete and thorough investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of John F. Kennedy." One-fourth of the Members of the House have since sponsored or cosponsored similar resolutions.

Recent disclosures have made the need for this investigation all the more apparent.

Since the publication of the Warren Commission's report, Americans have been plagued with doubts. Polls indicate that the vast majority of the public does not believe that Oswald acted alone—the people do not accept the conclusions reached by the Warren Commission. Questions have been raised about Lee Harvey Oswald's background, the single bullet theory, the capabilities of the supposed murder weapon, Jack Ruby's associations with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and organized crime, alleged discrepancy between the testimony and evidence given to the Warren Commission and its published conclusions, and reports that the FBI and the CIA failed to fully cooperate with the Commission. With so many questions—and so few answers—no wonder the public doubts the validity of the Warren Commission's report.

The report by the Senate Intelligence Committee points out the need for the thorough investigation the select committee would be instructed to conduct by House Resolution 432. According to the Senate Intelligence Committee, at least two important leads that could have implicated additional persons in the assassination were never pursued. Reportedly, an unidentified passenger boarded a Cuban Airlines flight from Mexico City to Cuba at 10:30 p.m., on December 1, 1963, 9 days after the murder in Dallas. The CIA noted at the time that the flight was delayed for 5 hours in order to pick up this stranger, who did not go through Mexican customs and who rode in the cockpit of the airliner. No follow-up was made by the CIA, according to the Senate committee. Second, a Cuban-American who crossed from Texas to Mexico on November 23, 1963, the day after the murder, and went on to Cuba, reportedly returned to the United States in March 1964. An informant described this individual as "involved in the assassination." Again, neither the CIA nor the FBI followed up, according to the Senate committee.

Although the CIA advised the Warren Commission that it had no evidence of conspiracy or foreign involvement, the CIA was involved in schemes against Castro. In September, 2 months before the assassination, an interagency Cuban Coordinating Committee met at the State Department and agreed unanimously that "there was a strong likelihood that Castro would retaliate in some way against the rash of covert activity in Cuba." Further, on the day that President Kennedy was assassinated, a CIA caseworker met with a secret Cuban agent, code named Amlash, to discuss assassination plans against Castro—plans that had been "in the work" for some time. Some individuals now believe that this individual was a double agent.

Unfortunately, the CIA merely advised the Warren Commission that there was no evidence of foregn involvement in the Kennedy murder. Why did not the CIA follow up on leads that implicated several additional individuals? Why did not the CIA tell the full story to the Warren Commission?

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach sent a memo on November 26, 1973, to the White House saying:

> The public must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at trial.

Today, the public is not satisfied that Oswald did not have confederates. The evidence is not convincing.

I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the remarks made by Congressman DOWNING to the Virginia Commonwealth's Attorneys Association on August 8, 1975. Those remarks are printed on page 7064 of the March 18, 1976, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In his discussion, Mr. DOWNING delineates the case that a prosecuting attorney could have made against Oswald had he not been murdered. Mr. DOWNING then points out what a defense attorney would have going for him in the case. It would certainly not be a very tight case for the prosecution.

On March 31, 1976, the Rules Committee voted to postpone consideration of House Resolution 432. I understand that the committee members had decided to wait and see what additional information would be uncovered in the course of the Senate intelligence investigation before they decided whether to allow the House to vote on establishing a select committee in the House.

The report by the Senate Intelligence Committee casts further doubts upon the validity of the Warren Commission's findings. That report strengthens the case for a complete and thorough investigation conducted by a House Select Committee with full subpena power. With this investigation, once and for all, we will get to the bottom of this tragic assassination.

There is no reason to fear a full, honest, and open investigation. The public wants to know the truth.

The investigation ought to be conducted now. I respectfully urge the Rules Committee to consider and report out House Resolution 432, the resolution I introduced with Congressman DOWNING. I am sending today the following letter to Chairman MADDEN of the House Rules Committee:

Hon. RAY J. MADDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Rules
The House of Representatives

DEAR MR. MADDEN: Evidence uncovered in the course of the investigation conducted by the Senate Intelligence Committee has cast further doubts upon the validity of the findings of the Warren Commission's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The public insists upon knowing the truth, which can be ascertained only by a thorough investigation conducted by a select committee of the House having full subpena power.

I therefore urge the Rules Committee to allow the Members of the House to vote on H. Res. 432, which will create a select committee for the purpose of conducting a complete and thorough investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of John F. Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT E. HARRIS II,
Member of Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMITTEE PRINT: SENIOR TRANSPORTATION: TICKET TO DIGNITY

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, as ranking minority member of the House Select Committee on Aging and the Subcommittee on Federal, State, and Community Services, I am very pleased and proud to join with the chairman of this subcommittee, SPARKY MATSUNAGA, to offer for your use the committee print covering the transportation problems faced by our elderly population.

We on the subcommittee hope that you will feel as we do, that this is a very realistic and usable report.

The finished product of this report has been accomplished through the joint effort of both the majority and minority members and staffs, working closely together. Thus insuring a report with logical and workable recommendations, which will have an effective impact on the transportation needs the elderly citizens have been faced with for some time.

The report does not advocate excessive new programs or mass increases in appropriations, but brings into focus the problems besetting the present fragmented systems, design problems, the multiplicity of Federal programs, and the lack of program coordination. The recommendations made could alleviate some of these transportation dilemmas.

Contents of this report have been adequately substantiated by hearings held both here and in the field. We were also very fortunate to have the expertise and input from an excellent consultant, Mr. Joe Revis, knowledgeable in this very technical area.

The printing of this report is by no means the end of our work in this area, but really only the beginning. We definitely plan to follow these recommendations through to their implementation.

I hope you will find this a meaningful and useful document.

ANTIBUSING BILL

HON. JOHN Y. McCOLLISTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. McCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, I am today joining as a cosponsor in the administration's antibusing bill, the School Desegregation Standards and Assistance Act of 1976.

There are probably very few people in this country today who do not understand the necessity and the wisdom of desegregating public education along the lines laid out in the Supreme Court's famous decision in Brown against Board of Education. Destruction of the dual system enforced the moral and constitutional requirements that the law be colorblind. Anything less than total elimination of any vestiges of "separate but equal" schools is, to me, totally abhorrent and reprehensible.

Still, we must all recognize that the courts have extended their intervention in school desegregation much further than the Congress expected. The courts have imposed burdensome forced busing plans to desegregate the schools in communities where racial imbalance in the public schools follows a racially imbalanced residential pattern.

I think the courts have gone too far. To make it clear that forced busing is an unacceptable policy, I favor an amendment to the Constitution. Since the Democrat caucus has directed that no such legislation be brought before the House, I have joined in seeking a legislative remedy. This bill will direct the courts to narrow their court orders and aim them at the true problem.

The courts have issued many forced busing orders. More are certainly in the works. But a discussion on the wisdom of busing as a public policy does not imply any resistance to carrying out the legal orders of the courts. We must all give our total support to the full enforcement of the law. And these court orders are the law.

But in the same vein, the Congress is the elected policymaking branch of the Government. If constitutional rights need protection, it is our duty to protect them, not meekly defer to the courts. I, for one, am unconvinced that the courts are protecting the rights of everyone in the community when they order forced busing. To the social engineers and, apparently, to the courts, our schoolchildren are mere statistics with certain demographic characteristics. I think we have lost track of the human element. We need to ask ourselves: Is the policy of forced busing improving the quality of education for our children of all races? If so, is the educational benefit worth the added cost? If not, what alternatives to forced busing might be employed to boost the quality of education for every child?

It can be argued that we have no really reliable evidence of the educational effect of forced busing. The studies we do have, however, suggest that the impact may even be negative. Many communities, of course, have managed to avoid the confrontation and violence that has marred some forced busing plans. Even where all goes smoothly, though, the schoolchildren still are asked to spend more time being transported and the extra-curricular experiences they can participate in are often cut short by the need to catch the bus home.

I am convinced that further studies will show the basic wisdom of our original plan—neighborhood schools. The forced busing route to desegregation has become such an emotional issue because of the importance placed on education in most American families. Right now there is growing concern about the adequacy of our schools, about the ability of the schools to educate our children. At such a time, it seems most inadvisable to me to continue to pursue a course which discourages parental involvement in education and undermines the accountability of educators to the parents of the children they teach. We should be encouraging such involvement and accountability, not the reverse.

It is my personal feeling that most of the intentional segregation in our Nation's public schools has been eliminated already. But whatever remaining intentional segregation remains must be corrected. Where intentional segregation exists, we should revise a corrective policy which accomplishes the need to eliminate it with minimum disruption, cost and interference in the educational process. The seemingly automatic insistence by the courts on busing as the only acceptable remedy has prevented the profitable exploration of alternative means which would more fully meet our other concerns.

I think it is important to maximize community control over the schools and get the courts out of the education business as quickly as possible. Not only do judges lack specific expertise to act as school administrators, but their direction of the schools short-circuits the regular channels of community control so important in assuring quality in education.

I commend President Ford's reasonable, thoughtful, and careful approach to this explosive issue. The country would be well, served if the Democrat caucus would reverse its "hold" on consideration of antibusing measures and examined this bill and other legislative proposals to curb the abuses of forced busing. If ever there was an issue where the people want Congress to act, busing is that issue.

NACHI KATSUURA VISITS MONTEREY PARK—SISTER CITIES

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, a unique Bicentennial celebration will take place in my congressional district this weekend when approximately 150 residents of the city of Nachi Katsuura in Japan will be hosted by their sister city, Monterey Park, Calif.

A number of events have been planned during the 5-day visit and the residents of Monterey Park will be opening their homes and their hearts during our 200th anniversary, to visitors from across the Pacific Ocean.

I want to compliment the presidents of the respective Sister City Associations—Mr. Yukio K. Kitagawa of Monterey Park and Mr. Ryoei Nikko of Nachi Katsuura—for the effort they have put forth in bringing this visit to fruition.

Mayor George W. Westphaln of Monterey Park, the members of the Monterey Park Sister City Association, and all the residents of Monterey Park are to be commended for their cooperation and friendship in hosting Mayor Tadashi Yamagata of Nachi Katsuura and this large delegation of Japanese citizens. This is truly a fine example of people-to-people efforts to bring about world understanding and friendship in the spirit of freedom and democracy that is a feature of our Bicentennial celebration.

BENNETT C. WHITLOCK, JR.

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to announce that a fellow South Carolinian and a close personal friend of mine, Mr. Bennett C. Whitlock, Jr., today assumes the office of president of the American Trucking Associations. As many of us who have worked with ATA know, it is one of the most democratic and progressive of the trade organizations. Thus, I am especially pleased that a fellow South Carolinian, and a man who is highly regarded as a spokesman for the transportation industry, moved into this position of leadership.

From the time that Bennett Whitlock and I attended the University of South Carolina together, we have remained close friends. Bennett began his career with ATA 25 years ago this summer, and throughout that time, he has held a number of positions of increasing responsibility, culminating with his appointment to the office which he will take over today.

Bennett Whitlock has always been candid and forthcoming in his dealings with Congress, and I know that in his new position he will continue his effective representation of the transportation industry. At this time of critical reappraisal by the Congress and by the administration of our Nation's transportation needs, we are especially fortunate to have a man of Bennett Whitlock's caliber, playing a leading role.

Mr. Speaker, Bennett will do a fine job of bringing to our attention the views and opinions of the Nation's motor carriers and the more than 9 million men and women that they employ. I know that my colleagues join me in expressing

to him our congratulations and best wishes as he undertakes these new responsibilities.

THE BALTIC STATES MUST BE REMEMBERED

HON. MARTIN A. RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, 35 years ago this month two deplorable acts took place in the annals of human history. I am speaking of the Soviet Union's forcible occupation of the Baltic States, and subsequent deportation of some 100,000 of her people to Siberian slave-labor camps.

This week—July 11–17—is traditionally marked in this country as "Captive Nations Week" by Lithuanian-Americans, who take this opportunity to reaffirm hope for those countrymen who are still held captive. In America's Bicentennial year, I feel that it is particularly important for us to pause and appropriately assess our own stance as regards these brave people who have lost their independence to a contemporary empire.

Right now, détente and increased trade with Russia are much-debated issues. However, we must not lose sight of the lessons of the past in forming America's current foreign policy.

How can we forget the suffering undergone by those 100,000 Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, as they were transported to Siberia and other forsaken parts of Russia?

Let me recount the history of these Baltic peoples a bit. In an effort to consolidate Soviet control and reduce anti-Soviet agitation, thousands of members of the Baltic States were shipped to distant areas of Russia in 1941. They were transported in freight cars where water, food, and breathing space were far too inadequate. Many of the sick, the weak, and the young died on the long journey from the Baltic States to Siberia. Those who survived were sent to northern Russia and to western and eastern Siberia. There they were used for slave-labor, and many perished in the mines and forests, or were annihilated by the cold, starvation, and diseases because they were without proper medical attention.

Unfortunately, deplorable acts continue to this day. For upwards of 36 years, the Baltic peoples have felt the iron grip of Russian domination. The Soviets have tried to strip them of their cultural and religious identity. So, too, have the Soviets tried to engineer a kind of Communist brainwashing, through the Russian educational system. To date, 10 percent of the Baltic population has been either killed or deported by the Soviets. The whole of the tragedy was poignantly summarized by the brave Lithuanian seaman Simas Kudirka who tried to defect from his Communist rulers in November 1970. Kudirka was refused admission to this country, and was told by American immigration officials to return to his own country. "Russia," young Kudirka was quoted as saying in disgust. "That is not my own country."

Kudirka's loyalty to his native Lithuania is typical of the fierce patriotic sentiments harbored by Lithuanians, Estonians, and Latvians forced to live in Russia today. It is a tribute to the United States that we have never recognized the annexation of these three small but courageous Baltic nations, since Stalin forcibly seized them in 1945. We must never recognize deplorable acts of this kind, as long as the people of the United States continue to hold the values of freedom and liberty in the position of priority that they do.

But this action is not enough. Our sympathy and admiration for the Baltic peoples is not enough. On June 3, the President signed into law the establishment of a commission that will monitor the application of human rights in repressed nations agreed to under the Final Act of Helsinki. This includes opportunities for personal correspondence with relatives outside the country, provides for the reuniting of families, and lifts restrictions on native religious and cultural practices. The President's law, I think, will go far in winning bedrock human liberties for the Baltic peoples.

Let the Soviet Union, then, honor its agreements toward assuring the Baltic people's freedoms that were made in the Helsinki Final Act; let Communist raised barriers separating the captive nations from their European cultural heritage be dropped; and finally, let us affirm that the captive Baltic States of East-Central Europe, like us, have an inalienable right to self-determination and national sovereignty.

BEDFORD COURIER OF MONROE COUNTY, MICH., WINS AWARDS FOR SERIES OF EDITORIALS

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, the Monroe County Bicentennial Commission has named the week of July 18 as "Bedford Courier Week," in honor of the newspaper of that name and its editor, Richard F. Daggett. For 3 successive years, Mr. Daggett's newspaper has won the George Washington Honor Award from the Freedom's Foundation of Valley Forge for the series of editorials which Mr. Daggett authors. Resolutions are also being prepared by the Michigan State Legislature and the Monroe County and City authorities honoring Mr. Daggett and the Courier.

I believe we should take special note of this outstanding example of leading citizenship and good journalism. Community newspapers are often not honored in the same way as the mass national media, yet it is important for us to realize that the smaller papers make an important contribution. They are of great weight in helping the communities of the Nation maintain their values and remember their principles. Their editorials are just as wise as any in the mass-circulation media and often offer a better and more realistic perspective on life.

I am sure that there are many papers within the country which make a contribution similar to Mr. Daggett's. I hope that their work will continue to have a great influence.

LESSONS FROM THE PRIMARIES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I include my Washington Report entitled "Lessons From the Primaries":

LESSONS FROM THE PRIMARIES

The Presidential primaries for 1976 are over, and it is appropriate to wonder whether this costly, complicated and exhausting system is the best way to choose Presidential candidates.

From February 24 to June 8 of this year 25 million Americans voted in 30 primaries and chose about 75 percent of the Democratic and Republican delegates to the nominating conventions. The total cost to candidates and taxpayers of this process was about $65 million. For the Democrats the process selected, for all practical purposes, their candidate. For the Republicans it could not produce a clear-cut winner.

The first thing to be said about the primary system is that despite its faults, it works reasonably well. It screens out less serious candidates, gives national exposure to the contenders, tests the candidates on the issues and challenges their physical stamina, organizational ability and their ability to explain and sell their views. It has allowed Governor Reagan, an outsider with no power base, to challenge an incumbent President and a one-term Georgia Governor, out of office and outside the Democratic party establishment hierarchy, to win against the field.

The primaries have given all of us a sharper focus on the candidates and the issues and they have given us—at least those of us willing to vote—a chance to size up the candidates and make a choice. The primaries have also given the candidates, as each of them has emphasized, an intensive learning experience about what is on the minds of the American people.

Over the years the primary system has produced fine Presidential candidates in both parties for the nation's top political positions. The primaries have also encouraged broad popular participation in the choice of Presidential nominees and have lessened the control previously held by political bosses over the nominating process.

Nevertheless, there is much discussion that the current primary system needs to be changed. It is too long, too frantic, too disjointed, too complicated and too costly. Furthermore, it places too much strain on the candidates. For instance, those candidates who wish to appeal to a national electorate must crisscross the country daily. Also, the rules that govern the primaries are so arcane and so numerous as to defy comprehension. This year thirty primary states, each with a different set of rules, compounded the confusion. In short, as one Senator has observed, common sense demands at the very least a move toward uniform rules and a curtailment of what many have came to see as "a Barnum and Bailey traveling

sideshow" that leaves the candidates "tired and broke, and the public bored or bewilwered and—far too often—disgusted."

For some time I have not been entirely satisfied with the exhausting and illogical way we nominate a President and I have been looking at alternatives. At the extremes among the alternatives is to either hold a national primary throughout the country on a single day or abolish all primaries in favor of a return to the caucus and state convention system. The first of these alternatives favors the well-known and well-financed candidates and creates the danger that a factional candidate might win in a crowded field of candidates. The second alternative can easily mean a return to control by party bosses.

Some form of regional primaries with states in one region holding their balloting on the same day seems to me to have merit and I hope the Congress will take a hard look at it. A system of perhaps six regional primaries, instead of fifteen as in 1976, would cut down on expensive travel, incite sharper focus on the discussion of regional issues and better promote public interest. Besides being an orderly way of staging Presidential primaries, such a regional system would save some money and energy, lessen spectator fatigue and diminish the chance of exaggerated attention to minor results.

A regional primary system would still retain as its cornerstone the national nominating convention since it would permit a blending of states with Presidential primaries and states using a convention system to elect their national convention delegates. It would not require any state to hold a primary but if a state chose to hold one, it would have to be held on the date assigned to that state's region. A state would also retain the right to determine the rules of its own primary. Such a system of regional primaries would eliminate the disproportionate advantage a few states now hold in the nominating process by reasons of their primaries being held very early or very late in the process and it would compress the entire primary period into a shorter time frame.

The present Presidential primary system was not ordained in heaven and surely we are capable of learning from recent events its shortcomings. The primary season may be over, but it is my hope that interest in the Congress has not waned in making the system more orderly and rational.

JULY 4, 1976

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 1976

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, as July 4th approaches, every American will be renewing their dedication to the ideals which inspired our country's founding. My constituent, Mr. Larry Farsace, has written an eloquent salute to our freedom which I would like to share with my colleagues.

Mr. Farsace is a native Rochesterian whose poetry and fiction have won international recognition. His honors include membership in the Rochester Poetry Society and a post on the editorial and advisory board of The International Who's Who in Poetry. In 1968, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines presented Mr. Farsace and his wife, Duverne, a medal for their work on New York Poetry Day.

Mr. Farsace's Bicentennial poem follows:

JULY 4, 1976

The flame of freedom burns again,
Two hundred years of age;
Whose dream was this in Eden's glow,
Whose dream for man—what sage?

Suffice to say it burns again:
Man's last best hope for earth,
200 years ago today,
Conceived in starry birth;

And still continuing, in spite
Of cynics who would dim
Its brilliant life-inspiring glow,
A death that would be grim.

Why even contemplate such fate?
Let's tend the flaming light,
Insure that it will last through time,
And burn forever bright.

HONORARY CITIZENSHIP FOR VALENTYN MOROZ

HON. MILLICENT FENWICK

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mrs. FENWICK. Mr. Speaker, today Congressmen KOCH and DODD and I are introducing, with 66 other Members of the House a resolution which authorizes the President to declare Valentyn Moroz on honorary U.S. citizen.

Our action on behalf of Mr. Moroz, a renowned Ukrainian historian, is prompted by his recent renunciation of his Soviet citizenship. The Washington Star of June 15 carried an interview with Raisa Moroz, Valentyn's wife, who was interviewed by telephone in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukrainian, S.S.R. Mrs. Moroz had visited her husband on June 7 and carried this news back from the Serbsky Instiute of Forensic Psychiatry. During the course of the Star interview, Mrs. Moroz said of her husband:

He asked me to say that he renounces his Soviet citizenship because of this most recent and all earlier measures taken against him—the government attitude toward him and the treatment he has received. It has all been so inhuman, and now this—placing him, a healthy person, in a psychiatric hospital. He renounces his USSR citizenship and asks the U.S. Congress for political asylum. He asked me to tell this, inasmuch as he does not have the opportunity to do it right now. This is what he asked me to pass on.

It is our feeling that introduction of this resolution will be a means of conveying to Soviet officials our continuing concern for Mr. Moroz and our hope that he will be accorded a measure of safety by this action. We have expressed our interest on countless occasions in the past, in an effort to allow Mr. Moroz to accept a teaching invitation that has been repeatedly offered him by Harvard University. Our requests to Soviet authorities have gone unanswered, but there is reason to believe that our actions have not gone unheeded.

Dissidents and refuseniks told me and other Members of the congressional delegation that visited the U.S.S.R. last August that the Soviet Government is sensitive to public opinion and that political prisoners such as Mr. Moroz receive more humane treatment, because of these outpourings of concern. Mrs. Moroz confirmed this view in answer to a Star question on June 15:

My opinion is that it should have a positive effect. I think that if it had not been for public opinion, he would have simply died during his five-month hunger strike in 1974 to protest prison conditions. They would have simply written him off, saying let him starve himself. As it was, they did, after all, force-feed him. Doctors did watch and examine him somewhat. In any case, they didn't let him die. Now, I have appealed to the World Psychiatric Association, to various countries, to Ukrainians in Canada and the United States and to the U.S. Congress.

We have now had word that Mr. Moroz was recently released from the Serbsky Institute after the initial congressional concern for his transfer to that psychiatric hospital. He has been transferred to the Butyrskaya Prison near Moscow, where I understand he awaits yet another transfer to a labor camp. According to his sentence meted out in 1970, after 3 years in a labor camp, he will still face 5 years in "internal exile." Mr. Speaker, those of us that are cosponsoring this measure feel that this harsh sentence should be commuted and that Mr. Moroz should be allowed to accept the professorship which Harvard University has offered him.

IS IT REFORM OR SHELL GAME? EDITORIAL ASKS

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, in light of today's debate on the Democrat-sponsored "Congressional reform package," the following editorial from today's Philadelphia Inquirer is extremely pertinent. In fact, this article succinctly captures the very essence of these reforms: Sanctimoniousness and hypocrisy.

I, myself, during floor debate on the resolutions, termed them a coverup and a hoax. No matter which words are used, the substance is basically the same—a fraud on the American taxpayers.

Having long fought for congressional reform and accountability, as well as openness in Government, I am pleased that the Inquirer has been able to see through the Democrats' charade. The editorial strikes at the crux of the matter—just as so many of my fellow Republicans have done today in voicing their objections to the resolutions—and I commend this article to all my colleagues for their consideration:

HOUSE REFORM—OR SHELL GAME?

The House Rules Committee is scheduled to meet today to talk about the rush of payroll and expense account reform proposals which have broken out like prairie fires since Elizabeth Ray started telling on Wayne Hays. There is clear danger that the committee may succumb to the same failings which have marred much of the post-Hays scandalizing: sanctimoniousness and hyprocrisy.

The rules and accounting procedures for expense accounting by members of the House

are just as turgidly complicated as Mr. Hays and a good many other members of Congress have wanted them to be. Many of the reform proposals which are bouncing around in one form or another, and still are pouring in, are constructive and well-intentioned. A number of others have every appearance of legislative shell-games.

It has taken generations to evolve the system under which Mr. Hays and others have put their friends, kin and playmates on government payrolls with no expectation of getting any work done for the taxpayers—and to develop systems of accounting, or not accounting, for office, travel and other expenses. Almost all aspects of that suffered from the fact that Mr. Hays himself, as chairman of the House Administration Committee, since 1971 had control over benefits that was almost totally insulated from votes by the House.

Now the main reform package conceived swiftly by a Democratic task force and hammered out in the Administration Committee itself contains a number of earnestly debatable propositions, especially including one which would, in the name of efficient accountability, pool some seven present categories of expenses.

Monday in the Administration Committee, four Democrats joined the eight Republicans, for a squeaker of 12 to 10, to recommend stripping their own committee of the power to change benefits without a floor vote. That is a minimal step toward public accountability—but the whole matter demands floor debate and the consideration of floor amendments.

The Rules Committee, in its meeting today, has the option of voting a "closed rule"—which would prohibit floor amendments. If it does so, it will make it clear to all that the shell game is in full play.

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST EXPOSES ROLE OF MOBIL OIL IN RHODESIA

HON. ANDREW YOUNG

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. YOUNG of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in November of 1965, Rhodesian whites under the leadership of Ian Smith declared a unilateral declaration of independence from Britain. Smith and other whites, who constituted only 5 percent of the total population, gained complete control of the colony's economy and administration by denying the black majority their right—full political participation in Rhodesia's future.

Immediately, the United Nations Security Council imposed mandatory sanctions, mostly economic, against Rhodesia. Since 1971, the U.N. sanctions have been violated by our Government, despite our initial support, primarily through application of the Byrd amendment.

Now the United Church of Christ through its Washington-based Center for Social Action has provided a documented case of further violation of the U.N. sanctions. Mobil Oil through its South African subsidiary regularly violated these sanctions by funneling oil to the white minority regime in Rhodesia, a factor which certainly helped to sustain Ian Smith's Front Party beyond its probable fall.

I hope that each of my colleagues will read the statement of Rev. Larold K. Schulz, who courageously gathered the necessary materials to expose another case of U.S. corporate circumvention of international sanctions. A full report published by the United Church of Christ will soon be made available to the public.

THE OIL CONSPIRACY

Statement of Rev. Larold K. Schulz

(NOTE.—Documents and diagrams referred not printed in RECORD.)

My name is Larold K. Schulz. I am an ordained minister of the United Church of Christ and am currently the Executive Director of the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ.

The Center for Social Action was established by the Ninth General Synod of the United Church of Christ to serve "as a focal point for Christian social action . . . [to] call the United Church of Christ to a ministry for justice and peace, and suggest strategies for dealing with [these issues] in faithfulness to the gospel". The policies and programs of the Center are based on positions adopted by the General Synod. Its staff is trained in political, economic, international, organizational, and theological concerns. The Center takes seriously the requirements of the gospel and its challenge to "preach good news to the poor, release the captives, give sight to the blind, and to set at liberty those who are oppressed".

The United Church of Christ and its predecessor denomination has been involved in Southern Africa for over a century. We have built and sponsored schools and hospitals and have spoken out against colonialism and racism. Based on resolutions passed by the General Synod, in support of the liberation movements, the Center for Social Action has worked to expose United States collaboration with a racist and colonialist forces in Southern Africa, has participated in corporate campaigns directed against corporations involved in Southern Africa, and the Center for Social Action has focused particularly in Rhodesian sanctions. The Center for Social Action's exposure of the illegal sanctions breaking activities of the Air Rhodesia office in New York culminated in the closing down of that office. The Center for Social Action conducted a nationwide campaign against travel agents who were promoting American tourism to Rhodesia.

In early April of this year, I received an overseas telephone call from a person representing an organization named OKHELA. I was told that OKHELA is an underground organization of white South Africans who support the African National Congress of South Africa (A.N.C.). The caller informed me that OKHELA had obtained some very sensitive information on how Rhodesia obtains its oil requirements. I was told that this information suggested that the South African and Rhodesian subsidiaries of the Mobil Corporation have played a role in arranging the supply of oil products to Rhodesia seemingly in contravention of the United Nations sanctions regulations. This information had apparently been obtained from strategically placed informants who worked in South Africa and Rhodesia and was supported by copies of some crucial documents—mostly secret and confidential reports and letters from within Mobil's South African and Rhodesian subsidiaries. OKHELA indicated that they were approaching the Center for Social Action because they were aware of the research and work that the Center has done on Rhodesian sanctions, and I was asked if we would be interested in developing and releasing the material publicly. Around mid-May I received a package by mail from OKHELA. This contained some twenty of the supposedly Mobil documents plus a detailed memo from OKHELA summarizing the results of its research on how oil gets to Rhodesia. Also included was a brief statement about OKHELA, which reads as follows:

"OKHELA is a clandestine organization of white South African patriots, who, as militants, are engaged in providing invisible support to the National Liberation struggle, headed by the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). This commitment to the ANC's fight against fascist apartheid, settler colonialism and imperialism includes armed struggle.

"The material provided here was gathered by OKHELA during a period of intensive and secret research, with infiltration and intelligence work lasting over a year. The work took place in South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Britain, the Netherlands and the United States. This is a continuation of an OKHELA program of carrying out clandestine operations both inside and outside South Africa to expose the nature of Western capitalist collaboration with racist minority regimes in Southern Africa."

It was immediately apparent to me that the material provided by OKHELA was very sensitive. Governmental and business interests within South Africa, Rhodesia and indeed the United States itself, might be much happier if this material remained unpublished. It was equally obvious to me after studying the documents, that they should be published. I consulted attorneys with regard to the documents and obtained other counsel in regard to the material. Today, at this press conference, we are making available the first advance copies of this report. Several thousand further copies of the report are being printed, and they should be available within a week.

In November 1965, Rhodesian whites led by Ian Smith carried out a unilateral declaration of independence, known as U.D.I. Whites made up only 5 percent of Rhodesia's population, yet they controlled the nation's economy and administration, and they deny the black majority their fundamental human rights.

Accordingly, not a single nation has given full diplomatic recognition to the Smith regime, and the United Nations Security Council has imposed mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia. These regulations have been incorporated into the legal statutes of almost all U.N. member nations, including the United States. As a result, it subsequently become illegal for American companies to provide Rhodesia with any goods except certain humanitarian requirements.

Following the imposition of sanctions regulations, a British naval blockade of the port of Beira in Mozambique prevented supplies of crude oil from reaching the one pipeline which could carry it to Rhodesia. Rhodesia's one refinery has therefore stood dormant since 1966. This has meant that Rhodesia has had to import all oil products, from gasoline to asphalt, that are obtained from crude oil.

The biggest mystery surrounding the Rhodesian economy for the last ten years has been how the Smith regime has successfully evaded sanctions regulations, and imported all its requirements of a whole range of oil products. The Center for Social Action, in its report published here today, is now able to reveal how this operation appears to have been carried out.

Five multinational oil companies have subsidiaries registered in Rhodesia. They are Mobil, Caltex, Shell, British Petroleum and the French company, Total. Before U.D.I. they obtained most of their supplies from Rhodesia's oil refinery. When this refinery closed down after U.D.I., they were forced to look elsewhere. The only way of obtaining oil products which could begin to be eco-

nomic, was to import them from South Africa—where the very same oil companies had subsidiaries and, in most cases, refineries.

Better-informed observers of the Rhodesian scene have usually assumed that the oil companies in Rhodesia did indeed obtain their requirements from South Africa; but they had no way of proving this or of discovering who it was in South Africa that provided the oil products. When queried on this point, the parent companies were unable or unwilling to provide clarification. Mr. Rawleigh Warner, Chairman of Mobil Corporation, said last November (in a letter shown on page 34 of our report) that after U.D.I., "the Rhodesian Government subjected all petroleum companies operating within the country to a stringent set of controls which required them to secure all of their product requirements solely from a government agency." Unfortunately, he did not name the agency, nor did he explain how this agency obtained the oil products which it then passed on to the oil companies within Rhodesia.

It is at this point that the information and documents provided by OKHELA, provide clues to the process. According to OKHELA's well-placed sources, the Rhodesian government agency referred to above, is named GENTA, and it masquerades as a private company. Few Rhodesians know of its existence, let alone its role. As Mr. Warner has said, it does indeed sell to the oil companies in Rhodesia their requirements of fuel products, although it leaves the companies to make their own arrangements for importing non-fuel oil products such as solvents, greases, etc.

What has not been revealed before it that having apparently been told after U.D.I. that they must buy their fuel products from GENTA, the oil companies in Rhodesia were then asked to set up procedures whereby GENTA could import the fuel from the sister oil companies in South Africa.

It seems from the documents, that shortly after U.D.I. Genta asked Mobil (Rhodesia) to make arrangements whereby Mobil (South Africa) would sell to Genta most or all of Rhodesia's requirements of gasoline, diesel fuel, and Avtur (aviation turbine fuel). Genta would then resell these fuel imports to all the oil companies in Rhodesia—including Mobil (Rhodesia). Other oil companies were asked to provide other fuel products.

That may seem complicated; but it is only the beginning of the story. It appears that because of sanctions regulations, an elaborate scheme was then devised to make it look as if Mobil (South Africa) was not involved in any trade with Rhodesia. The physical transportation of oil products to Rhodesia from the Mobil refinery in South Africa posed no real problem, since unmarked railway cars were used. The problem lay in the paperwork, because nowhere in Mobil (South Africa)'s accounts department could there be a copy of an invoice billing a Rhodesian company.

Apparently, the scheme that was eventually used consisted of creating what Mobil has called a "paper-chase". This paper-chase was a system whereby sales and payments would be passed through various South African companies which acted as intermediaries. Thus Mobil (South Africa) could sell oil products to a South African company, knowing that they would be passed on to other companies, which would eventually sell them to the required recipient in Rhodesia—usually Genta. If ever Mobil (South Africa) were asked whether they provided oil products for Rhodesia, they could evade the question by stating that they sold only to companies in South Africa, and that they did not know what these companies did with the oil.

Even if a sharp investigator managed to discover that certain Mobil products had found their way to Rhodesia, Mobil was safe—so long as nobody could prove that there was intention on the part of Mobil for the products to reach Rhodesia. To quote one of Mobil's own documents, if intent to supply Rhodesia could be proved, Mobil (South Africa's) parent company in the U.S.A. might under certain circumstances "be subject to penalties under U.S. law".

It seems that for this reason, the paper-chase was set up in great secrecy. Very few people had knowledge of all the details, or had access to the few highly-incriminating Mobil documents in which the overall scheme was described.

Some of the documents obtained from OKHELA are secret Mobil reports and letters which deal with the paper-chase. For example: Document No. 1 in our report (pages 14 and 15) is a letter from the Operations Manager of Genta to the Managing Director of Mobil (Rhodesia). Apparently every four months, Genta sends a letter like this asking Mobil (Rhodesia) to arrange the importation to Rhodesia of specified quantities of certain fuel products, to come from the Mobil refinery in South Africa. The term "your associates" refers to Mobil (South Africa).

The diagram 2 (page 9) is a short-hand way of representing a highly complex sequence of sales and resales. The scheme seems to involve the use of a considerable number of intermediaries, many of which are non-existent companies or are fronts for other companies. In connection with this paper-chase it is worth quoting from one or two of the other Mobil documents. In Document No. 16 (pages 35 to 38 in the report), the then head of product procurement in Mobil (Rhodesia) explains to his colleague in Mobil (South Africa):

"The important feature of this plan is that the original billings by MOSA [Mobil (South Africa)] to the two or three organizations in the top line and the subsequent rebilling by those organization to the second line and ultimately the third rebillings by the second line to the third line are, to all intents and purposes, meaningless and are merely our false trail being laid. . . .

"You might consider that the procedure that we have adopted is unduly complicated and unnecessary, but as was conveyed to you when you were here, it is the wish of George's people [a reference to Genta, whose Chairman is George Atmore] that we involve and complicate this matter to a far greater degree than pertains at present in the hope that it will discourage an investigation".

An internal Mobil (Rhodesia) report, shown in Document No. 17 (pages 39 to 44) says in part:

"When orders for lubricants and solvents are placed on our south African associates [i.e. Mobil (South Africa)], a carefully planned paper-chase is used to disguise the final destinations of these products. This is necessary in order to make sure that there is no link between MOSA [Mobil (South Africa)] and MOSR's [Mobil (Rhodesia)'s] supplies. . . ."

And now a very revealing statement:

"This paper-chase which costs very little to adminster, is done primarily to hide the fact that MOSA is in fact supplying MOSR with product in contravention of U.S. Sanctions regulations. . . ."

Documents Nos. 7 and 8 are invoices which seem to have been used for the solvents paper-chase. Document No. 7 is a rail advice note, for a consignment of 36,746 litres of Pegasol—3040, sold by Mobil (South Africa) to Plascon Evans No. 3 Account on August 7, 1973; the price is 1,260 Rands and the invoice number is 134977. The address of Plascon Evans No. 3 Account is P.O. Box 422, Durban, which is also the address of the attorneys Mooney Ford and Partners who also seem to operate the Semco No. 3 Account used in the lubricants paper-chase. On receipt of this rail advice note, a Minerals Exploration invoice was made out giving not only similar details concerning the commodity, quantity and price, but also giving the same date and invoice number. Document No. 8 is a copy of this invoice.

In addition to what I have already described, we have other types of documentation such as: data on Rhodesian gasoline consumption, which has been a Rhodesian state secret, as well as a breakdown of profit and sales figures for Mobil (Rhodesia) and Mobil (South Africa).

There is also information in the report about various Mobil executives who are American citizens and who were or are involved in Mobil (South Africa). For example, Everett S. Checket is an American citizen. He is a member of the board of directors of Mobil (South Africa). He is also Executive Vice President (second only to the President) of the International Division of Mobil Corporation, which owns Mobil (South Africa). One of the countries he is responsible for within the Mobil empire is South Africa. William Beck, who is the Chairman of Mobil (South Africa), has to report to the board of Mobil (South Africa). This board is elected by the shareholders—and in this case, since it is a wholly-owned subsidiary, there is only one shareholder—namely, Mobil Corporation. Checket has been appointed by Mobil (U.S.A.) as shareholders' representative. So that, in effect, Checket can nominate the whole board. It is in this sense that William Beck reports to Checket.

As we make these documents public, I am aware that this is a crucial time in Southern Africa. Thousands of Africans in deep frustration are in open revolt in South Africa. Already over a hundred have been shot and murdered by the police and over a thousand hospitalized with injuries. New police swoops have led to more arrests and imprisonments.

Meanwhile, in two days time, our Secretary of State, Kissinger and Prime Minister Vorster, are to meet in Germany to discuss what they can "do" about Rhodesia's future. How ironic that the world's two most blatent sanctions breaking countries meet to discuss sanctions and Rhodesia.

With this in mind the Center for Social Action calls on the United States Government to carefully examine the case we present today and investigate to what extent Mobil Corporation has violated our sanctions regulations.

We urge that Kissinger bring pressure to bear on South Africa to comply with United Nations sanctions and to stop providing Rhodesia with its oil requirements.

We call upon top Mobil management to make public all pertinent facts regarding this case and to immediately cease any practices that syphon oil to Rhodesia.

As a church agency committed to the Christian ideals of justice and liberation, we plead that at the very least, these initial steps be taken.

DOVIE SWEET'S CLOSING CAREER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I have on many occasions brought the achievements of different Clevelanders to the attention of my colleagues in this House. It is a special treat for me to bring to your attention and to the attention of my colleagues, the retirement of Mrs. Dovie Sweet from the Cleveland Board of Education School System. Mrs. Sweet retires from an active teaching position in the Cleveland public schools after 26 years in the field.

Mr. Speaker, I have known this dedicated and highly qualified woman for many years. While she has been an outstanding teacher, she has also dedicated many years to civic, social, and political activities in our community. Mrs. Sweet has been one of the NAACP's most active and ardent supporters.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who know Dovie Sweet cannot imagine her complete retirement. She will probably be even more involved in her community now that she is not restricted to her teaching activities in the schools.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a recent article which appeared in the Cleveland Call and Post regarding Mrs. Dovie Sweet and I call to the attention of my colleagues her beautiful poem entitled: "My Closing Career."

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that you and all of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join with me in congratulating Mrs. Sweet for a job well done.

DOVIE SWEET RETIRES FROM 26-YEAR TEACHING CAREER

After 26 years of teaching with the Cleveland Board of Education School System, Dovie D. Sweet announced her retirement from the field of teaching at the monthly faculty meeting of Harvey Rice Elementary School, E. 115th & Buckeye, on May 12.

With no regrets, Mrs. Sweet stated she had paid her dues and done her work. She said she would miss her children at school but felt confident that someone younger would replace her and give the students the love, patience, and understanding they need.

Many of Mrs. Sweet's fellow teachers were tearful as they congratulated her and extended regrets over the school's loss.

Alfred Aiello, principal of Harvey Rice Elementary School, commented that he envied her but added that she deserved a break from many years of tireless and sometimes thankless service.

Aiello remarked that Mrs. Sweet was still youthful and had much to give.

In keeping with her involved and concerned nature, Mrs. Sweet plans to notify by personal letters the parents of her students, who do not as yet know of her retirement.

Dovie states that she is leaving the field of teaching but not the field of education. "I'll be some place getting education over in a different way," she says.

Dovie Sweet wrote the following poem, "My Closing Career" to sum up her sentiments about the career she chose at age six.

MY CLOSING CAREER

(By Dovie D. Sweet)

I've come to my conclusion
In the field of education
I hope that I have made it felt
Throughout the entire nation.

By training adults, boys and girls
To read, write and count
To find out things for themselves
And I am sure it mounts.

I said when I was six years old
Just what I wanted to be
That was my first day in school
And the teaching rubbed off on me.

I wanted to train boys and girls
To spell, and read, and write
To count and play together
Being sure there were no fights.

I said to Mamma when I went home
I want to be a teacher
I want to help the boys and girls
Who all would be our future

My mother said, just study hard
Do what the teacher says
Regardless of the other crowd
Get A's at the end of the day.

I put forth every effort
To do my very best in school
I studied all the books I had
I obeyed all the rules

And Now the time has come for me
To lay my life's work down
I feel that I should make a place
For some of our young.

THE ROCK IS COMING BACK

HON. MARTIN A. RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, as Members of the House are aware, the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has fallen on financially hard times. One of the most important shippers of goods in the Midwest for over 100 years, the "Rock" filed for reorganization under section 77 of the bankruptcy statutes on March 17, 1975. This fateful day had been preceded by 10 years of losses totaling over $129 million. The recent national economic recession further aggravated the perilous condition of the railroad.

Immediately after the bankruptcy filing, Mr. William M. Gibbons of Chicago, was appointed as sole trustee of the railroad. Together with the new president of the line, Mr. John W. Ingram, a vigorous effort was launched to save the Rock Island line. Under their leadership management levels of the road have been reliable efficient railroad service has been stressed. As an economy move, the management levels of the roads have been reduced by 33 percent, transportation expenses were cut by 12 percent, derailment expenditures were trimmed by 41 percent, and employee safety improved significantly. Additionally, extensive track maintenance and reconstruction work has begun in Arkansas and Iowa. Projected expenditures on rail maintenance programs for 1976 will be even more extensive.

Trustee certificates, guaranteed by the Federal Government, will permit the railroad to revitalize and maintain the Rock's north-south line from Chicago to Houston. The State of Illinois has applied to allow Amtrak to take over the Rock Island's intercity lines and the Urban Mass Transit Administration has approved the application of the Regional Transportation Authority in Chicago for funding to replace the Rock Island's commuter locomotive and remaining single deck passenger coaches.

This strong cooperative effort among Rock Island management, employees, and Government has contributed to the renewed hope for the eventual revival of the railroad. Recent financial statements indicate that the massive losses are over and the gradual shift from customer fear to customer confidence is over. Bright days are ahead for the Rock Island. The recently issued trustee's report speaks optimistically of the Rock's future. At this point, Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the cover letters in the report from Trustee Gibbons and President John Ingram testifying to these hopes:

As trustee of the property of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad in reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, I have submitted a report of the 1975 operations of the Rock Island and of my first year of trusteeship to the U.S. District Court of Northern Illinois. This report, revised in part, is being distributed to bondholders, shareholders, employees and others with an interest in the railroad who request it.

I was appointed as trustee on March 28, 1975, by order of the Honorable Frank J. McGarr, judge of the U.S. District Court, and subsequently my appointment was confirmed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

With the Court's approval, in late April, 1975, I retained John W. Ingram as president and chief executive officer together with his staff to assist me in operating the Rock Island.

Thus began a demanding year as the complex problems involving the operations, property and finances of the Rock Island continued in a crisis that lasted much of early 1975. The management, the commercial dimensions, the staffing and the properties of the railroad were examined critically. Shippers, employees, public officials, union officers, industry experts and financial experts gave specific and helpful opinions as to its viability, value, and potential reorganizability. The loyalty and efforts of managers and employees were reassuring.

Results, to date, have been gratifying. The economic decline of 1975 appears to be easing; the Rock Island increasingly displays not only the ability to survive, but also the potential to prevail; shipper and public interests in the railroad's 13-state territory are zeroing in on what they perceive as the measured role of a revitalized Rock Island, and other railroads are expressing specific interests in segments of the Rock Island. Additionally, the granting of government guarantees for the Trustee's Certificates authorized by the Court promises to create a new and more realistic public participation in the revival of the Rock Island—a prospect increasingly accepted as being greatly in the interest of the thousands of industries, organizations and communities it serves.

The financial statements and general report that follow this letter summarize the status of the Rock Island in most of the areas having a bearing on ultimate reorganization, but some general observations are appropriate:

The reorganizability of the Rock Island cannot be assessed from the viewpoint of one set of interests. In previous railroad reorganization proceedings, the question was usually how, not whether reorganization was possible. Because in the Rock Island's case, the question as to the survival of the system, rather than simply a rearrangement of its capital structure, has been raised. This reorganization must accomplish a complex reordering of many competing groups' interests. Necessary work preliminary to a judgment about the possibility of reorganization is progressing at satisfactory rates, considering the volume and difficulty of the work.

The Court exercises constant vigilance over the operation by the trustee so as to avoid possible erosion of the secured creditors' interests and to enhance the possibility of successful reorganization. Such ongoing Court evaluation is in the interests of both creditors and the public. As of April, 1975, Judge McGarr has ordered the continued operation and has stated that there is a possibility of successful reorganization in view of the Trustee's arrest of the Rock Island's slide into financial oblivion.

The next six months will be important in establishing the territorial demand that exists for a reorganized Rock Island. Trends of the past can hardly be used as a basis for conclusions as to the viability of the company, especially those of 1975. Revenues, traffic and costs were distorted to an extent that judgment as to their applicability under general economic conditions is difficult. As a general recovery allows the company's present managerial strategy to be assessed under more normal economic and regional realities, the Court, the public, and those having an interest in the estate can expect a more factual basis to emerge for appraising alternative plans of reorganization. The first quarter of 1976 resulted in a $5,233,281 loss, which is 72% under the $18,300,000 loss incurred in the first quarter of 1975. March showed a profit of $612,297 on a fully-accrued basis.

To the Court, the public, the Rock Island's bondholders, shareholders, creditors and employees, I pledge continued effort for a prompt and efficient reorganization.

WILLIAM M. GIBBONS,
Trustee of the Property of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The decision to file for reorganization under Section 77 of the bankruptcy laws was made March 17, 1975.

The action by the Rock Island's board of directors was taken at what was surely a low point in the railroad's long history. The railroad had exhausted all possible sources of credit, public and private. Suppliers were asking cash in advance for diesel fuel. Increased wage costs, fuel and material costs aggregating about 17% faced the railroad. It was also obvious, to even the most determined optimist on the Rock Island, that the merger agreement with the Union Pacific was not going to help the company. Its calamitous position, in fact, had made the merger undesirable to its erstwhile partner. The directors, as they made the decision to seek the protection of the court, were looking at an expected $200,000 in cash on March 17.

While prior management cannot be held solely responsible for the ills that have befallen Rock Island this past decade or so, it is evident that corporate strategy did tend to lock the railroad into its disastrous course. By presenting owners, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the public with an oversimplified view of Rock Island's basic problems, and by overselling the public, employees and government on the magic of merger as a cure for what ailed the Rock Island, unrealistic expectations were created that eventually made prudent and realistic management of the Rock Island almost impossible.

In March of 1975, as the nation's economy fell out of bed, it was too late to change course. The directors filed for the protection of the court, and issued an embargo warning shippers to keep tonnage away from the Rock Island because a final and sudden shutdown could occur. Thousands of cars were diverted from the Rock Island.

In the days immediately following the filing, the prospects for this historic property, its thousands of communities and shippers, and its thousands of loyal employees, were bleak, indeed.

Yet, exactly a year later, despite the worst year since 1938 in Rock Island's carloadings, the railroad has weathered the storm:

The Rock Island, without any outside capital, ended 1975 with $16.6 million in working capital, not the negative $31.7 million being predicted in March, 1975.

The railroad undertook a managerial restructuring that led to expenses being reduced more than $75 million on an annualized basis.

Rock Island's cars and locomotives were the focus of attention in 1975. By early 1976, it is the view of management that car and power capacity on the Rock Island has been stabilized. Programs designed to eliminate within a reasonable time the heavy bad order problem which has built up over the past decade are already underway or planned.

Rock Island's fixed plant is being upgraded from Iowa to Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas. Depending upon the programs planned for use of the funds anticipated from trustee certificates, Rock Island should rehabilitate between 400 and 650 miles of its 5,160 miles of main line track in 1976.

Perhaps as important as anything else, Rock Island's employees are rising to the challenge they were given when the industry's conventional analysis gave the Rock only a few more months of life after bankruptcy. Employees, union leaders and managers are determined to make the Rock survive.

There are other plusses in the Rock Island's present, but one obvious plus at Rock Island is our trustee. He accepted his assignment not as a sinecure, but as a full-time, and frequently a seven-day, working job. The progress made at Rock Island this past year (and in the first quarter of 1976) could hardly have been made without his patient, helpful overview as the railroad fought to right itself in 1975.

How long will it take to revive Rock Island is a subtly different question than how long will it take to reorganize the Rock Island.

The Rock Island is in its second year under the Section 77 jurisdiction of the United States District Court. It has come a long way from the shock and dismay of March 17, 1975. We have made progress. We are also aware that predicting the future is only a part of the task of managing. The important part of managing is inventing the future, as mushrooming government and accelerating technology create more and more variables. We are dedicated not only to saving a railroad, but to building one, as well.

I deeply appreciate the dedication and hard work of the railroad's men and women. Without their help, the hard work of our trustee, and the help of the railroad's unions, shippers and territory, there would be no Rock Island today.

JOHN W. INGRAM,
President.

DAM SAFETY VITAL

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the recent Teton Dam disaster underlines the need for regular safety inspections of all Federal dams. Continuing inspection and evaluation of dams and related water projects cannot completely insure against future dam breaks, but it can serve as a warning to the people living near the dam and the dam's operators.

It is evident that the 1972 Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, has not been enforced. A combination of foot-dragging by the administration and disinterest on the part of Congress has resulted in lax enforcement of the provisions of the Dam Inspection Act. It is unfortunate that it has taken a tragedy to bring this situation to light.

Mr. Speaker, nearly all of the thousands of dams in the United States are safe and in no danger of breaking, however, all should be inspected to find minor defects before they create large disasters like the Teton Dam break.

At this point, I insert a recent, very well-written editorial from the Washington Star:

DOWNSTREAM FROM THE DAMS

Hindsight won't bring back the dead or relieve the suffering but it seems obvious that the Teton Dam that broke a few days ago should not have been built.

There was plenty of warning of the danger of building the dam, the main purpose of which apparently was to irrigate some potato farms. In human life—perhaps even in dollars—it would have been cheaper to relocate the farmers than to spend $43 million damming the Snake River to water their crops.

In the early stages of construction, four U.S. Geological Survey geologists warned the Bureau of Reclamation, which built the dam, that it was being built in an area of seismic instability. According to a University of Montana professor of geology, who worked with the government geologists, the Department of Interior responded to the warning by telling the geologists that "they were being paid to map geology and not to meddle in the construction of dams."

Warnings also were issued during a court suit filed by environmental groups to block construction of the dam. The groups argued that the dam was being built on a fault zone. A former Bureau of Reclamation geologist testified that the dam would be dangerous. The court allowed construction to proceed.

Perhaps the real fault in the Teton disaster lies with Congress in its original authorization of the project in 1964. Federal pork barrel projects tend to get less scrutiny than they ought to. Congress has a special obligation to take a close look at projects with such potential for disaster as dams.

Ironically, when Congress passed the federal Dam Safety Act in 1972, in response to two disastrous dam breaks, it exempted dams operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau argued that it has its own safety inspection programs. If the handling of the Teton project is the Bureau's idea of complying with safety standards, maybe Congress should take another look at the exemption.

The Dam Safety Act apparently hasn't had much effect even in the non-federal area. The Army Corps of Engineers was supposed to have inspected the thousands of dams around the country and sent a report to Congress by July 1, 1974. So far, it has compiled a list of the dams but hasn't inspected any of them.

There are an estimated 28,000 dams and impoundments in the United States. The federal government owes the people living downstream from them something more than a false sense of security.

CAPTIVE NATIONS

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, once again we are reminded of those captive nations, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, who have lived under Soviet domination since the time of World War II. The Florida Chapters of the Lithuanian

American Community of the United States of America have called upon me and the Congress to urge that the United States oppose the forcible annexation of territory by the Soviet Union and support the freedom and the independence of the people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Earlier this summer, members of this organization met in Pompano Beach, Fla. to draw attention to this issue, soon to be taken up by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Lithuanian American Community of the United States of America adopted a resolution following that meeting explaining the position of these Baltic communities who have suffered for so long. I ask Mr. Speaker, that a portion of that statement be included in the RECORD at this point:

The meaning of, and the reason for this meeting is primarily to remind our government and the public that what happpened to Lithuania and the other captive nations are not isolated instances of international injustice. The Free World has been engaged in a mortal struggle with the human rights suppressors since the international plotters suppressed the freedom of the Russian Nation in November 1917. The stakes in this struggle are great for every man hostile to tyranny.

We declare that Communism is not a new social trend striving to bring better life for mankind, but that it is a guise behind which greedy people hide, attempting to deprive Man of the liberties for which he fought for centuries.

We protest the killing and deportation of hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians, as well as the imprisonment of millions of innocent persons in the concentration camps of Russia, Cuba and other Communist countries.

In this year of Presidential elections, we strongly appeal to all men and women, who are striving to be elected to high offices, to pledge their determination to work and fight for the preservation of freedom in the world.

We call upon the leaders of the Free World to take a strong stand against all tyrants, we ask them to defend Man's most precious gift given to us by God—our individual freedom—and to realize that the loss of freedom anywhere in the world, be it the amber shores of the Baltic Sea, or the countries of the Baltic Sea, or the countries of the Black Continent, would be a defeat to all free men, for Freedom is indivisible.

AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE UNION RELEASES STUDY ON PEOPLES BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, the American Conservative Union Education and Research Institute today released a major study of the Peoples Bicentennial Commission, a leftist group that has been trying to use the American Bicentennial as a pretext for Marxist criticism and revamping of the American economic system.

The study, authored by researcher and internal security specialist, Max Friedman, reveals the dominant Marxist influences on the original ideas for the creation of a "Peoples Bicentennial Commission," including those of the Johnny Appleseed Movement, the New American Movement—NAM, and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, with special notice being given to the influence of John A. Rossen, a former Communist Party U.S.A. organizer, and Jeremy Rifkin, a New Left activist.

The study also reveals the "sanitization" process by which Rifkin took hard-cored Marxist-orientated theories and programs and made them more palatable to the public. In one instance, the following quote from Rifkin's major piece, "Bicentennial," published in the NAM newspaper in November–December 1971, was omitted from a more general audience article, "The Red, White, and Blue Left," in the socialist-oriented the Progressive of November 1971:

A genuine understanding of revolutionary ideals, is what links Thomas Paine, Sam Adams, and Benjamin Rush, and the American people, with Lenin, Mao, Che, and the struggles of all oppressed people in the world. Not until the masses of Americans begin to re-identify with these principles and develop their own revolutionary struggle will they be able to form a real bond of fraternalism and solidarity with the struggles of all oppressed peoples.

This pattern of "sanitization" characterizes much of the PBC's public relations efforts in an attempt to gain an auro of "legitimacy" from the general American public and news media, the study asserts.

The ACU–ERI study also reveals for the first time, some of the financing that has helped the PBC remain financially viable while other leftist groups have gone under, as well as many of its tactics and strategies.

The study also documents the PBC's approval of the Communist conquest of Indochina and its attendant enslavement of some 20 million people, while professing commitment of the American Revolution of freedom in 1776.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAPPING AND THE U.S. FUR INDUSTRY TO OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on June 22, 1976, I joined with several speakers in a discussion of trapping and wildlife management and the importance of the U.S. fur industry to our national economy. Our discussion took place before the Republican National Platform Committee at the Statler-Hilton Hotel here in Washington, D.C.

Today, I would like to share the views of two of the gentlemen who joined me in representing true conservation interests before the platform committee.

I feel that their statements will emphasize to my colleagues the basic self-interest of their industry in the continued welfare of the fur-bearing animals which make up their basic raw materials. They will explain the need for rational controlled harvesting of the wild animal crop. They will clear up many myths and inaccuracies promoted by those who would seek to prevent the killing of any wild animals.

Additionally, the trapping of fur-bearing animals will be seen as a necessary function both to control over-population and disease, and as a provider of raw material for a $650 million industry that employs many thousands of U.S. workers.

Accordingly, the comments of Mr. John S. Gottschalk, executive vice president of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners; and of Mr. Abe Feinglass, international vice president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, director of the Fur and Leather Department of the AFL–CIO, follow:

STATEMENT OF JOHN S. GOTTSCHALK

The International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners is a voluntary organization of state and federal fish and wildlife conservation agencies in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Its purposes are to coordinate programs of its members, promote cooperation, and advance the cause of professional administration of fish and wildlife resource management in North America. We are most appreciative of this opportunity to appear before you.

Fish and wildlife resources, as never before in our history, are caught in the growing pressure caused by the material needs of our growing population on the one hand and the desire of a constantly increasing number of our people to participate in healthy outdoor recreation.

The habitat base for many forms of wildlife is shrinking before the onslaught of the bulldozer and the plow as we provide jobs, homes and food for more and more people. Urban sprawl, creation of new industrial complexes, and ever more intensive agriculture steadily removes much land that has provided food and shelter for wildlife.

Competition for fish and wildlife continues to grow. As an example, this year in Wyoming the demand for elk hunting permits exceeded the number available by 340 percent. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports that at least one out of every five people in America now buys a license to hunt or fish. Considering that many people are not required to purchase a license, at least 25 percent of our people attempt to enjoy these outdoor activities.

In addition, there is a growing segment of our population enjoying and appreciating wildlife by observation only. Many of these people would prohibit all hunting, fishing and trapping of wildlife on the grounds that these activities are inhumane, unnecessary in today's world, and are essentially immoral.

These activities stimulate a tremendous amount of business annually. Hunters, anglers, and nature enthusiasts alone put well over $8 billion into circulation. Our commercial fisheries produce at least $2 billion, and process another $2.5 billion worth of fish. The value of the furs produced, processed, and sold is more than $600 million.

It has been demonstrated with many game species that given reasonable opportunity, with adequate funds and manpower, today's professionals can guarantee the perpetuation on a sustained yield basis of all the principal game and fur bearing species of wildlife. Renewable resources under proper stewardship can continue to produce annual yields indefinitely. The key elements are preservation and restoration of habitat and the annual take must be controlled to insure an adequate carry-over of a breeding population.

On this basis of sustained, rational use of our fish and wildlife resource, we can continue to enjoy and profit from our great outdoor heritage.

In view of the very large number of people who are concerned with conservation of fish and wildlife in the United States, the Association urges the Platform Committee to recognize the need for greater support for conservation programs at the federal level.

STATEMENT OF ABE FEINGLASS

My name is Abe Feinglass. I am International Vice President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America, AFL–CIO, and director of the Fur and Leather Department.

Our union represents 550,000 members in the United States and Canada. Of these, 30,000 belong to the fur union.

I speak for these people, members of an industry which is acknowledged to produce the finest fur garments in the world.

Before pursuing this discussion, let us agree on a very basic truth and it is this. No industry, individual furrier or fur worker can be more interested in the conservation of animal life than ours. A plentiful supply of fur-bearing animals is essential to the continued life and growth of the fur industry. So, let us put aside those who would make our industry appear as the enemy of conservation; it is not.

In New York City alone, workers in the industry—union and non-union—presently enjoy a payroll in excess of $100 million.

There are 5,000 retired people who have earned pension rights through the years, plus major medical and life insurance, free drugs, Blue Cross/Blue Shield and other health services.

Furthermore, I am proud of the fact that our industry has been working hard in the international area to have other countries observe the same endangered species laws that we observe.

Let me point out to you that the United States fur industry is the only group which has contributed funds to the Canadian Humane Association's research to help develop a more humane trap.

Despite the protestations of the do-gooder groups who wrap themselves in a blanket of self-righteousness, they have contributed nothing to the animal world they pretend they support.

In the last decade, ours was a one-fur industry—mink. But in the past few years, long-haired furs have gained in popularity and have achieved a fashionable status. Most of these long-haired animals must be trapped. It is trapping which helps to control our animal population. Failure to trap would result in overpopulation and disease.

Let me quote from Dr. Richard Van Gelder's book, "Animals and Man," in which he says: "One of the most remarkable things about all life on earth is that it is so productive. All living things are able to produce far more offspring than necessary to replace the parents."

To us, it is simple logic that we must protect the very materials with which we work. We are in the fortunate position of dealing with a renewable resources.

We urge this committee to include in its platform a conservation plank which will protect this industry and the animal life with which we deal.

SPEEDY TRIAL EXPERIMENT SET

HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the following article from the Hartford Courant to the attention of my colleagues. It concerns an experiment in speedy trials in the District of Connecticut U.S. Courts.

The article follows:

SPEEDY TRIAL EXPERIMENT SET

(By Andrew Kreig)

Beginning July 1, federal criminal trials in Connecticut must begin within 60 days of arraignment, according to a far-reaching experiment in "speedy trials" announced Wednesday.

Chief U.S. District Court Judge T. Emmet Clarie, who chaired a group that devised the plan, said he knows of no other federal district that plans to implement so soon the new methods Congress ordered to take effect three years from now.

Connecticut's experiences with "speedy trials" are expected to be studied by other districts in the 2nd circuit who are delaying implementation of the plan. The 2nd circuit includes New York, Vermont and Connecticut.

The 1974 law passed by Congress to insure defendants get speedy trials may end up hurting their defense, said Clarie and U.S. Public Defender Andrew B. Bowman.

U.S. Atty. Peter C. Dorsey said the new law probably will require more staff for their offices.

Clarie said "Probably the greatest trouble we may run into is forcing defendants to go to a trial "before they're ready."

Judges can only order delays for "good cause," Clarie said.

Dorsey said prosecutors will have to be ready to take a case to trial almost immediately after arrests.

Defense lawyers must make discovery and other pretrial motions within 28 days of arraignment under the new procedures. Arraignments must occur within 10 days of the filing of charges.

Bowman said the quick trials will create a harder situation for the defense than for the prosecution.

The prosecution can switch attorneys in case of a time conflict easier than defense lawyers, who must develop a personal relationship with the defendant, he said.

Bowman, appointed to his job this spring, is seeking two additional public defenders to supplement his present staff of two. He said the increase is required because of the new law.

Dorsey, whose request for an additional prosecutor for this year wasn't approved by Congress, said he has requested three new prosecutors and a para-legal administrator.

He now has 11 assistants. He said they probably wouldn't be able to conduct long-range investigations under the pressures of the new law because their caseloads already are full.

He said his staff presently is able to keep up with the court's demands because only four district judges generally hear cases.

However, another judge may be appointed next year when U.S. District Court Judge M. Joseph Blumenfeld assumes senior status.

Clarie said the new rules were adopted early to give the state an opportunity to study their effects.

However, the new rules will not take on the congressionally-ordered penalties for violation until July 1, 1979.

At that time, if the prosecution fails to bring a defendant to trial on time, the charge must be dismissed.

Also, if the defense feels it isn't prepared for a trial, but can't prove this to the judge, the trial will begin anyway.

Bowman said that although the intent of Congress was laudable in helping defendants obtain their constitutional right to a speedy trial, "speed is not always consistent with justice."

He said he hopes Congress hasn't created "a railroad train that no one can handle."

VOTERS MUST WEIGH PAST, NOT PROMISES

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and one of Texas' outstanding newspapermen, Ray Zauber, of Oak Cliff, Tex., is the author of a noteworthy editorial which appeared in the Oak Cliff Tribune on June 24, 1976.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend the following editorial to my colleagues to be included among their reading material during this time when we are observing our Nation's Bicentennial:

VOTERS MUST WEIGH PAST, NOT PROMISES

One of the remarkable paradoxes of government is the attempt by many leading political pedagogues to convince us that change is inevitable as man progresses.

On the other hand we hear equally cogent arguments that old values and traditional beliefs have been a benchmark of strength in the American democracy.

For instance, the United States Constitution remains a remarkably apt guideline for federal government because it has weathered the changes of time and still remains so pertinent in the Bicentennial year.

Most of the major aberrations on the Constitution have been the result of eager justices anxious to amend law rather than interpret it.

Only 14 actual changes in the old document have been made by amendment since the Bill of Rights was attached to the original and some of these were rather technical.

However, there have been some incredible judicial interpretations of what the Founding Fathers had in mind. The Interstate Commerce clause which provides federal jurisdiction over almost any issue which transcends state lines was a major breakdown.

The Warren Court turned to a Swedish sociologist named Gunnar Myrdal for the rationale which overturned the dual school system. While there were long overdue adjustments needed in treating all races equally under the law, the pendulum apparently overswung. And Myrdal in the years following revised many of his earlier opinions.

The Constitution proscribes, in the most specific language, that all matters not delegated to the federal government be left to the several individual states.

The justices have made mockery of this provision, time after time ignoring this tenth and last Amendment in the Bill of Rights. However, the blame must be partially shouldered by the legislators and administrators of the various states for abrogating responsibilities in favor of national jurisdiction.

The paradox continues as during this era of great permissiveness with demand for additional rights. Much of our liberty and freedom has eroded in the guise of big brotherism. Our lawmakers, our executives and our courts have been trying to protect us from ourselves. Frankly, they are too often carried away by specious reasoning.

Huge bureaucracies, filled with nameless and faceless administrators, spout streams of idealism and zealousness which frequently subvert the intentions of laws and orders which they are obligated to interpret. These guidelines carry the full force of law. Yet, most bureaucrats are unelected and unresponsible to anyone.

Another manifestation of our times are the sex scandals. Visibly shaken are the 81 freshmen Congressmen who as a group have been all-too-willing partisans of the tax-and-spend crowd.

They have issued a clarion call for more control of congressional allowances, admitting all the while they are afraid for their jobs in November.

The anti-Washington mood is a phenomenon which Scratchpad feels has strong justification. However, we are urging that we don't throw away babies with the bathwater.

There are some statesmen in Congress, some men who have exercised economic, fiscal, moral and philosophical strength in surge of a great liberal tide.

The voters must carefully assess candidates this fall and elect officeholders on the basis of past performance rather than ephemeral promises. Pie in the sky has failed.

That's the only way we, the voters, can turn the country around.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY BY GEORGE WILL

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, in a few days our Nation will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence, the greatest and most powerful single statement of freedom to have come down through the ages. Freedom secured by the Jeffersonian idea that the only purpose of government was to secure our inalienable rights given to us by God.

The year 1776 was a challenging year in which to have lived, not just for those of high station but also for the common man. Mankind was on the threshold of a leap into a practical and philosophical progress unparalleled in its history, a rise in material growth and expansion of freedom never seen before.

Three things of monumental importance happened in that year, and it was no coincidence that it was the year of our Declaration of Independence, the year of Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations"—the greatest single statement of economic freedom and means of assuring economic growth, and the year of James Watt's first successful use of the steam engine, the benchmark from which most measure the true beginning of the industrial age and our material progress. Those three events were not accidental, nor were they unrelated.

These three things in combination gave rise to the America we know today. Just look at the difference between 1776 and 1976. Compare the living standard today with then. Men and women were working 12 to 18 hours a day and 6 or more days a week. Child labor was the norm; as a matter of fact, children had to work for families to survive. Horses and oxen were plowing the fields and pulling wagons and carts. Electrical power consisted of Benjamin Franklin pondering over the effects of his kite in an electrical storm. The internal combustion engine was a hundred years away from even being invented. Machines were in their infancy. Sail and flowing water were the means of waterborne commerce. No running water in homes. It was a hard life by today's standards even for the wealthiest and the average per capita income was virtually the same as it was in the year 1 A.D.

We know what we have today by contrast. Prosperity has reached a level never known in the world's history. Worker's real wages have reached a level unprecedented in any economy. We produce in 1 hour the wheat it took them 1 week to produce. We travel in 5 hours the distance across America it took them 2 full seasons to travel. Instead of a campaign to open the Appalachians, we have walked on the Moon. Of all the figures one can recite, the most revealing is this: One-half of all the goods produced in the past 10,000 years, from the beginning of man's quantifiable economic history in about 8,000 B.C., have been produced in the United States in the past 200 years.

We are not, of course, solely a material oriented people. But our spiritual dimensions could never have expanded to the extent they have if we had not first assured this material growth. Men do not turn naturally to the writing of poetry, to the arts, or even toward advances in science, health, education, when they are hungry or unsheltered. Material progress is a precondition to much, if not most, of what we associate with nonsecular spiritual advances.

I think far too often the focus of history is on the great and the would be great, instead of the common people, the work force which makes this progress possible. For every Daniel Boone who blazed a new path through a wilderness, there were thousands who followed him and whose settling of the territory made it a part of our Nation. The examples are endless, and while the credits of history ought to give recognition to great individual achievements, we must not overlook those whose everyday, more ordinary strivings also helped build this Nation. It is to them too that we owe the survival of the American dream.

This morning's newspaper carried a very interesting and most relevant commentary by George F. Will, a columnist whose observations are having increasing impact in this town, one whose perception of what matters and what does not matter is refreshing. Mr. Will concentrates his July Fourth weekend commentary on this point: the role of the common man. And I think this is well worth the attention of every Member of the House and Senate. The commentary follows:

THE WAY WE WERE, THE WAY WE ARE

(By George F. Will)

Having been through the wringers of circumstance for 200 years—revolutionary, civil and world wars; depressions and recessions; television game shows and all the rest—the Republic is pausing to toss watermelon seeds at Aunt Min, singe the dog's whiskers with sparklers, and perform other rites of passage. Huzzah!

Tis the season to look up at the flag, but also down at the good American earth. The theme of our national epic is Hawthorne's theme (in Seven Gables): "Life is made up of marble and mud." Our Federal City is rich in sparkling marble, but few Americans today can even imagine the sheer muddiness of the American experience.

More than the mud of Valley Forge or Guadalcanal I mean the routine mud of common experience, the mud of sod huts hunkered down across the undulating Nebraska prairie. In the United States even more than in most nations the achievements that stun the imagination were not performed by politicians, or generals with shiny boots, but by plain people with mud on their boots—the sort of people who walked to Oregon behind creaking wagons.

Today we are a nation which in the midst of the severe recent recession still managed to spend millions on "pet rocks." And today we are spending hundreds of millions on citizen band radios for the joy of talking to total strangers in a jargon unsuited for communicating thoughts unrelated to driving.

In such a fatted nation, where football telecasts are interrupted by commercials inciting suburban home owners to buy power saws for trimming the family elm, few can have the faintest idea of what it meant to settle in the middle of a Minnesota forest because the wagon axle had splintered. Or to face the task of clearing a farm, one ax stroke and one stump at a time.

Say what you will about Locke and Montesquieu, our national wagon got rolling because Americans came to believe (as it says in Huckleberry Finn) that "all kings is mostly rapscallions." That thought came easily to a man who had just broken his plow on a Connecticut rock, and who would rather buy a new one than to pay a penny to a distant monarch.

We have come a long way from sod huts and muddy boots, to an economy that produces billions of dollars worth of deodorants. And we may be learning what Mark Twain meant: "Soap and education are not as sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run." The easing of the physical strain of American existence has proceeded apace with a general loosening of some social restraints.

Gracious! As recently as 1944 the library of the U.S. Naval Academy would not issue the novel "Forever Amber" to anyone of the rank midshipman or lower. American hedonism has come a long way, fast. And there are persons who think America's recent history is summed up by a Thurber cartoon that shows a woman perched on the arm of a sofa, talking animatedly to a circle of enthralled men. Behind her, a disgruntled woman says to another: "She built up her personality, but she's undermined her character."

Many thoughtful persons today think the Republic has more personality and less character than is healthy, that it is afflicted with a weakness—a form of decadence, really—that may be the fatal flaw of developed free nations. The theory is as follows.

The material success of capitalism—to which we owe the marble in our lives—has been made possible by habits of discipline that were reinforced by hardships of life in the Connecticut and Minnesota and Oregon trail mud. But abundance subverts such habits. And the dynamic of our abundance produces—indeed requires—a constant increase in consumption, and in appetites. This dynamic generates a culture of self-indulgence. Such a culture is incompatible with self-government, which is, after all, about governing the self. That is why one stanza of "America the Beautiful" is a kind of prayer: "Confirm thy soul in self-control. . . ."

So there is tension between the economic dynamic that inflames appetites and the need for discipline—political as well as economic—in a free society. Some persons say this is the "cultural contradiction" of capitalism. Others call it the "cultural consequence" of capitalism.

On the eve of its third century, the Republic's most pressing task is to demonstrate that political habits of restraint and moderation are compatible with an economic and cultural ambience that celebrates instant gratification of immoderate appetites. It is a national triumph of sorts that this problem of abundance confronts the descendants of the generations that walked through the mud to Oregon.

U.S. CANAL ZONE AND PANAMA CANAL: VFW POSITION REGARDING PROSURRENDER PROPAGANDA

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the State Department's current campaign for surrender to Panama of U.S. sovereign rights, power and authority over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone territory and the Panama Canal, there has been a massive amount of misinformation disseminated. It has been misleading, to say the least, and in many cases has taken on an aura of what appears to be an "inevitability" that Panama must regain the canal.

Nothing could be further from reality. There is, quite simply, no reason whatsoever for the United States to relinquish control of this most important waterway in the Western World. The details surrounding my unequivocal support of maintaining U.S. possession of the canal have been spelled out many times, in many ways, here on the House floor. Support has come for this position from many quarters—and quite frankly, the support has been so broad and so intense that it mystifies me how the vocal minority who wish to give away the Panama Canal can maintain any faith in a position so shot full of holes.

The national organization of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has made a study of the various slogans and points of view used in defense of the Kissinger-Tack "agreement in principle" made in 1974 to "give away" this property of the American people, so invaluable to the defense and economic well-being not only of the United States but of much of the Western World. The responses to each of those points has been detailed in a nationally distributed letter authored by Col. F. P. Jones, director of national security and foreign affairs for the National Veterans of Foreign Wars. Colonel Jones' responses to those who would negate an impressive body of evidence that the United States over the past 73 years has established an undeniable right to the canal and the Canal Zone, express a refreshing degree of candor and clarity in viewing the propaganda ploys now being widely quoted in the media of many nations. The VFW responses effectively dispell much of the fog of confusion that surround the issue, and to make Colonel Jones' remarks available to my colleagues, to the American public, and particularly to the agencies engaged in publicizing the question of the Panama Canal, I wrote his letter as part of my remarks.

In addition, I would like to include a collection of quotes compiled by the Americanism Educational League on the Panama Canal issue. I believe each of the quotes speaks for itself.

The material follows:

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., June 1976.

THE V.F.W. AND THE CANAL

The current ploy of much of the "prestige media" on the Canal question is, feigning more disdain than anger, to dismiss all who have stood in steadfast opposition to the proposed "giveaway" (an accurate term, "sellout" would imply the Panamanians are seeking to buy our $7 billion Canal; they are not) as jingoistic non-readers of history who are carelessly calling for war.

Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Long before the Canal and the Canal Zone turned into a 1976 Presidential political issue, your V.F.W. sought to inform the American public of the true nature of the issues involved.

There follows arguments advanced by the "giveaway apologists" and the relevant V.F.W. response.

(1) Giveaway apologists: How can anyone in 1976 argue for a policy of "colonialism?"

V.F.W. response: Colonialism is, definitively, an exploitative arrangement wherein a natural resource; ie, cotton, rice, tin, etc., is farmed, harvested, or mined by an oppressed people for processing, manufacturing, packaging and sale of the finished product abroad.

Panama "oppressed?" Not only no, but hell no! Panama (a) has the highest per capita income of any of the seven countries of Central America and stands 4th (of 20 nations) in all of Latin America; (b) is dependent on the Canal and the Zone for 30% of her foreign currency earnings while 13% of her gross national product arises from the same source.

Panamanian per capita wealth is about twice that of Colombia who, until 1903, was the country of which pre-1903 Panama was a province.

Panama "oppressed?" Tell that to Bangladesh!

(2) Giveaway apologists. What is needed is a modern arrangement to replace a treaty (Hay-Bunau Varilla) now 73 years old.

V.F.W. response. Modernity, like beauty, tests in the eye of the beholder. Britain has occupied the "Rock of Gibraltar" since the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht which ended the War of the Spanish Succession. (Sensible people are thankful the British have been on the "Rock" for the past 263 years.) Unlike the Canal, Gibraltar has not played any significant role in Spanish economic growth. Like the Panamanians, the Spanish are unhappy about the status quo. Unlike our State Department, the British Foreign Office has kept a lid on the situation (to the benefit of us all) for 263 years, not 73.

Perhaps we should ask the British Foreign Office to conduct a "crash course" on negotiation for U.S. State Department negotiators.

(3) Giveaway apologists. But the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty of 1903 gives the U.S. all rights, powers, and authority "as if it (the U.S.) were the sovereign of the territory." The words "as if" indicate that it is Panama, and not the U.S., which holds either "titular" or "residual" sovereignty.

V.F.W. response. Those who so happily produce the "as if" clause conveniently forget to add what follows in this "in perpetuity" treaty; i.e.: "to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power or authority."

No, the bulk of scholarship on the sovereignty issue supports the V.F.W. view. A family of treaties (a) with "New Granada" in 1846; (b) with Britain in 1902; and, (c) with Colombia in 1914, all undergrid and extend the sovereign pre-eminence of the U.S. as clearly recognized in the 1903 treaty with Panama; a treaty, incidentally, deliberately ratified after the signing by the Panamanian Senate.

(4) Giveaway apologists. But Secretary of State John Hay advised President Theodore Roosevelt that the 1903 Treaty was advantageous to the United States and disadvantageous to Panama.

V.F.W. response. Is there some natural order that mandates that most or all of the treaties entered into by the U.S. must be disadvantageous to America; the Paris Accords of 1973 bringing "peace" to Southeast Asia came readily to mind.

Hay's view notwithstanding, as earlier indicated, the 1903 Treaty has been a success story for all concerned, most specifically including Panama.

(5) Giveaway apologists. OK, but how would you like to see America divided in two by the Mississippi River as the Canal divides Panama?

V.F.W. response. Unlike the example of the Mississippi, the construction of the Canal and the birth and continued existence of a Panama, independent from Colombia, are inextricably linked. So while the U.S. Canal and the U.S. Zone, given human nature, may never be objects of popular admiration in Panama, nonetheless, the clear linkage between the U.S. presence and their national existence is there and, we suspect, most Panamanians understand this unalterable fact of their nationhood.

(6) Giveaway apologists. Who wants to fight another "Vietnam" over the Canal?

V.F.W. response. No non-institutionalized person ever wants (a) any war, or, (b) most especially a Vietnam-type encounter in which we win the battle, but not the victory.

The war-like language about the Canal and the Zone arises from occasional flights of oratory by General Torrijos ("we will walk the Ho Chi Minh Trail. It is long and exerts a heavy toll in blood."), from various Panamanian student groups, from supportive revolutionary rhetoric from Castro, and, most disturbingly, by U.S. officials who, I would judge, believed that even an allusion to our defeat in Vietnam would suffice to unnerve the American people in their natural desire to retain our preeminence in the Canal. This latter tactic has backfired badly and, if anything, has produced an opposite effect.

The real question is: apart from the 1964 student disorders, we've had 73 years of peace, stability and progress in the Canal. Can this record be sustained or improved upon by the transparent "partnership" with Panama bumper sticker being advocated by the State Department? Remember, once America is meeting her responsibility as a matter of Panamanian sufferance and not unequivocal U.S. rights, we can be asked to pull out overnight.

(7) Giveaway apologists. But the Canal is especially vulnerable to sabotage.

V.F.W. response. It always has been, but it has only been in the last two years that this long standing vulnerability has been pointed out to us, often by our own negotiators. Again, how would the pullout of the U.S. garrison enhance the security of the Canal from any group or faction seeking to make some irrational Third World "point" by blowing a lock or draining Gatun Lake?

If the Panamanian Government's reply is that they are unable to control their own citizens' actions in the face of a continued U.S. presence in the Canal, the question then looms: how reliable a "partner" would the Government of Panama be in any "partnership" with the U.S. in confronting any non-Panamanian; i.e., Cuban pressure?

(8) Giveaway apologists. But the Canal

and the Canal Zone are Panama's most important "natural resource."

V.F.W. response. The Canal is not a "natural" resource. It was built over a 10-year period by the Corps of Engineers. It is a quintessentially "artificial" or man-made enterprise. Secondly, the weight of history, law, and logic demonstrates that it is "ours" not "theirs." Next question.

(8) Giveaway apologists. But whatever the merits of the case might have been in the past, aren't we "painted into a corner" by the February, 1974 "Statement of Principles" agreed to by Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Tack?

V.F.W. response. When you're "painted into a corner," you have two basic choices: (a) keep on painting; or, (b) use whatever turpentine is on hand to "unpaint" and get out.

In 1967, Panama rejected an initial draft of a new treaty. Our State Department can well use this earlier Panamanian rebuff as a valid precedent for re-examining the validity of the 1974 "Statement of Principles."

A V.F.W. letter was sent to the Secretary of State one month before the February, 1974 "Statement of Principles" was signed. It was unanswered, and, we suspect, unheeded. The letter, as valid today as in 1974, follows:

JANUARY 14, 1974.

Hon. HENRY A. KISSINGER,
The Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Since the transit of the S. S. "Ancon" through the Panama Canal on August 25, 1914, the United States has operated this waterway to the clear advantage of the international shipping community.

This record of professional competence and international responsibility has been most impressive. Since 1914 we have witnessed more than 460,000 undisturbed transits with foreign flags and foreign tonnage accounting for more than 90% of the total in both categories.

Contrast this record of accountability with, for one example, the recent actions of many oil-producing states.

Would it be in anyone's real interest to expose the strategically vital Panama Canal to terroristic acts and irresponsible stewardship?

News reports indicate that Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Panamanian Foreign Minister Tack have agreed upon a formula which would turn over the Canal and its adjoining Zone to Panama.

On behalf of more than 1.8 million of your fellow Americans in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, I must register with you my total opposition to the apparent drift of our policy towards a pointless accommodation with the bitterly anti-American and irresponsible government in power in Panama.

I urge upon you the strengthening of the American negotiating position specifically to include the following three points:

(a) U.S. control and defense of the Panama Canal are non-negotiable;

(b) tensions relating to the administration of the Canal Zone be resolved on the spot without disturbing present treaty arrangements; and

(c) U.S. citizens and employees in the Canal Zone continue to meet their responsibilities under U.S. sovereignty.

If ever there is an unbroken record of international responsibility fully and fairly met, it is the 60-year American stewardship of the Panama Canal. We have nothing to apologize for and a great deal to be proud of.

Panama has real problems in the areas of health, poverty, and malnutrition. It is to these real life problems their government should be turning and not to the contrived "problem" of the Canal and the Canal Zone.

Respectfully yours,

RAY R. SODEN,
Commander-in-Chief,
(1973-74).

(9) Giveaway apologists. Have you ever seen the stark contrast between the "manicured" lawns of the U.S. Canal Zone and the poverty and squalor of Panama over the fence.

V.F.W. response. Yes. A ridiculous bit of imagery insulting to both the Zonians and the Panamanians, who are placed in the nonsensical position of favoring litter and uncut grass.

The Canal Zone is not Grosse Point, Beverly Hills, Tuxedo Park or Chevy Chase. It is—and it should be—a typical American community adjusted for life in the tropics.

(Statistics on Panama's relatively high economic situation were furnished earlier.) Related to the foregoing:

The best way to assure Americans in the Zone have a spokesman is to have the Canal Zone send a delegate to the U.S. Congress as does Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

(10) Giveaway apologists. But the U.S. pays an annual "rent" to Panama. Doesn't this mean that Panama owns the Canal?

V.F.W. response. It is not "rent" for land or the Canal (we bought the land twice, once from Panama and secondly from the individual land owners). It is an annuity paid to Panama (as it was earlier to Colombia) for displacing the old trans-Isthmian railroad. Not even the U.S. government is so soft in the head that it pays "rent" on land that it owns twice over.

(11) Giveaway apologists. What is the matter with the stated Administration goals on this issue; ie, "to assure that the Canal is operational, secure, efficient and open, on a non-discriminatory basis to world shipping."

V.F.W. response. The "goal," cited above, is a precisely accurate description of the present arrangement. In short, why negotiate for a "goal" that has already been achieved.

(12) Giveaway apologists. But we are, as the State Department informs us, operating the Canal and the Zone "while the level of Panamanian assent steadily declines."

V.F.W. response. While true, this can only be rectified not by "romancing" the Panamanians so that visions of "sugar plums" dance in their heads, but by pointing out that the absence of a high "level of American assent" to any giveaway has sharply cut back on the latitude previously enjoyed by our negotiators.

(13) Giveaway apologists. Then what you are saying is break off the negotiations and thereby incur the wrath of all of Latin America, bring an abuse of America in the UN, and incur, perhaps, the public opposition of even our NATO allies.

V.F.W. response. If we roll over dead when we're clearly right, we will have surrended, in advance, all our influence on other and more ambiguous international disagreements.

To sum up:

Three or four (of 20) Latin American countries, not, of course, including Panama, enjoy a significant degree of democratic freedoms. Democratic or authoritarian, many need the Canal operation even more than we do. I have neither seen nor heard of any hard intelligence that even suggests an international army drawn from Latin American states would either march on the Canal or seek to infiltrate the Zone in an international Vietnam-type operation. (Cuba, of course, having tasted a "revolutionary victory" in Angola is a separate matter.)

As for NATO, as the Arab-Israeli "Yom Kippur War of 1973" so clearly underscored, the allies do not have concerted policies apart from the defense of the NATO treaty area. I would expect a resolute U.S. stand on the Canal would gain the understanding and support of our major European friends.

As to the UN, we are in a classic "no win" posture with the General Assembly and its Third World cum communist majority. Former Ambassador "Pat" Moynihan's perception that many Third World countries in wanting to rip off the wealth of others are really calling for "duly sanctioned looting." His view has relevance here.

(14) Giveaway apologists. What then, does the V.F.W. propose?

V.F.W. response. (a) Revised guidance to our negotiators which would immediately disabuse their Panamanian counterparts of any major territorial, defense, control or operational aspirations; ie, America is not running the Canal on Panamanian sufferance.

(b) Generosity and imagination on real life human grievances (ranging from parking places to job opportunities) where a long term U.S. administration may have needlessly chafed Panamanian citizens; and,

(c) A major modernization packet to ready the Canal for ships now too large for passage and other measures all of which would combine to give a major boost to Panama's diversifying economy.

To conclude:

(a) In 1967, House Majority Leader Ford stated that attempts to give the Canal away were "shocking" and that "the Communist threat to the Canal is in real danger." In 1976, President Ford stated "we will never yield defense and operational rights."

We certainly agree with these sentiments and urge they be transmitted *verbatim* to our negotiators.

(b) An opinion Research poll indicates that Americans favor, by 76–16%, continued U.S. sovereignty over the Canal and the adjacent Zone. Should the Canal continue as a prime issue during the 1976 general election, the election process itself could provide the functional equivalent of a popular mandate on this issue.

(The V.F.W. is confident on how *that* vote would turn out.)

Change is an imperative when a given *status quo* is unworkable.

Change *does not* equal progress when current arrangements not only do a job, but do it superbly.

The Panamanians want very badly to have *their* way and far too many in the State Department see it *their* way; ie, reciting "Panamanian Perceptions" *ad nauseam*.

Let Panama's negotiators pursue "Panamanian Perceptions."

Our people can, should, and must be brought unapologetically to defend a 73-year record America and the entire non-communist world have unarguably benefitted from.

V.F.W. give up on the canal? Don't hold your breath!

Cordially in comradeship,

F. P. JONES,
Col., USA (Ret.), Director, National Security and Foreign Affairs.

[From the Americanism Educational League, Buena Park, Calif.]

FROM PEOPLE WHO KNOW ABOUT PANAMA

(EDITOR'S NOTE: For some time the U.S. State Department has been conducting secret negotiations with the government of Panamanian dictator Omar Torrijos, leading toward cession to Panama of the U.S.-owned Canal and Canal Zone. Many Americans, of all ideological persuasions, are becoming increasingly concerned. Here we present the

well-documented views of some knowledgeable people.)

The fact that General Torrijos has headed the Panamanian Government for some 8 years, following the military coup in 1968, only underlines by basic point—that his iron rule by dictatorial fiat is increasing the solidity of the Communist influence in the Caribbean.—Congressman John M. Murphy, Dem., New York State.

I don't want to see the Russians, through Castro, through Torrijos, influencing the canal. We simply cannot accept a risk of losing use of the canal.—Admiral Thomas Moorer, USN (Ret.), Former Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

For reasons of geography, language, and tradition, communist Cuba has been assigned the job of leading Panama down the road to Communism.—Herminio Portell Vila, Latin American Editor, American Security Council.

The Panama Canal under the domination of the Leftist-Marxist government in Panama would be, of course, a great coup for the Russians who would then control the world's most important waterway.—William Loeb, Publisher, Union Leader, Manchester, N.H.

I do not believe the U.S. can bow to the threats of blackmail, in the hope that giving away U.S. sovereignty over the Canal would remove tension and a source of friction.—Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Ind., Virginia.

The charge that the U.S. cannot defend the Panama Canal against a brigade of Panama National Guardsmen, plus a handful of guerrillas and mercenaries, is not worthy of serious consideration.—Ira C. Eaker, Lt. Gen., USAF (Ret.).

The State Department, always timidly concerned about intangible "world opinion," would have us believe left-wing Panamanian claims that we took advantage of their country when we took title to the Canal Zone in perpetuity and built the Canal.—Congressman Gene Snyder, Republican, Ky.

Airplane carriers can't go through the canal, but subs can. In the event of war, if the canal were controlled by Panama, it is possible Panama would close the canal to our traffic.—Maj. Gen. W. E. Potter, Former Governor Panama Canal Zone.

While it would please the Soviets, it is unthinkable that any U.S. President and the Congress will surrender our sovereignty over the Panama Canal and Canal Zone under the fallacious premise that they are not defendable.—Vice Admiral T.G.W. Settle, USN (Ret.)

The crucial Panama Canal issue is not United States sovereignty over the Canal Zone; it is the U.S.-Panamanian continuation of the present ownership and operation for the benefit of the U.S., Panama and all other countries versus the U.S.S.R. domination; and this is an issue that cannot be ignored.—Senator John L. McClellan, Dem., Arkansas.

Certainly, we ought to learn from experience at the Suez Canal that following the withdrawal of British troops from the Canal Zone there it did not take Egypt long to nationalize and expropriate that key waterway, with enormous harmful consequences, including two prolonged closures.—Congressman Daniel J. Flood, Democrat, Pa.

It is really incredible that Secretary of State Kissinger should approve a surrender of the Panama Canal, especially at a time when the U.S. is the target of economic warfare by the oil-producing nations. The Panamanians, once in control of the canal, undoubtedly would take a leaf from the Arabs' book and deny American ships access to the canal unless further political concessions were made.—Anthony Harrigan, U.S. Industrial Council.

By all rights, legal and moral, we are entitled to keep control over the Panama Canal. If we do not do so, we could be setting the stage for a national and international tragedy.—Congressman Philip M. Crane, Rep., Illinois.

The Canal Zone does not share the history of Portuguese, French or British mercantile colonialism in Africa. It is not a Nigeria or a Chad. The Panama Canal is a sensitive trust—one which the U.S. has never sought to exploit for its own exclusive advantage.—Lt. Gen. Victory H. Krulak, USMS (Ret.) President, Copley News Service.

The Canal cannot be successfully operated by a small techologically underdeveloped country, nor by one with inadequate financial competence, like Panama. Nor can the Canal be operated successfully in partnership with any other nation. Such an arrangement would prove in practice to be impossible and perhaps even disastrous.—Franz O. Willenbucher, J.D., Capt., USN (Retd.).

When you speak of Panama, please bear in mind that there is presently no responsible constitutional government with which a treaty can properly be made. To relinquish any part of the Canal or its control to such irresponsible authority would jeopardize our own national security and provide a disservice to the good people of Panama who have been our friends for so many years.—Herbert D. Vogel, Brig. Gen., USA (Ret.) Former Deputy Governor of the Canal Zone.

REGARDING THE MOTION TO DISCHARGE THE HOUSE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 1302

HON. MARTIN A. RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, I want to discuss my support for the motion to discharge the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from additional consideration of House Resolution 1302.

One of my concerns as I approached this question were the seeming contradictions and discrepancies that appeared in some of the data the Federal Energy Administration submitted in support of middle distillate decontrol. Let me cite just two examples.

First, there were indications that FEA had not taken into consideration their own predictions of increasing natural gas curtailments when they made their assumption regarding the supply, demand and price of middle distillates. A decline in the availability of natural gas would have a serious, significant impact on the supply, and thus the price of middle distillate fuel products.

Second, it appears that FEA computed their supply, demand and price calculations by drawing upon the weather conditions that characterized the winter of 1975. But winter weather in 1975 was exceptionally mild.

The number of "degree days," an accepted measure in the determination of heating requirements, were 8.9 percent below normal in 1975. They were 6.8 percent under the level of "degree days" recorded during the warm winter of 1974. The winter of 1975, then, may not have been the widest choice available in attempting to project future levels of demand.

It was my hope that a full and open debate of these, as well as related questions, would have eliminated my concerns. For there is no doubt that severe marketplace distortions have resulted as a consequence of FEA's 3-year-old allocation and price controls.

Many independent retail dealers in my district have contacted me, describing the considerable economic hardship they have experienced by being locked in to their 1973 wholesalers or refiners. They want only the opportunity to compete in the open marketplace, to freely select their suppliers. I want them to have this opportunity.

With this action taken by the House today, both price and allocation controls come to an end. While I remain skeptical about the claims that the potential impact on product prices will be minimal, I do welcome the termination of the allocation controls.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, we have recently observed the first anniversary of the enactment of emergency laws in India which dismantled the democratic institutions of the Indian people. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the testimony of one of the most knowledgeable American observers of India, Mr. Homer Jack, Secretary General of the World Conference on Religion and Peace and Acting Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee for Human Rights in India. Mr. Jack testified on June 23, 1976, before the Subcommittee on International Organizations of the International Relations Committee.

Homer Jack has visited India a dozen times, first in 1955. He has held discussions with Indian Prime Ministers, Presidents, and political figures both in the Government and the opposition. His most recent visit was in December 1975, and January 1976, after the emergency was declared. In addition, he has edited two volumes on Mohandas Gandhi's teachings, "The Wit and Wisdom of Gandhi" and "The Gandhi Reader."

The text of Homer Jack's remarks, which has been edited slightly, follows:

TESTIMONY BY HOMER JACK

During this brief oral testimony on human rights in India, I would like to attempt to answer five questions. First, to what degree have human rights in India—called fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution—eroded since the Emergency was declared on June 26—one year ago Saturday? Second, to what extent has the Emergency been necessary or desirable to bring about social and economic reforms? Third, how should the U.S. Government react to the erosion of human rights in India today? Fourth, if the U.S. Government decides to react negatively, will such action make any difference in the policies of India, especially concerning hu-

man rights? Fifth and last, why should the U.S. and the world be concerned about the erosion of civil and political rights in a society which has yet to attain most elemental social and economic rights?

First, let me describe in very brief terms the erosion of human rights in India today.

The declaration of the Emergency by the President of India on June 26, 1975 was preceded by events of several years. The most recent date is June 16—when the Government of India extended for one year its right to hold political prisoners without trial or formal charges. The Emergency Decree itself was all very legal. However, the Emergency cannot be separated from Mrs. Indira Gandhi's own emergency, her conviction on June 12, 1975 of two chages under the Indian election laws. There are some parallels between the predicament of Richard Nixon and Indira Gandhi. Both were involved with minor infringements of the law which symbolized their far greater misunderstanding of the essence of their respective political traditions. Both Nixon and Gandhi sadly identified—almost using the same accents—their personal future with that of their nation. However, Mrs. Gandhi was a far better politician in her ability to survive; or, perceived in another manner, the American people were far more jealous of their prerogatives and far less able to be manipulated than the Indian people.

A week after the Emergency was declared, on July 1, 1975, Mrs. Gandhi promulgated her 20-point economic program. The Emergency, and its aftermath, is a complex political phenomena for India and it cannot be regarded in simplistic terms. Some of its effects, including that of the 20-point program, were positive. I can only list some of the positive aspects here: more discipline, less corruption including fewer economic offenses, less inflation, and lower prices. I would warn, however, that the discipline is external, not internal, that corruption continues but may be more expensive, and that what economic indices are rising are the result of many factors, including good weather, and thus it is difficult to determine how much is due to the Emergency.

I turn now to the legal erosion of fundamental rights. On the problem of political prisoners, I make a conservative estimate of at least 50,000. One should not be conservative, however, in reflecting evidences of torture. . . .

Let me turn now to the second question, this asked specifically by the Chairman of this Subcommittee in a letter inviting me to this hearing: to what extent has the Emergency been necessary or desirable in terms of bringing about social and economic reforms? Mrs. Gandhi was in power for almost ten years before the Emergency was declared. After the 1971 war with Pakistan, and especially from 1972 onward, she had the good will of the Indian people and of much of the world. She possessed large political majorities. Yet the inertia and the corruption of the ruling Congress Party, under the undisputed leadership of Mrs. Gandhi, led to the all-party movement of J. P. Narayan and others in 1974 and 1975 to get India moving. Whatever prevented Mrs. Gandhi's leadership in social and economic reform was not due to any great interference with existing Government programs on the part of the Indian people through the use or abuse of their civil liberties. Her leadership was weak; the corruption was great.

While Mrs. Gandhi and her Government have leaned on any excuse to explain the Emergency, they have most often perhaps used the rationale of needing stability. They argue that the country was falling apart and such Draconian measures as the Emergency were needed to keep India together. India was falling apart, admittedly, but not because of opposition to any social and economic reforms initiated by Mrs. Gandhi and her party. It was falling apart because few significant social programs were in operation.

My own opinion is that the Emergency so far has only marginally aided social and economic reform. Few of the 20 economic and social programs are new, but they are being more carefully implemented, both by the Central Government and the States—and today the Congress Party controls all the States. But few feel that, because of the Emergency, there is a new spirit, a new dynamism in India today. At least there was none when I visited New Delhi and Bombay in January. What is desperately needed in India is the spirit which Gandhi provided for the freedom movement and the program which Nehru provided for the early, heady years of freedom. They provided both spirit and program. But these are both lacking—even with the Emergency in effect.

Some Indians, and some visitors to India, will exude a the-trains-now-run-on-time attitude. We heard that before, on another continent in another generation. The admitted recent infusion of discipline in India should not be confused with a more dynamic society. There is none in India today.

Third, how should the U.S. Government react to the erosion of human rights in India today? . . .

There are some Americans who genuinely believe that we, as an American people and Government, should do nothing about what is happening in India today. What India does is her business and none of our business. This is a claim both of isolationists and the new, liberal neo-isolationists. After U.S. intervention of various kinds in Vietnam and Chile, we should learn—however belatedly—that we have enough to do here at home and should not judge other countries, let alone try to change their ways of governance! I would submit that this is not the lesson of Vietnam or Chile. We Americans must be concerned about what is happening in the world around us. We Americans, officially and unofficially, must make political judgments and speak out. How we act, officially or unofficially, beyond rhetoric—that is another problem. Thus I would first insist that we Americans have a right and a duty to react to problems anywhere in this shrinking world, doubly so perhaps in the field of human rights.

Thus I believe that the U.S. should, initially, at least speak out in world forums against the loss of civil liberties in India. I am glad that the U.S. has begun to find its voice, and conscience, beginning once again to condemn its friends, its allies, its adversaries, any nation in the world community which is flaunting the standards enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We speak out—the President, the Secretary of State, the Congress—and there is no more appropriate time to do so than in our own bicentennial year! Speaking out constitutes pressure of world public opinion and the effect of this even on the most tyrannical of regimes should not be discounted. And Mrs. Gandhi's is by no means the most tyrannical today!

What should the U.S. do, about growing Indian totalitarianism, at the U.N. in the context of the protection of human rights—and thus on a multilateral level? The U.S. has recently criticized, and rightly so, the U.N. system for giving selective attention to human rights. . . . Perhaps the U.N. can be more universal in its action on violations of human rights if it added more countries to its list—including India.

There are at least two routes to publicize violations of human rights in the U.N. system. One is by resolution in the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council, or its subsidiary bodies. Another is by action on communications which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights. The latter is a much slower and more complicated procedure conducted in secrecy (and one which so far has not resulted in any public condemnation by the U.N.). I would recommend that the U.S. not mount a vendetta at the U.N. against India, but sound out other States about the possibility of proposing a General Assembly resolution condemning violations of human rights in India. Given the configuration of political forces in the U.N. today, such an initiative would stand no chance of success, but serious diplomatic efforts toward this end would be useful—back in New Delhi!

As for using the procedures of the Economic and Social Council, at least two nongovernmental organizations—the International League for Human Rights (formerly the International League for the Rights of Man) and Indians for Democracy—have submitted within the past month two long, documented communications on torture and other violations of human rights in India. Since an independent American expert is a member of the working group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities—the first level of the long screening process—I would encourage this U.S. expert (although not a governmental representative, he is in fact a foreign service officer) to look at the evidence carefully.

Another level which the U.S. can use with many nations is military aid. However, we do not now grant or sell conventional arms to India. There is no evidence that India now or in the near future will want such arms and, in any case, there is no reason for us to resume such grants or sales. (Indeed, we should reduce much more drastically such grants and sales of conventional arms to all nations than the recent ceilings allowed in the new military aid legislation. We could begin by cutting off all arms to Pakistan!) If we were granting or selling conventional arms to India, I would hope such grants or aid would be terminated in conformity to the new legislation—which is in the final stages of passage or has just been passed, and hopefully will not again be vetoed. This refers to governments found to engage in a "consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights."

. . . One type of quasi-military aid being given or sold by the U.S. to India is nuclear expertise, machinery, and fuels, including uranium and heavy water. Given India's decision in 1973 to go nuclear—whatever India's own description of her nuclear pregnancy—I think all U.S. nuclear aid of whatever sort to India should cease, as Canada rightly if belatedly ceased her nuclear aid to India some weeks ago. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is currently deciding whether to permit export of 40,000 pounds of uranium to India. This should be denied, for reasons of arresting nuclear proliferation, which is crucial to human survival as arresting totalitarian proliferation.

What other concrete levers are available to U.S. policy makers? The most obvious is food aid. We Americans are now shipping many millions of dollars and tons of food grains to India, even though at the moment the grain harvest in India is abundant. Under Public Law 480, the U.S. is shipping to India food grains as follows: under Title I, $119 million through long-term, low-interest loans during fiscal year 1976 and $61 million in 1977, while under Title II, $92 million in gifts during 1976 and $21 million in 1977. There will undoubtedly be periods in the near future when we must again ship even much larger amounts of food to India. We should do so—willingly, eagerly—whatever the state of human rights in India. Food should never be used as a political weapon—against any regime, against any people, including our own American poor!

What about economic aid to India? In March, it was announced here in Washing-

ton that the Ford Administration was breaking off the embryonic negotiations with India for bilateral economic aid because Mrs. Gandhi sharply criticized some things American. At the time I sent a letter of protest to Secretary Henry Kissinger and received a reply from Adolph Dubs of the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. He denied that talks were "broken off," but said that they were merely postponed; he also denied that "to defer talks on economic aid" is a "policy of 'economic reprisal'." He did write, however, that "recent unfounded remarks by high Indian Government leaders which were critical of the U.S. have perplexed us and led us to conclude that caution is necessary regarding the pursuit of some programs which require that mutual trust and confidence exist between us before they can be carried out successfully." This finely-wrought sentence confirmed widespread fears that the U.S. apparently operates on pique—hurt pride—but I would hope that pique would not be decisive in American policy formulation, either in the Administration or here in Congress. I would hope that this Administration would, in earnest, begin again to negotiate broad economic and social aid to the Indian people, as much through multilateral agencies as possible, but also some bilateral aid in the near future. (I understand that $62 million in economic aid is in the 1977 economic budget earmarked for India if negotiations can begin and are successful.) India is one of the most severely affected nations, especially because of the fuel and monetary crises of the 1970's. India needs and deserves all the economic aid she can find anywhere in the first and second worlds.

What is, however, the relationship of economic aid to the violation of human rights? This is a more difficult area, ethically, since cutting off economic aid often affects, not only the ruling Party and its leaders, but the common people. The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975, adopted by Congress last December, does assert that no development assistance should be provided to governments which have a "consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights" unless such assistance "will directly benefit the needy people in such country." This is, of course, a big exception, and hard to determine. I would not be adverse to cutting of automatically economic aid—but not food aid—to those countries which maintain a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights. I would make one important exception: those nations on the official U.N. lists of least-developed or most seriously-affected States. India is on the second.

I myself would welcome the enforcement of the human rights section of the Development and Food Assistance Act on the more relatively affluent nations which are notorious violators of human rights norms. We should additionally eliminate any favorable terms of trade, let alone aid, not only to Chile and the Republic of South Africa, but to such nations which violate human rights as the Soviet Union and the Republic of Korea. If there is not legislation on the books to make this possible, let new laws be written.

In the meantime, U.S. economic aid to India should be increased, both bilaterally and especially mulitlaterally, and through the International Monetary Fund and other fiscal forms far beyond the traditional concepts of developmental assistance. The Indian people need such aid, however much this may unfortunately bolster the political party in power which is violating human rights.

Finally, there are general positive levers the U.S. can pull which might impinge on the internal direction India may take. These involve other aspects of American foreign policy. To the degree that we can loosen our alliance with Pakistan, to the degree that we can abandon our effort to build a military base on Diego Garcia, to the degree that we can include Delhi as one of the six or seven world capitals with which we must always confer, to that degree we can exert positive influence which can make democracy more possible in India.

Now let me turn to my fourth question. If the U.S. Government speaks out generally against violations of human rights in India, if the U.S. tries to use the U.N. system to underline the Indian situation, if the U.S. continues not to give India conventional arms and refuses to give any nuclear aid whatsoever, but resumes economic aid—will these actions, some countervailing to be sure, make any difference to the policies of India?

There are those who argue that the U.S. does not have leverage with its allies, let alone with States such as India. With India having a close relation with the Soviet Union today, and with Mrs. Gandhi having been especially critical of the U.S. in recent years, is it conceivable that the U.S. could have any leverage with India?

The case against the U.S. having any influence with India is easy to make. The U.S. tilted against India not only during the 1971 war (which resulted in the independence of Bangladesh) but almost since the independence of India in 1947. . . . A second reason why the U.S. might not have much leverage with India today is the work—alleged or real—of the American C.I.A. For months Mrs. Gandhi herself implied that the C.I.A. somehow was responsible for many of the ills besetting India. Of late she has abandoned the C.I.A. theme, but in March she told a rally in Calcutta: "Let me, as Prime Minister, tell the foreign powers that we will not tolerate interference on our internal affairs. The more they interfere in our internal affairs, the more rigid and determined we will be in dealing with them."

Yet if a case can be made that the U.S. does not have much influence on India today, the opposite case also demands a hearing. I am one who does believe that American public opinion and official U.S. policy can make a difference in Delhi. There is a legacy of goodwill toward America which selectively can be called upon. Some months ago Mrs. Gandhi went out of her way to praise the U.S. as "a dynamic nation of dynamic people constantly giving birth to new ideas." One positive memory certainly of Indira Gandhi, but also of the people of India, is that the U.S. for so many years has sent huge amounts of food grains to India. Whatever the motivation of this food aid—and it was no doubt mixed—we did help feed millions of starving Indians over almost three decades. This will be remembered in the long run, if often it is forgotten in the short run and even if most peoples are not automatically grateful for such help. A second positive element is that the American experience was one of the ideological bases for the independence of India. While higher education in England was a decisive personal experience for both Gandhi and Nehru, such American examples as Henry Thoreau, Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin Roosevelt greatly inspired the fathers of India—Gandhi and Nehru—and the literate Indian people generally. This legacy of America will also not be forgotten over the long run, if sometimes it is not instantly remembered.

Whatever America can do about the violation of human rights in India—will it make a difference? I can only conclude that whatever America and other nations can do will at least not be counterproductive. And it just might lead to a lessening of the violations of human rights in India today.

Finally, why should the U.S., but also the world community, be concerned about human rights in India today? The struggle for priority between social and economic rights and civil and political rights is age-old, and has been hotly debated centuries before these instruments were fashioned by the U.N. system. Liberty versus justice are ancient themes of ethics and politics. There are no final answers, only continuing insights. My own conclusion, more firm today than in the recent past, is that both kinds of rights are essential in achieving even a minimum existence on our own planet, or any section thereof. Not either/or, but both. Civil and political rights are not a luxury in the Third World, even when people go hungry, for policy formulation to prevent continued starvation depends upon a consideration of the widest possible choice of alternatives and that requires the exercise of civil and political rights. One remains suspicious of those leaders who cherish civil rights, but do not give people enough to eat—as some present leaders of our own country! But also one remains suspicious of those leaders who say they are trying to find enough for their people to eat, but cannot allow their people freedom and postpone elections.

There is one unique reason for the continuance of democracy, especially in India. That is that India needs democracy to keep together. Rajni Kothari in the January 1976 issue of "Seminar," published in New Delhi, perceptively asserted that any prolongation of the Emergency "will push the country on a dangerous course which will only lead to its demise as a nation, as a policy, and perhaps even as a civilization. The 'democratic experiment' along which the nationalist leadership embarked—and indeed took long strides—is the only viable system for a country so large, so diverse, and with such a long history of strife and disunity." Democracy can constitute cement to make a strong economic and social society. . . .

A final reason why Americans should be concerned about human rights in India today is the effect this overt concern may have on members of the Opposition who are trying to relight the flame of freedom. It is important that their morale may be considered and enhanced. If it is right to sustain the spirit of freedom fighters in the remaining colonial lands—and much of the U.N system is committed to do this—it is also right to sustain the spirit of those fighting for freedom in independent nations which are totalitarian. If the U.N. is buoying the spirit of those fighting for the freedom of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the U.S. and someday the U.N. should hold high the spirit of a Sarkharov in the Soviet Union, a Kim Chi Ha in East Asia, or a J.P. Narayan in South Asia. Perhaps morale-building is a proper function of non-governmental organizations more than governments. But we know that editorials critical of the Indian Government, news stories of demonstrations in front of Indian consulates and other evidences of overseas criticism of the erosion of human rights in India are eagerly awaited by members of the Opposition who pass such evidences from person to person. I can attest to this practice among the Opposition in India today. This, then, is an additional reason for world and American concern.

In conclusion, let me acknowledge that some Americans who know India better than I do arrive at a position on human rights in India today—and what should be done about them—far different than my own. However, an increasing number of Americans whose lives in one way or another have been touched by India are rising about their loyalty to India, or acting out of this loyalty, and are publicly opposing the violation of human rights in India today.

Since the Vietnam War concluded, many Americans have slipped into the pattern of not feeling deeply about issues. True believers are a vanishing species. This is good

in that it eliminates sloganeering, irrationality, and stubbornness. It also encourages pragmatism, accomplishment, and realism. Yet something is missing if advocacy and conviction disappear. I feel deeply about the loss of liberty in India today. I wish more Americans felt similarly. When they do, I hope this concern will increasingly be reflected in U.S. policy.

NO OIL DIVESTITURE

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, since the Petroleum Industry Competition Act of 1976 has been voted out of committee in the Senate, it is appropriate to answer some of the allegations of those who support divestiture of oil companies. The divestiture movement is based on emotionalism and is unsubstantiated by the facts.

The rationale for breaking up the oil industry is that it is monopolistic and anti-competitive. But, in fact, the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee has been holding hearings on the subject for the past 10 years without finding a basis for drafting this type of legislation. Vertical divestiture would reduce oil companies to one of the following activities: exploration/production, transportation, or refining/marketing.

Statistics demonstrate that the oil industry is not among the most highly concentrated industries in the United States. According to the Ford Foundation Energy Project,

> Monopoly begins to be felt when the four largest firms account for more than 50 percent of the industry's output.

The record reveals some surprising results. The four largest oil companies control 33 percent of the U.S. refinery output. Crude oil production is even less concentrated, with 30 producers accounting for 65 percent of the production. Meanwhile, the four largest office machine companies control 86 percent of the typewriter production; the four top greeting card makers produce 67 percent of the greeting card output; the four leading light bulb makers control 91 percent of the production of electric lamps; the top four in the auto industry account for 91 percent of the market; the top four in aluminum 96 percent, and the top four in copper 75 percent.

There is considerable competition in the petroleum industry. There are more than 40,000 oil companies in the United States. Ten thousand are engaged in exploration and production, and the largest accounts for less than 8 percent of the crude oil output in the country. There are 131 refining companies with 270 refineries; the largest refiner controls under 9 percent of the total refining capacity. There are 200,000 service stations in the United States. The largest single share of the market is 8.2 percent. Furthermore, the participation of smaller competitors in all areas is growing. The small, independent refiners increased their share in the gasoline market from 19 percent to 30 percent in the period 1965–75. Independent marketers increased their share from 18 percent to 30 percent in that same period.

The oil companies do not rank high on profits as compared to the other 500 largest companies in the United States. Exxon, for example, while ranking first in assets and second in sales, is 74th in total returns to investors. During the years 1965–74, the average return on stockholder equity for the petroleum industry as a whole was 13.4 percent, only barely higher than the total U.S. manufacturing average of 13 percent.

Freedom of entry also exists in the oil industry. Thirteen new refiners and nine small refiners have built or increased capacity exceeding 50,000 barrels per day since 1951. The number of companies acquiring offshore leases has more than doubled since 1954.

There are very good reasons for vertical integration in complex industries. Basically, there is no better way to produce so efficiently at such a low cost. Integration exists in many areas, such as transportation, communications, or food processing. Vertical integration has kept our petroleum products among the cheapest in the world.

Oil exploration requires a tremendous amount of risk capital. Only large companies command the necessary financial base for these activities. It is estimated that after divestiture, profits would have to be at least 20 percent higher to maintain a level of risk inducement equal to the present. Consumer prices would rise at least $1 billion a year by virtue of the risk effect alone. The Alaska pipeline, a $5 to $7 billion venture, would have remained a dream. Shell Oil has invested $6.6 million in solar energy research that is yet to see a marketable result. Such investments would no longer be possible.

The potential cost must be measured in other terms. Job losses would number in the millions. Our worsening position vis-a-vis foreign oil companies and OEPC would make us increasingly dependent on foreign energy sources.

This divestiture bill is a tragic mistake. The petroleum industry must be recognized as America's greatest asset in the struggle for energy independence on which our entire economic well-being depends.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS—A NATIONAL CRISIS

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Richard T. Cooper and Paul E. Steiger of the Los Angeles Times Washington staff have conducted a 3-month review of the occupational health problems in our country. Recently their series of articles have appeared in the Los Angeles Times. In the article that follows they state:

The battle to deal with the problem is in jeopardy because of bureaucratic red tape, public apathy, political sniping and claims that reform would be too costly.

I hope my colleagues will not only take the time to reflect on this statement but also the immediacy of the situation they have brought to our attention.

The first in their series of articles follows:

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS—A NATIONAL CRISIS

(By Richard T. Cooper and Paul E. Steiger)

WASHINGTON.—In bygone days, coal miners took caged canaries underground with them because the tiny birds were far more sensitive than men to the deadly, invisible "white damp," carbon monoxide gas. By collapsing—and sometimes dying—the canaries warned of danger that would otherwise have crept up undetected.

Today, in factories and mills, and even in beauty parlors, dentists' offices and auto repair shops, hundreds of thousands of American workers have themselves become canaries—for their fellow workers and for society as a whole. By falling sick and then dying, they are signaling the fact that a major crisis has struck the nation as stealthily as poison gas in a coal mine.

The source of the danger is a little understood but rapidly growing array of occupational health hazards, many of them toxic chemicals routinely used by industry, that kill an estimated 100,000 workers every year, cause at least 390,000 new cases of job-related disease annually and pose an increasing threat to the entire spectrum of U.S. society and the environment.

As documented in a three-month investigation by a team of Times reporters, the occupational health crisis and its implications for the larger society are only dimly perceived by the public, yet specialists regard them as perhaps the most serious medical challenge facing the United States in the remainder of this century. And the battle to deal with the problem is in jeopardy because of bureaucratic red tape, public apathy, political sniping and claims that reform would be too costly.

At the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, the two federal agencies most directly responsible for dealing with the problem, officials are struggling with inadequate budgets, scattered and ill-equipped staffs and lack of expertise. Labor leaders have lobbied for a larger commitment, and there has been significant response among some business executives. But overall the problem is growing faster than are the efforts to contain it.

Occupational health hazards have existed from earliest times, of course. One of the cruel ironies of the present situation is that toxic substances identified more than 100 years ago still inflict widespread disability and death. What has caused the problem to mushroom in the last three decades, however, is the technological explosion of new chemicals, new industrial processes and new products.

This flowering of technology, responsible for much that is good and desirable in modern life, unfortunately has set a deluge of carcinogens, systemic poisons, lung-destroying dusts, brain-damaging metals and other hazardous substances cascading down upon the nation's workers in unprecedented volume and variety.

Clearly, one reason for the apparent public indifference to job-related health probems is that many of the worst ones, lung cancer and heart disease, for example normally take 15 to 20 years to develop and often have not been associated with the work place. More immediate problems tend to be perceived as

isolated incidents—50 or so workers afflicted by Kepone pesticide poisoning in Hopewell, Va., a dozen or so poisoned by lead at a Visalia auto battery plant.

The problem is pervasive, not scattered, however. And if workers, like the miners' canaries, are the first to exhibit its symptoms because they are exposed to the hazards first and most intensively, the toxic substances originating in the nation's mills and factories are showing insidious capacity to seep out into the community at large.

Says Joseph K. Wagoner, director of field studies and clinical investigations for the institute, "The tendency to separate health hazards found in the work place from, general environmental problems is a deadly division. This is a continuum, not isolated events." And, Wagoner says of the government's effort to cope, "The problem is so vast that we have been reacting in a crisis environment for the past two or three years."

For a glimpse of the problem's scope, consider the following:

As many as 90% of all cancer cases are believed to be environmentally induced, according to an analysis by the National Cancer Institute. Of these, scientists estimate, at least 10% resulted in about 30,000 deaths a year, stemming chiefly from occupational carcinogens. In fully half of all cancer deaths, occupational factors are believed to have contributed to the disease.

Heart disease is the greatest single killer of Americans. It is conservatively estimated that 5% of such deaths, or 37,000 a year, result from occupational causes.

In a general health study of 908 persons performed by the University of Washington, 31% of all the diseases and other "medical conditions" found were judged to be occupational in origin. In an additional 10% of the problems, job-related factors appeared to have played some role.

Significantly, however, only 2% or 3% of all the medical conditions had been reported by employers, a fact suggesting that available data vastly understate the extent of job-related health problems.

Evidence from a number of fields indicates that white-collar, professional and service workers are often in as much danger as employees in steel mills, chemical plants and other forms of heavy industry.

Dentists' chronic exposure to X rays, mercury and anesthetics contributes to their abnormally high rates of leukemia, Hodgkin's disease and suicide. Female operating room personnel, with similar exposures, have unusually large numbers of miscarriages and babies with congenital birth defects. Beauticians are extraordinarily susceptible to cardiac problems, lung cancer and respiratory diseases generally.

Chemicals and other substances and equipment used in the work place are not the only dangers. The unique stresses, lifestyles and patterns associated with particular occupations also can be factors. For instance, statistics reveal that office administrators are more likely to suffer coronary heart disease than many other types of white-collar workers, such as scientists and engineers. As with other hazards, the causes and cures for these occupational health problems are imperfectly understood.

An estimated 500,000 living workers have been significantly exposed to asbestos. Of these, 100,000 are expected to die from lung cancer, 35,000 more from a rare cancer of the lining of the lungs and stomach called mesothelioma, and another 35,000 will die from asbestosis, also an affliction of the lungs.

Recently, evidence has been found in a study for the Environmental Protection Agency that employees in office buildings constructed before the 1973 ban on use of asbestos as a structural fire retardant are being exposed to the mineral. Apparently the asbestos coating on steel girders in such buildings has begun to flake away, and microscopic fibers are being carried to unsuspecting workers through the ventilation systems. It is not yet known how serious this threat may be.

Health hazards are particularly acute in some industries and job classifications. Rubber workers are 1.7 times as likely to die of stomach cancer as members of the general population, 1.6 times as likely to succumb to lymphatic malignancies, according to a joint study by the rubber workers' union and industry. Workers in steel mill coke ovens are 7.5 times as likely to die of kidney cancer as workers assigned elsewhere in the same mills and 10 times as likely to die of lung cancer.

In three Ohio towns where the carcinogen vinyl chloride was manufactured, the Ohio Department of Health has reported abnormally high incidences of birth defects, particularly affecting the central nervous system, among newborn babies, and an unexpectedly high level of tumors of the central nervous system in adult men.

Studies of two Montana towns, Butte and Anaconda, where copper is mined and smelted, found unusually high rates of lung cancer in both men and women.

Experts agree that no accurate measurements of the overall problem exist. The U.S. Public Health Service uses indirect statistical techniques to form its estimates of the annual toll of job-related deaths and diseases. Owing to insufficient knowledge of the biochemistry involved, inadequate monitoring of workers, and the often years-long delay between exposure to a carcinogen and the onset of the disease, these numbers may be just the tip of the iceberg.

The catalogue of hazardous substances, with their sometimes equally dangerous permutations, combinations and interactions, seems endless: benzenes, phenols, cadmium, nickel, gold, lead, asbestos, vinyl chloride, coke oven gases, creosote, textile lint, X rays, silica, carbon tetrachloride, tar, beryllium, bischloromethyl ether, chloromethyl methyl ether, polychlorinated biphenols, pesticides, paraffin, beta naphthylamine . . . .

The government has thus far established links between about 12,000 substances and particular serious health problems—a huge number but probably just a small fraction of the hazards still undetected among the scores of natural elements and the 500,000 chemical compounds now in use by American industry, which sythesizes about 3,000 new chemicals each year. With virtually no outside control and scant knowledge of what the full consequences may ultimately be, this cornucopia of materials is mixed, modified, boiled, baked, burned, sprayed and vaporized in a rush of technical ingenuity that never stands still.

On an April morning this year, at an hour when the sun was bright but the air retained a sharp edge, half a dozen employes of a small plastics plant near Slatersville, R.I., crowded into an aging Pontiac and drove to the seacoast town of Groton, Conn. A team of occupational health specialists from New York was to examine almost 1,000 workers there, and the Rhode Islanders were to be tested as well.

Somehow, they arrived several hours before the special clinic, set up in the gymnasium of Groton's trim new civic center, was to open. As they waited, the six grumbled about the delay, joked sardonically about the general malevolence of things and discussed their jobs. It seemed clear there had been ample reason to invite them.

Service Color, Inc., where they worked, is a small plant that takes raw plastics compounds, cooks them up with pigments, flame retardants, and fillers, then converts the resulting material to pigmented pellets that are sold to fabricators of colored plastic products. Turning out about 1 million pounds a month, Service Color's 18 employes handled compounds of lead oxide, lead chromate, mercury-cadmium, lead-cadmium, and toxic, organic dyes.

Medical problems had cropped up, and several had been hospitalized. There was apprehension mixed with the bravado and dark humor in the six who had come to Groton. "Everything . . . we handle kills you," one of them laughed. "It says so right on the cartons."

As they were unloaded and mixed, the powdery chemicals would fill the air, silting over everything and sometimes turning their skin bright colors, the men said. A photograph taken about that time by a safety administration inspector showed a worker who had just crawled out of an enormous vat he had cleaned with an air hose. An Occupational Safety and Health Administration inspector pointed out that a face mask issued by the company was so oversized that its bottom hung several inches below the worker's chin, nullifying its effectiveness even if it had not been the wrong type. The man's hair showed white, but his face and arms were a violent orange.

"Ventilation?" one of the workers at Groton said. "One place we got ventilation—four windows. And if you breathe real hard, you can blow the dust out."

During their examinations, the workers were checked for lead poisoning by a machine called a hematofluorometer, which subjects a tiny sample of blood to a powerful quartz light and instantly flashes a lead exposure value on a display screen. Readings up to 50 are considered acceptable, but at 60 to 70 there is concern. The Service Color workers registered such values as 101, 107 and 370, according to technicians.

Depending on extent of exposure, lead poisoning can produce brain damage, respiratory failure, anemia, tremors, paralysis, kidney problems, loss of teeth, depression, feelings of hostility and chronic unhappiness. The dangers and conditions in the plant led workers and their union, the United Rubber Workers, to protest. A team of safety administration inspectors swooped down.

Today, according to plant manager John Busco, some new duct work, dust collectors, and other ventilating equipment are being installed at Service Color. Also, workers are being instructed to wash themselves before eating or smoking and to take other precautions of that sort. "Not much is involved," Busco said.

What has the safety administration done? Busco has heard nothing, he says. Some citations are said to be wandering somewhere in the clogged arteries of this administration bureaucracy, but two months after the inspection nothing has been done.

"The joke is," one Service Color employe had said in Groton, "They give you a good pension but you don't live to collect it."

There is a quandary workers often face, and Morton Corn, the industrial hygienist who now heads the occupational safety agency, sees it clearly: where health is concerned, what seems a gross hazard may be harmless, and what looks lovely may be lethal.

He recalls a clean, air-conditioned factory in the South; "people thought it was like working in a hotel," yet a chemical undetectable by human senses poisoned 73 of the 300 employes. At the same time, in certain kinds of dehydrating plants, Corn says, "I've walked through dust that I left footprints in, but it won't harm anyone.

"When the worker takes a job he thinks, 'Gee, somebody must have thought about this thing. It must be safe. I'm being asked to work here.' He's seen a lot of dust in his life. How is he to know whether this is the dust that will kill him?"

When people are sick, most turn without question to their family doctors, yet the

typical family physician knows little about a worker—as employes of Life Science Products Co. in Hopewell, Va., discovered last year.

After only a few weeks of working in the plant, set up two years ago in a converted gas station, many began to suffer dizzy spells, poor vision, tremors. One man later recalled that when he stopped off for a beer after work, friends had to help him hold the glass. Inevitably, workers went to their doctors.

Could it be something at the plant, some asked? Probably not, the physicians said. More likely it was overwork or nervousness. Or perhaps too many of those beers on the way home. So, worrying about mortgage payments and child support payments and just getting by, they returned to work.

One man who could not stop trembling eventually went to see a young specialist in cardiology and internal medicine, a recent emigre from Taiwan named Yi-nan Chou. Chou asked what it was they made in that converted gas station. "Kepone," the man said. Kepone. Chou looked it up in a handbook of poisons.

A chlorinated hydrocarbon related to DDT, combining hexachlorocyclopentadiene and sulfur trioxide, potent in controlling ants, roaches and banana pests. Chou took samples of the man's blood and urine and sent them to the federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta for analysis. Some days later Virginia health authorities arrived in Hopewell and began unraveling a major industrial scandal.

The result: Life Science Co. was shut down, 13 workers were hospitalized and about 40 others were found to have high levels of the pesticide in their blood. Federal indictments were returned against the company, its owners and Allied Chemical Co., which had been involved in the creation of Life Science, but no way found to cleanse workers' blood of the Kepone, which has been linked to blood cancer in laboratory animals.

"The guys who have no voices," Sheldon Samuels of the AFL–CIO calls them, and there is a special horror to their anonymous plight. In isolated shops and businesses too small for company doctors and union hygienists, seldom visited even by safety administration inspectors, they are sometimes victims only of ignorance, but sometimes they are also undone by the tricks of their assorted trades.

Commercial fishermen mending their tar-soaked nets sometimes hold the darning needle momentarily in their mouths to free both hands; they contract lip cancer in extraordinary numbers. Auto mechanics often clean off brake drums with a deft blast from an air hose, thereby sending asbestos fibers winging toward their own lungs. House painters and shoe repairmen work with benzene solvents, unaware of the bladder and bone marrow malignancies those chemicals inflict on their trades.

"Who is telling them?" Samuels asks. "Who is doing something for them?"

Even safely behind his desk in his office, there is something gingerly about the way Robert L. Harris sits in a chair, an apprehensive stiffness as if the last egg of a rare and dying bird has been entrusted to his lap.

Harris' unease is understandable. An industrial hygienist at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, he is the director of an unusual occupational health research program sponsored jointly by the United Rubber Workers and the seven giants of the U.S. rubber industry. Established during negotiations on the industry's 1970 master labor contract, Harris' group and a similar unit at Harvard together receive more than $1 million a year in corporate funds to probe the industry's operations and study the health of its workers.

The North Carolina group is a promising model of what could be done in other basic industries. Like similar units in government and other private institutions, it is working to protect workers now and also to overcome the critical shortage of basic research data. The problem is that almost all these units are extremely fragile, lacking permanent foundations.

In Harris' case, the unit is precariously balanced between two sponsors whose interests often conflict.

The researchers cannot function without cooperation from the companies, yet their findings often support the union's contention that more needs to be done to protect workers. The situation is especially touchy now: health hazards have become an issue in the rubber industry's long and bitter strike.

Thus far, Harris and his associates say, there has been no lack of cooperation, no restricting of their plans, no attempts to alter or suppress research findings. Still, an administrator is understandably nervous.

As a long-range goal with enormous potential, the unit is trying to devise a comprehensive, computer-based system for continual recording and analysis of the materials and processes used in each rubber plant, as well as the work and health histories of all employees. Since chemicals, processes, and employe work assignments change constantly, a system such as this would vastly simplify the needle-in-a-haystack task of pinpointing occupational health problems and their specific causes.

The system might even detect incipient problems, raising warning flags long before workers begin to sicken and die.

Such a capability and its fruits are years away. Meanwhile, the team has proved its worth in more immediate ways: it has done pioneering work in identifying job classifications where death and serious disease are high. And in one case, it quietly headed off what might years later have become a well-publicized disaster.

A major rubber company had begun using a manufacturing process previously abandoned by another company because of pulmonary damage to workers involved; the company believed it had eliminated the problem. Tests by the North Carolina group showed "reversible" pulmonary changes in workers after initial exposure to the new process, with the likelihood that the damage would prove permanent with continued exposure. The process was abandoned for the second time.

What is to be done?

Experts argue over details, but there is widespread agreement that progress must involve these elements:

More money for scientific and technical research to pinpoint problems and devise solutions.

Development of governmental health and safety regulations that place the burden of protecting workers squarely, and equally, on all employers.

Designing an enforcement strategy that increases voluntary compliance and gives the safety agency's limited inspection force a deterrent impact comparable to that of the Internal Revenue Service.

The budding alliance between labor and environmentalists should be nurtured to assure integrated government policies; unions must maintain, or in some cases increase, their insistence that workers' health is not to be traded off for additional pennies an hour. Corporations that are trying to improve should be encouraged while those that now profit by avoiding health-related expenditures must be brought to heel.

"If you can't afford to provide a safe, healthy working place, then you shouldn't be in business. You don't have that right," a veteran safety administration health specialist declared recently. "A businessman rents a worker's time, not his safety and health."

It is important to remember, however, that requiring companies to meet unnecessarily stringent health standards will raise costs and prices, possibly eliminating some jobs. Also, forcing employers to buy needlessly elaborate control systems for one hazard will mean less money available to deal with other dangerous substances.

Can government, labor, and management ever have enough solid information to make all the necessary decisions with perfect wisdom? No. Decisions cannot be avoided—ignoring them amounts to a decision to let disease and premature death continue—but they will have to be made with imperfect knowledge, experts agree.

The safety administration, for example, established worker exposure limits for 14 major carcinogens even though it does not know precisely where the dangerous exposure level begins; to get that information would have required the rounding up of 3 million laboratory animals for testing—an impossibly costly and protracted experiment that might have been useless anyway because of the difficulties in assembling "megamouse" populations that are genetically comparable enough to yield valid results.

The struggle against occupational disease, those involved agree, will be controversial, messy and long.

It was afternoon now, and the sun had warmed the air. Irving J. Selikoff, founder of the pioneering occupational health research center at New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital, watched outside the entrance to Groton's town hall as scores of shipyard workers filed in to be tested by his mobile team of physicians and technicians for asbestos cancer and other damage.

Selikoff knew in advance that some of these men, exposed for years to lead and asbestos dust in the holds of submarines they were working on, would exhibit the telltale signs of disease—abnormal blood, diminished lung capacity traced out by a stylus as they huffed and puffed into an automated spirometer, grainy patches like wisps of cloud on the chest X rays developed in a trailer behind the building.

"We can help these people," he said quietly. "If they have asbestosis, we can't change that, but if we know they have it we can do things to allow them to live a normally full life span. If they have lung cancers and we find them early enough, some can be saved. Of course, if they have mesothelioma . . . There is no treatment for mesothelioma now."

A large, cheerful man with white hair, Selikoff turned to watch the men again. "Look at them," he said. "They are the solid citizens of our country. Electricians, carpenters—trained, capable people of the sort who built our country. We have to help them, and others like them."

RIGHT TO LIFE: THE CHURCH'S CONCERN FOR PREGNANT WOMEN

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, one of the highlights of the National Right to Life Committee's very successful and productive annual convention in Boston, Mass., June 25–26, was a simulated congressional hearing on alternatives to abortion and supportive services for pregnant women. It was my privilege and honor to chair that hearing.

Those of us who hold the view that

unborn human life has rights which must be protected even to the extent of amending the U.S. Constitution also believe it is vitally important to provide realistic, readily accessible alternatives to abortion, including medical, social, and other services to pregnant women.

That goal was the subject of the simulated congressional hearing, coordinated by Marjory Meckenburg of Minnesota who did an excellent job of selecting the witnesses. The papers presented were of as fine a quality as I have seen in any actual congressional hearing. They were thoughtfully prepared, carefully researched, and delivered with deep sincerity of conviction and commitment.

I believe that because of their high quality and the important information they offer, these papers ought to be available to all Members of Congress, and I am using the forum of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to do so.

The president of the National Right to Life Committee is Dr. Mildred Jefferson of Boston, a gifted surgeon, and a tireless, dedicated, inspiring leader of the national movement to protect unborn life.

The following paper on "The Church's Concern for Pregnant Women," was presented by Eugene Linse, Ph. D., of Minnesota. Dr. Linse is professor and chairman of the Division of Social Science, Concordia College, St. Paul. He is past administrator of Housing Concerns of the Board of Social Ministry, executive secretary of the Mission Study Commission, and chairman of the Commission on Social Concerns of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. He is current president of the National Federation, Citizens for Educational Freedom.

The paper by Dr. Linse follows:

STATEMENT OF DR. EUGENE W. LINSE, JR.

My name is Eugene Linse. I am chairman of the Division of Social Science at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota. I am also chairman of the Committee on Social Concerns of The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

While I cannot speak for other churches, I can point out some points of emphasis found in my church, The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, a conservative denomination in Protestantism.

We ask our pastors to teach and our children to learn during their confirmation days certain principles gathered together in one of our confessional works, the Small Catechism. One of the subdivisions of that work is entitled the "Table of Duties." It has an old, but very interesting sub-title, "Certain Passages of Scripture for Various Holy Orders and Estates Whereby These Are Severally to be Admonished of Their Office and Duty."

Now, I know that that sounds very quaint in this age with its emphasis on the individual, his definition of rights, and privileges. Yet, this section offers without comment a number of sections of the Bible that speak of some immediate and recurring social problems. For example, it speaks of civil government and the relation of citizens to their government, of husbands, wives, parents and children, servants and laborers, the young in general, to widows, and concludes with a section titled, "To all in Common." In that final summary it says, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Herein are comprehended all the commandments. Then it adds, "And persevere in prayer for all men."

The reference to husbands may well be worth noting. It states,

"Likewise, ye husbands, dwell with them (wives) according to knowledge, giving honor unto the wife, as unto the weaker vessel, and as being heirs together of the grace of life, that your prayers be not hindered." (1 Peter 3: 7)

Now I realize that the topic today concerns itself with pregnant women and the concern that the church is to show for them. To me, however, the fundamental principles of human relationship take precedence over references to a particular state or condition of any human being. The principles of regard for life, the intrinsic worth of every human being, including the unborn, mutual affection and regard between husbands and wives, these are the foundation blocks on which civilization builds, essential to its continuance, legitimate and worthwhile goals for which we need to strive. And, I fear, that for all our rhetoric, we fail far more often than we succeed.

Yet our failures do not allow us to renounce our goals; only to redouble and intensify our efforts in behalf of that which is worthwhile.

Let me return briefly to the theme before us, the concern for pregnant women. I note especially in the Lutheran orders of worship some special prayers—for a woman after childbirth, for parents of a stillborn child, and the "churching" of women. All are beautiful. But note especially this last one:

"Gracious God, we praise Thee for the mercy which Thou hast shown this mother and her child, and we humbly beseech Thee to keep them always in Thy fatherly care. Hear, O Lord, the supplications of the mother, and compass her with Thy favor as with a shield. Grant that the child may be brought up to love and fear Thee, to Thine honor and to the joy of all true believers."

However, you may feel that this does not come to the heart of the matter. Let me respond that I admit that the church has not done enough. It never does. But that is not to say that it has done nothing. Let me comment briefly on the annual report of Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota, an all-Lutheran agency that has reached out to a long line of needful and troubled persons, that works with an annual budget of almost $4,000,000, working through sixteen service units, backed up by a supportive staff of 300 persons, generally known for high levels of competence. During the past year it placed 435 children for adoption; it has provided staff to assist with foster care homes; it works closely with more than 400 unwed mothers, aiding in the placing of children and in the education of those parents who retained their children, placing about 40% of the babies. Of interest may well be the work with alleged fathers. This is only part of the picture. It encompasses so much more—the Lutheran homes for retarded children—Friendship House for emotionally disturbed and pregnant girls, services for adult retarded persons, refugee resettlement involving primarily at this time people from Korea and Vietnam, special care services for teen-age delinquents referred by the County, services for the elderly.

I am not talking about something new. This agency is the outgrowth in recent years of 110 years of meaningful corporate witness through compassionate service. In its own words, this agency asserts its purpose: "The warmth and compassion that the continuing parade of hurting and lonely people experience in and through Lutheran Social Service is a reflection of Christ's love."

Through the local churches of the three major Lutheran bodies in Minnesota these services are funded and effected, to be sure with help from the community as well. It is into this pattern of concern that the regard and concern for pregnant women, particularly those who need assistance beyond that which their individual homes can provide, that help and support flows. This organization, Lutheran Social Service, sees itself as nourished by congregational compassion and stewardship, serving people in behalf of the congregation, seeking its destiny in the faith and life of the Church.

Admittedly, it is not enough. Yet it is a model of what can be done, something not to be dismissed and overlooked, but rather to be enlarged and supported. There are similar organizations in other states, in other denominations, where they receive support and encouragement from a knowledgeable constituency, they are a mighty force, enlisted in serving troubled and hurting people. Rather than more critics, what these agencies really need is more support if they are to serve all those who could benefit from their concern and competence. For they are the arms of the church, responding as best they can to pain and suffering, anguish and woe wherever it is found.

JACK BROOKS HONORED BY IAC/ADP

HON. CHARLES ROSE III

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague from Texas, the Honorable JACK BROOKS, was recently honored by the Government's computer users as their Man-of-the-Year.

At its annual meeting on June 15, the Interagency Committee on Automatic Data Processing—IAC/ADP—cited Representative BROOKS "in recognition of his vision and foresight in sponsoring the basic legislation providing for the economic and efficient utilization of automated information systems by Federal Departments and agencies."

The IAC/ADP was formed 20 years ago to identify and develop more effective approaches to Government-wide ADP problems, to assist agencies which are planning or engaged in ADP operations, and to permit optimum exchange of experience, skills and facilities among Government agencies. It has now grown to an organization representing more than 200 members in some 60 Government agencies.

This week, Chairman BROOKS continued his fight for Government computer efficiency as he presided over hearings on review of administration of Public Law 89-306—procurement of ADP resources by the Federal Government—conducted by the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security of the Committee on Government Operations.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure our colleagues would like to join in congratulating JACK BROOKS for this singular honor. At this point in the RECORD, I would like to include the remarks of Israel Feldman, outgoing president of IAC/ADP, who made the presentation:

We at IAC/ADP are greatly honored that our guest of honor has accepted the "IAC/ADP Man-of-the-Year Award."

Congressman Jack Brooks is well known as the father of Public Law 89-306, more commonly known as the "Brooks Bill," which "provides (sic) for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation, and utilization of automatic data processing

equipment by Federal departments and agencies."

I am sure that most of our audience has now committed the Law virtually to memory. However, Congressman Brooks' contribution and impact go beyond this pioneering single act. Let me cite a few examples:

1. For 20 years, during 1955–1974, Congressman Brooks chaired the House Subcommittee on Government Activities—known as the "Brooks Efficiency Subcommittee." Documented savings of hundreds of millions of tax dollars have been attributed to the activities of the Brooks Subcommittee. Most of Congress' oversight hearings on ADP were initiated by this subcommittee.

2. In 1971, he was elected Chairman of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations—where he initiated major studies on the application of modern information technology in Federal and State governments.

3. In 1975, he was elected Chairman of the House Government Operations Committee.

4. Since 1955, Congressman Brooks has provided sustained and continued leadership in promoting the efficient operation and utilization of ADP equipment throughout the Federal government.

5. He sponsored the creation of the Federal Telecommunications Service and has actively supported the efficient use of telecommunication in government.

6. In 1969, Congressman Brooks initiated hearings to promote the effective and efficient use of computers in the Congress itself. In his opening remarks he stated:

"Use of computers in Congress will bring increased efficiency and effectiveness to all its operations—and give the American people better services and more responsive Government."

The Brooks Bill is the only legislation enacted to control the use of ADP in government. It intends to fill three vital management needs.

Better management information.

Optimum utilization of ADP equipment.

Economic acquisition of government ADP equipment.

During the first 10 years since the enactment of the Brooks Bill, approximately $2.5 billions dollars have been saved. The Bill defines the respective roles to be played by the Office of Management and Budget, National Bureau of Standards, and General Services Administration in management of ADP resources. We will hear more about these roles from our panel speakers.

The large audience in attendance today, by professionals from both government and industry, is a true demonstration of our esteem and respect for the 25 years of leadership that Congressman Brooks provided.

We have just recognized excellence in a technical area by a member of the Executive Branch. At this time, I am privileged and honored to present the "IAC/ADP Man-of-the-Year Award" to an acknowledged leader, pioneer and visionary—in the Legislative Branch—Congressman Jack Brooks.

EDWARD O. VETTER—COMMERCE

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, We are proud to see Edward O. Vetter joining the Commerce Department as Under Secretary. This was an excellent selection by Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson.

Ed Vetter understands business and how to make big business operate successfully. Most of his long and sucessful business experience was with Texas Instruments Co. in Dallas. He has served in many management capacities including managing the industrial instrumentation division, managing the materials and controls corporate subsidiary, serving as the vice president of corporate development, being the group vice president for the science services, chemical materials, metallurgical materials and the Texas Instruments Supply Co.

He then served as president of the Geophysical Service, Inc. His last assignment was as executive vice president and chief financial officer of Texas Instruments. Texas Instruments is recognized as one of the best-managed companies in the world. It is famous for the development of transistors, printed circuits and other electronic breakthroughs. In the community, Texas Instruments has a reputation for moving everything forward within a 5-year cycle. Texas Instruments never waits for any idea to get old, as they always come up with new creativity.

Ed Vetter is president of the MIT Alumni Association. He is also serving on its committee for sponsored research and nuclear engineering. He is a member of the corporation and executive committee of MIT.

In the Dallas community Ed Vetter has been a leader in all civic activities, and was noted for his active leadership of the National Affairs Committee of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

In Texas Ed Vetter gained a reputation as a dynamic man of achievement. It is great to welcome him to Washington as a key member of Elliot Richardson's team in the Commerce Department.

TRIBUTE TO COL. THOMAS C. HUNTER, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this public opportunity to commend the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the command of Col. Thomas C. Hunter for their highly competent, efficient, and effective handling of the recent dredging of New York Harbor.

The Government bureaucracy can at times be distressing in terms of accomplishing a necessary goal within a very limited period of time. This was not one of those occasions.

After the House and Senate passed the resolution, the President, with considerable urging due to the time limitations, signed the legislation authorizing the Corps of Engineers to dredge the waters of New York Harbor, and in particular around the South Street Seaport Museum, to accommodate some of the world's most magnificent sailing vessels during Operation Sail over the July Fourth weekend.

The President's signature on the resolution on June 25 left the engineers with only a maximum of 9 days to accomplish the task. They met the challenge admirably: The job was done at 9:15 p.m., June 29—less than 4 days' time.

The Corps of Engineers has the responsibility to maintain the New York Harbor and surrounding waters for navigational purposes. They have displayed that they possess a high degree of professionalism and have capability and expertise, in doing the job so expertly in so short a time. They have also shown their dedication to a tradition stated so well in the motto of the Corps of Engineers: "Let Us Try."

FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the last two articles in the Richard T. Cooper and Paul E. Steiger Los Angeles Times series discuss the problems of Federal agencies responsible for job safety and health.

Their remarks are especially important in light of the recent activities in the House and Senate on the Labor-HEW appropriations proposals.

The last two articles in the series follow:

TEAM STALKS BAFFLING QUARRY—FEDERAL SLEUTHS HUNT HEALTH HAZARDS

(By Paul E. Steiger and Richard T. Cooper)

WASHINGTON.—Joseph Wagoner never wears a deerstalker cap and he lives in Cincinnati, not on Baker Street. Ronald Young seldom whips out a magnifying glass at crucial moments. And neither, regrettably, finds much occasion to murmur, "Elementary, my dear Watson."

Yet Wagoner and Young are medical and scientific descendants of Sherlock Holmes, federal sleuths who hunt for quarry as baffling and deadly as any sought by the fictional English detective. Investigators for the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, they are part of a key element in the nation's embryonic fight against death and disease in the work place.

Wagoner, a Harvard-trained epidemiologist with more than 10 years' experience in cancer research, heads NIOSH's industrywide studies branch; Young is a member of his staff. An assortment of physicians, industrial hygienists, biochemists, chemical engineers and other professionals, the unit is responsible for investigating occupational health emergencies and ferreting out the particular chemical or other substance responsible.

Often, NIOSH investigators, whose findings are used by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration as a basis for establishing and enforcing limits on workers' exposure to dangerous substances, begin their quests with little more than a handful of death certificates and a list of suspects as long as their arms.

In the world of Holmes and Watson, mysteries dissolved before the brilliant gaze of the detective and, by the last page of the good doctor's narrative, everything was tidily wrapped up. Occasionally, things work that way in the world of occupational health. When it was discovered two years ago, for

example, that certain plastics workers were dying of a rare liver cancer, scientists had a limited list of suspects and it did not take long to establish vinyl chloride as the killer.

More often, the search takes months or years: mountains of data are gathered and examined, leads blossom and wilt, mysteries remain unsolved, even though thousands of workers may remain in jeopardy.

The nature of the investigations, and the maddening difficulty of the puzzles, is illustrated by a pending case that Dr. Watson might have called "The Frustrating Affair of the Poison Tires."

It began with a series of telephone calls. Maurice Johnson, director of environmental health for the B.F. Goodrich Co., notified NIOSH on March 23 that four workers in the company's synthetic rubber plant at Port Neches, Tex., had died of leukemia. Washington immediately passed the news to Wagoner.

Wagoner did not have to be told what was already obvious to Johnson: the number of deaths, seemingly small, was too large to have occurred by chance, given the relatively small size of the plant population and what is known about the statistical frequency of the disease.

Within hours, Wagoner had tracked down the plant manager at a Beaumont airport and told him to get ready for a visit by a strike force of federal investigators.

As Wagoner's team began to sift the mass of undigested data that exists on occupational cancer, concern grew. The Goodrich plant was one of several synthetic rubber facilities built in that east Texas area by the federal government during World War II and later sold to private industry. A check with a second plant in this group, now operated by Uniroyal, also disclosed a suspiciously high incidence of leukemia.

Consulting the National Cancer Institute's map of leukemia incidence among white males in the United States, investigators noted that the Port Neches area was depicted in livid red, the color designating peak death rates.

Then the NIOSH team found a newly published study by scientists at the University of North Carolina showing that in one synthetic rubber plant they had examined, workers were three to six times as likely to die of leukemia and related cancers as other classifications of workers elsewhere in the rubber industry.

With that ominous background material in hand, the NIOSH team descended on the Port Neches plant.

The team sought a history of the plant's operations, with a list of every chemical ever used in its production processes. Photographs of the operation were taken and all personnel records were microfilmed so that NIOSH could assemble a list of all past and present workers.

A long, arduous task then began: searching death certificate files, motor vehicle license records and other public files in Texas and Louisiana to find out who was living where and who had died of what. By comparing these data on workers with information on the company's operational history, the team hoped to expose a pattern showing an association between leukemia cases and specific job assignments.

The search for the offending chemical might then be narrowed to substances to which workers in the particular job category had been exposed.

Given the way chemicals are sometimes benign under one set of circumstances but toxic under different circumstances, or in combination with different substances, the task was enormous. But early in the chase NIOSH seemed to get a break.

From the beginning the team had wondered about benzene, a petroleum-based solvent closely associated with leukemia. It was nowhere to be seen on the list of chemicals that plant managers said had been used, but as they probed deeper the investigators made a discovery: the plant's supply of styrene, a major ingredient in synthetic rubber, contained impurities of as much as 1,000 parts per million of benzene and 7,000 parts per million of ethyl benzene.

The elation of the government sleuths was short-lived. Tests of the air at the Port Neches plant indicated that almost none of the styrene, or the benzene compounds it contained in microscopic amounts, was escaping into the air. If it was not in the air for workers to breathe, benzene was not a likely suspect.

Young, a member of the team, sighed with frustration. "There does not seem to be any rhyme or reason to these leukemia deaths," he said.

The search was resumed, and it continues. Records are examined more closely, chemicals are studied, scientific literature is searched for new evidence that a non-unsuspected chemical—or a chemical hidden as a contaminant inside one of the listed compounds—could be the culprit.

Perhaps tomorrow, perhaps next month the mystery will be solved.

WINS ACCEPTANCE GRUDGINGLY—HEALTH AGENCY FIGHTS AN UPHILL BATTLE

(By Paul E. Steiger and Richard T. Cooper)

WASHINGTON.—At Rotary Club luncheons and country club bars, in trade group speeches and letters to Congress, businessmen like to describe the latest adventure with those time-wasting, rulebook-waving, profit-killing bureaucrats from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

There's the case, for example, of the West Texas sheet metal shop forced to post OSHA notices in both Spanish and English even though its lone Mexican-American worker could read only English. And the Denver tire maker who obediently added waist-high guard rails to a rolling press, then found they caused his workers severe back pains.

In the five years since Congress created it to guard the safety and health of American workers, OSHA has been denounced not just by businessmen but by conservative economists and such political figures as President Ford, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.).

As James D. McKevitt of the National Federation of Independent Business puts it, corporate executives tend to "come out of their offices like biting sows" whenever OSHA is mentioned.

But is this picture fair? Is the agency in fact an intolerable and unnecessary intrusion into private enterprise?

A three-month Times investigation has found that, far from subjecting U.S. business to a blitzkreig of interference, OSHA has moved slowly, falteringly, often inadequately to meet the growing threat posed by modern industrial technology to workers and the larger society. What is significant about OSHA is not what it has done wrong but what it has not done at all.

Underfunded, ill-staffed, poorly led for most of its history, a neglected stepchild with more enemies than friends, it has made only the barest beginning on its task. As even some of the agency's fiercest critics now agree, the pressing question is not how to curb OSHA but how to make it effective.

Today, occupational accidents take the lives of at least 13,000 workers a year, inflict injuries that, measured merely in economic terms, cost more than 25 million workdays lost annually, and sow the seeds of such long-term health problems as heart disease, brain damage and cancer. And research increasingly suggests that the health hazards, at least, do not stop at the plant gate but seep out to touch families, neighborhoods, the towns and country around.

Moreover, the carnage has been taking an ominous turn for the worse. The occupational injury rate climbed from 12 time-loss injuries per million man-hours worked in 1960 to 15.2 such injuries in 1970, a rise of 27%. Since 1971, when the government installed a new statistical reporting system, injury rates have not improved and may even have gotten worse.

Comparable data do not exist for occupational health problems, but most analysts believe these rates also have been rising as a result of the proliferation of new industrial and agricultural chemicals.

Against dangers of this magnitude, the shield erected by OSHA thus far offers all the protection of a thatched roof against a hydrogen bomb.

The agency's total budget, at $116 million, is smaller than the $135 million proposed for the President's swine flu vaccination program alone. OSHA's inspection force is a relatively small 1,265 compared with its responsibility to monitor most of the nation's 5 million employers.

Where inspections have occurred, penalties often have been nonexistent or so small they have little deterrent effect.

Badgered from all sides and unsure of its support inside the Government, OSHA also has often lacked the strength to overcome business resistance to the expensive abatement programs needed where some major hazards exist.

Significantly, officials of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Assn. of Manufacturers, and even the National Federation of Independent Business, which represents the small businessmen who remain OSHA's most implacable foes, now acknowledge that much of the past criticism of the agency is no longer relevant. Also, there is general agreement among these groups that OSHA should be improved, not eliminated.

"Many corporations have faced up to their occupational health and safety obligations for the first time" as a result of the act (creating OSHA), G. John Tysse of NAM said.

Surveys show 80% of all businesses have changed their operations in some way as a result of OSHA—at an aggregate cost of $4 billion to $9 billion per year in a $1.5-trillion-a-year economy.

Most telling of all, perhaps, has been the evolution of views at the White House. Early this year, as part of a general attack on the concept of government regulation as an answer to social problems President Ford publicly sympathized with those he said "would like to throw OSHA into the ocean." A special task force was created to seek ways of abolishing or replacing the agency. Recently, after an exhaustive search, the task force gave up.

"We have discarded the idea that OSHA is expendable," said Paul MacAvoy, a top Ford economic adviser who headed the task force.

It is cumbersome and inefficient for government to draft and enforce detailed health and safety procedures across the whole spectrum of U.S. business, he said in a recent interview, but there is no visible alternative.

It is not feasible to rely entirely on the voluntary good intentions of business or the variable attitudes of state and local governments, MacAvoy has concluded. "There are activities in society that have to be regulated," he said, convinced OSHA can be streamlined but not eliminated.

Some of that streamlining has already begun. After a dismal childhood, OSHA seems finally to have an administrator who knows what needs to be done and, within the budgetary and other limits imposed on him, has set about doing it.

Morton Corn, a 42-year-old industrial hygiene specialist from the University of Pittsburgh, has begun weeding out unnecessary rules, giving OSHA inspectors some badly

needed training, focusing manpower on the most serious problems and increasing emphasis on long-neglected health hazards. He also is beefing up OSHA's ability to handle emergencies and has pledged to accelerate the once-paralyzed system for setting industrial health and safety standards.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 is one of the most sweeping pieces of social legislation in U.S. history.

Each employer is charged with a general duty to provide "employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause serious physical harm to his employes." Also, employers must obey a variety of specific regulations on chemical exposures, safety equipment and operating procedures that affect workers' well-being.

A part of the Labor Department, OSHA operates much like other governmental regulatory agencies.

Rules and standards are adopted after public hearings have been held and scientific advice received from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. Enforcement is handled by compliance officers who inspect work places unannounced, sometimes on their own initiative and sometimes in response to workers' complaints.

Violations of OSHA rules may result in fines or citations, subject to appeal to an independent national Safety and Health Review Commission, or to the courts.

In 23 states and territories, including California, the 1970 act is implemented by state agencies operating under federal supervision. Such state plans must be at least as rigorous as the federal program and Washington shares the costs 50–50. While California's plan is considered strong, the number of state plans is dwindling, since they add to a state's financial burden. Organized labor has been campaigning for an all-federal OSHA.

Five years ago, as he signed the Occupational Safety and Health Act into law, President Richard M. Nixon praised it as "one of the most important pieces of legislation . . . ever passed by the Congress."

The bill, Nixon said, represented "the American system at its best: Democrats, Republicans, the House, the Senate, the White House, business, labor, all cooperating in a common goal—the saving of lives, the avoiding of injuries, making the place of work for 55 million Americans safer and more pleasant."

Unfortunately, the words were not matched by deeds. A meager ration of money and manpower were assigned to accomplish the new act's sweeping objectives.

Nixon named as OSHA administrator, George C. Guenther, a former hosiery executive who had served in the Pennsylvania government for two years before joining Nixon's Labor Department as a political appointee in 1969.

Head of a bureaucratic backwater then known as the Bureau of Labor Standards, Guenther had been responsible for administering several old, largely toothless federal safety laws. Now a potent new law was being put into his hands, but he showed little inclination to use it vigorously. In fact, there is evidence he was willing to hold back on OSHA enforcement to help Nixon win friends and political contributions in the business community.

In a confidential memo on June 14, 1972, Guenther promised to supply Nixon's campaign committee with details of OSHA's hiring plans so political operatives could suggest candidates for available slots. In addition, declaring "the great potential of OSHA as a sales point for fund-raising and general support by employers" had not been fully realized, Guenther asked for suggestions "on how to promote the advantages of four more years of properly managed OSHA for use in the campaign."

Guenther's memo, which surfaced during Watergate, convinced organized labor and others that the Nixon administration, despite the President's original words, actually wanted to sabotage OSHA. The result was a combative suspicion that still lingers.

Beyond Guenther's political dabbling, insiders and outsiders agree that overall management of the agency was less than ideal in the early years. Letters from businessmen, union officials, even congressmen went unanswered for weeks, sometimes months—hardly a way to win friends or promote understanding.

In the crucial office responsible for drafting the rules that business must follow, almost half the 80 staffers were supervisors of one sort or another, according to James Waldo, a recently departed OSHA official.

With so many chiefs and so few followers, work that should have been done was not done, Waldo contended. "There was no system for how a standard was supposed to move through the office, it passed all belief," he said recently.

Aside from preventing this frustration, an alert standards office might have saved OSHA from its greatest single blunder thus far, the wholesale adoption of so-called consensus standards.

The censensus standards were a collection of voluntary health and safety guidelines formulated over the years by business groups.

During the congressional debate on OSHA, industry lobbyists cited these standards as models of what the private section was already doing, and as evidence that no tough federal law was needed.

Congress passed the law and, hoping to please both labor and business by getting the agency off to a fast start without controversy, it authorized OSHA to adopt any of the consensus standards without the normal hearing and review procedure. Assuming, as Congress had, that business would not object to rules its own lobbyists had been praising, OSHA dutifully incorporated the consensus standards into its rulebook.

Standards easy to ignore when voluntary now had the force of law, and to make an embarrassing problem worse, OSHA officials found they could not expunge these nuisance rules without spending a year or more on hearings and related procedures. Meanwhile, the unnecessary, or ill-explained, standards remained in force, seldom cited by inspectors but still useful as propaganda for people interested in discrediting the entire OSHA system.

The performance of OSHA Administrator Corn in the last seven months has stirred enthusiasm inside the agency, as well as among business and labor leaders.

"He's like a breath of fresh air," an OSHA official in Pennsylvania volunteered recently. Labor leaders are similarly encouraged, and the National Federation of Independent Business' McKevitt said, "They're opening doors, inviting us in now. These guys have got their heads screwed on right."

Corn's efforts, thus far so cramped for money and manpower that they are significant chiefly as symbols, have been concentrated in two areas: increasing the agency's professional capability and dispelling the resentment and suspicion that has hampered OSHA from the beginning.

In the first area, Corn has doubled the manpower of OSHA's laboratory and plans to double it again, to 100 scientists and technicians by the end of 1977. An engineering group also is being planned as further backup for inspectors in the field.

Corn is trying to redress the balance between health and safety specialists in the compliance force, hiring hygienists where possible and launching a program to train 250 more from scratch. The goal: 1,000 health specialists making inspections by late 1977 to match the 1,000 safety experts now in the field.

At the same time, efforts are being made to give the safety inspectors at least a smattering of knowledge about health hazards so they can, in effect, increase the agency's peripheral vision.

A course in "comportment" will seek to teach all OSHA inspectors how to conduct themselves professionally under stressful circumstances, such as encounters with suspicious or hostile plant managers. Interestingly enough, however, a survey in his areas by Rep. Edward W. Pattison (D-N.Y.), a sometime OSHA critic, found that as a group, employers who had been inspected have a more favorable opinion of the agency than do employers who have not, and that in more than 95% of the cases, inspectors conducted themselves in accordance with proper OSHA procedures.

To reassure organized labor, which has criticized OSHA as severely for its inadequacies as business has for its aggravations, Corn has promised to act before the November election on certain long-pending and controversial health and safety standards. He also has revived the agency's National Advisory Council, where labor has a strong voice, and has acknowledged labor's charge that OSHA has focused on trivia while neglecting serious hazards.

At the same time, Corn has expressed sympathy with the business community's fears about possibly exorbitant costs of rapid compliance with some strict health or safety standards; he has suggested he wants the rules written for maximum worker protection but will be patient while industries phase themselves into compliance.

Equally important, Corn has supported efforts to have the government offer consultative services for businessmen, especially those in firms too small to afford their own safety and health specialists. Corn has insisted, however, that he would not permit consultation to become a substitute for tough enforcement, as union leaders have feared it might.

Desirable, even obvious as these steps may seem, they are no more than a beginning. OSHA today is very close to where it was five years, 65,000 deaths, 350 million injuries and countless illnesses ago.

JOLIET BUILDS ON PAST FOR FUTURE

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday the United States of America will be 200 years old. Americans all over this country will be celebrating the anniversary of this unique event, each playing his or her part in the national experience.

Unlike the centennial celebration, though, no single city will serve as the host for one exhibition. No, this time every city, town, and hamlet is getting into the act so that all citizens, not to mention foreign guests, can participate. How they will celebrate is a question with as many answers as there are people, I suppose. According to the Bicentennial Administration, there are plans for everything from a simple burst of fireworks to a space trip to Mars. And this is as it should be. The Bicentennial is a

reaffirmation of our national heritage, our national goals, and people should be planning their activities with this theme in mind.

That is what has happened in my hometown of Joliet. There the people will mark the Bicentennial with the dedication of a new park, a park with roots in the past, yet aimed at improving the quality of life in our city for the future.

The Bicentennial Park is situated along the banks of the Des Plaines River at the original site of Joliet's first community. It was at this point, near the present Bluff Street, the Joliet's first settler, Charles Reed, landed. The Indian Trail he found evolved into the main street filled with shops and homes as the town mushroomed.

The area had deteriorated considerably by the 1960's when the Department of Housing and Urban Development entered the picture. Buying up much of the area, HUD financed low-income housing and a senior citizen residence through an urban renewal program, leaving only a small plot of open space along the waterway.

Proposals came and were forgotten until about 3 years ago. With the Bicentennial approaching, our local newspaper, the Joliet Herald-News, ran a survey to determine what city residents themselves wanted as a project. The overwhelming response came back: a park. The Bluff Street property, with its historical value and location on the waterfront, made it a logical choice.

Headed by Mrs. William Limacher, the Will-Joliet Bicentennial Committee set about working on ways to acquire the land from HUD and develop a multipurpose park on the site. They had their work cut out for them and negotiations dragged out over several months.

The turning point came in June of 1973 when Billie Limacher, John Whyte, then Mayor Maurice Berlinsky, and City Councilman Kenneth Pritz came to Washington. They met in my office with HUD officials, and Senators PERCY and STEVENSON. It was at that meeting that HUD finally endorsed the park project in principle and began work on the legalities of transferring the park property to the city. The climax came 3 months later when HUD signed over the land to Joliet.

Throughout it all, the committee, the park corporation, and a host of paid and volunteer workers poured their time and energies into the project. Thanks to fundraising chairman Louis Fish, people also poured their money into it.

The plans call for a year-round theater, a bandshell and natural amphitheater complex, and a lighted memorial fountain in honor of all Will County veterans who have served their country since 1776. When completed, the new park will truly be of, by, and for the people of Joliet and Will County. The people asked for it, they have worked for it, they are paying for it, and hopefully, they will enjoy it for generations to come.

The open green patch will enhance downtown Joliet and help revitalize it. The combination of low-cost entertainment and the park location near senior citizen and public housing will guarantee audiences. Furthermore, local theater groups will at last have a place to perform, where now they have none. Just having the park along the waterfront will no doubt be an added incentive to upgrade the water quality so that once again it can be used for recreation. The park will also serve an historical purpose by preserving an important landmark in our city's past and paying tribute to her heroes.

Overall, I believe the park fully embodies the Bicentennial motto, "A past to remember, a future to mold." I for one am proud to have had a part in this project and I look forward to taking part in the dedication this Sunday. But the credit for this project unquestionably belongs to all the wonderful people in Joliet who have worked so hard to make this park a reality, despite all adversity.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE CACCAVALE—A MAN OF PEACE FELLED BY A WORLD OF VIOLENCE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 29, I endured one of the saddest moments of my life when I attended the funeral of one of my dearest and most beloved friends, George Caccavale. He died on the morning of Saturday June 26 at the age of 33, the victim of a ruthless and senseless murder.

George was a detective with the New York City Transit Police, and extended his law enforcement work into the private sector as a security officer in an effort to make his economic life more fullfilling. While serving in this capacity, George was delivering the daily cash needed by the business he protected early on the morning of Friday, June 25. He was ambushed by two bandits who ruthlessly mowed him down, pumping several gun blasts into his chest and leg, inflicting mortal wounds. He was rushed to a local hospital where valiant efforts were made to save his life. More than 100 pints of blood were donated, mostly by his fellow transit policemen, who came to the cause of their brother as is traditional throughout all police departments. These and other genuine and touching outpourings of human generosity extended to George Caccavale proved to be in vain as he succumbed to his wounds early on Saturday morning, June 26.

George's funeral was assisted by an honor guard comprised of his fellow transit police under the leadership of their able chief, Sanford Garelik, as well as other police contingents. The funeral was attended by police officers from adjoining counties and States, top officials from the New York City administration including John de Roos, senior executive officer of the New York Transit Authority, as well as George's many friends.

As I witnessed this tragic event, I paused to ponder exactly what it is about our society which breeds and permits such senseless acts of violence to occur. The kind of violence which could snuff out the life of a man while still in his prime. The kind of violence which ended the life of a man who loved and gave of himself to his fellow man during his entire life. The kind of violence which makes a proud wife and happy mother suddenly a grieving widow.

There may be no long and eloquent testimonials paid to the life of George Caccavale. The beauty of this man is best appreciated by those of us who were fortunate enough to have known him. He was a feeling soul, constantly giving of himself for others, always ready with a helping hand. His life was a testimonial to what this Nation and its people are all about. His was a life of commitment to ideals. George valued the very basics of life—love of family, love of friends, love of God, love of country. It can be said tragically that he gave more to life than he had an opportunity to receive.

George had pride in his work. He spent one-third of his young life as a member of the New York City Transit Police, achieving the rank of detective. By anyone's standards George Caccavale was an outstanding and dedicated policeman. As a former law enforcement officer, I have another special feeling about George's death.

It is a feeling of apprehension for all the men and women who represent authority as members of our law enforcement units. They are becoming the visible targets for the depraved elements in our society who can only speak the cowardly language of violence and bloodshed. Violent acts against figures of authority such as George Caccavale, and all law enforcement personnel who are doing their duties, are deplorable. A nation which does not adequately protect those it vests with the responsibility of enforcing its laws may ultimately be defenseless against the lawbreaking elements within it.

In times such as this when a great personal loss has been sustained, one is somehow left groping for answers, searching for reasons, hoping that our faith in our fellow man and in our God can be strong enough for us to endure. My thoughts and feelings remain with Nancy, his beloved wife and my very dear friend.

Nancy, who helped make George's life so meaningful and worthwhile now finds her own life made empty by his death. To his two young children, Carmine age 9, and 3-week-old Carla, I offer the hope that their lives will be modeled after the fine example left by their father. Young Carmine was so very proud of his father's work in the Transit Police. This was poignantly shown at George's funeral when Carmine wore his father's badge while bravely assisting his mother through the sombrous ordeal.

There was an additional element of tragic irony associated with George's death. On the very morning he died, George was to have been an usher in the wedding of my eldest daughter, Jacque-

line. My family's association with George had been long and rewarding. He was like a son to me and a brother to my children. Despite the happiness of that day, all of us felt very empty and sad.

All of us who knew George Caccavale take some consolation from the fact that although his life was short, it was rich with love and feeling for his fellow man. We take solace knowing that we, his friends, are better people, having had his loyal friendship over the years. But it is extremely difficult for us to reconcile the senseless nature of George's death. Death is always a mystery, but it is especially perplexing when it is unexpected and comes to a man who had so much to live for. One of the beatitudes of Christ I consider to be appropriate, and it represents my fervent hope for George: "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God."

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

HON. TOM HARKIN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, in the June issue of the Iowa Voter, published by the League of Women Voters of Iowa, appeared the following story about Carrie Chapman Catt. Carrie Chapman Catt, as I am sure we all know, was the founder of the League of Women Voters. However, there were many other items in this article which enlightened me about Ms. Catt and the position of the State of Iowa in the movement to gain equality for women.

After reading the second paragraph of the following story about the background of Iowa in the women's suffrage movement, it is then easy to understand that Iowa was one of the first States to ratify the equal rights amendment. I can also testify from my own background and involvement in Iowa affairs that Iowa women have been in the forefront of the fight to gain equal rights for women.

Iowa women are active in nearly every occupation and profession, and Iowa women have made their marks not only in the State of Iowa but nationally as well. I am truly proud of the role of Iowa women of the past, and equally proud of the role that Iowa women have today in making Iowa such a great State. My only wish is that the equal rights amendment be adopted and made a part of the Constitution within the next year.

Mr. Speaker, I insert this article into the RECORD.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

(By Mary E. Palmer)

Carrie Chapman Catt was born Carrie Lane in Ripon, Wisconsin, on January 9, 1859. Her parents moved to northern Iowa when she was quite young. She graduated from Iowa State College of Agriculture in 1880, with a B.S. In quick succession, she was high school principal and superintendent of schools in Mason City, where she married journalist Leo Chapman in 1885. With him, she was editor of the Mason City, "Republican." At his death, the next year, she left Iowa and pursued journalism in California. In 1890, she married engineer George William Catt; returning to Iowa, she immediately began her work as lecturer and organizer for woman suffrage, founding the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association.

In her book, written with Nettie Rogers Shuler in 1923, Woman Suffrage and Politics, Mrs. Catt gives some Iowa background. Iowa, in passing woman suffrage, went through 50 years of delaying tactics, "buffeted about in the fight of the wets and drys for political control of Iowa." "It was in this state that the term 'stand pat', afterwards adopted nationally, was inaugurated."

"Iowa claimed the first woman dentist (1863) in the country, and also the first woman to be admitted to the bar (1871). Many women ministers . . . Granges, each being founded upon the principle of equality of sexes, was (sic) a centre of woman saffrage education among farmers . . . The first woman county superintendent of schools was elected in 1869. . . . Iowa was first to make women eligible for Recorder of Deeds, and the Legislature made women eligible to most State Boards and commissions. The Republican party of Iowa claimed to be the first to introduce the innovation of women campaign speakers."

In 1892, Mrs. Catt began working with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and served as its President, following Susan B. Anthony, from 1900–1904 and again from 1915–1920. From 1904–1923, she was also president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. It was she who devised the "Winning Plan"—which was the first organization by precincts, and which worked on both state and national levels and within both political parties.

Eleanor Flexner, in Century of Struggle, says of Mrs. Catt that she was "a woman with tremendous potentialities as an organizer . . . It is no over-statement to say that Carrie Chapman Catt stands beside Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton in stature."

Catt instituted for the Suffrage organization "definite plans of work for local groups; state headquarters; study courses in, of all things, political science and economics; a manual of organization; a consistent membership system (something no one had ever bothered about); and soundly based national association finance (a goal not to be achieved for 20 years)." All these are hallmarks of the League of Women Voters of today.

Mrs. Catt founded the League of Women Voters in 1920, shortly before the Woman Suffrage Amendment was proclaimed on August 26, in order to educate those who were now enfranchised. (She also served as chairman of the National Committee on Cause and Cure of War, from 1925–1932).

In writing about her struggles for woman suffrage, she said.

"Twenty-six other countries gave the vote to their women while America delayed. Why? . . . control of public sentiment, the deflecting and the thwarting of public sentiment, through the trading and the trickery, the buying and the selling of American politics." and further,

"That evidence (the information in her book) tends to make clear, too, how slowly men as a whole retreated from the 'divine right of men to rule over women' idea, and how slowly women rose to assume their equal right with men to rule over both." Fifty-five years later, do we hear echoes from that past?

There are certain parallels between the efforts to gain ratification, in the final, crucial states, for Women Suffrage, and the current drive for ratification for ERA. Tricks, trade-offs, last minute reversals by supporters and opponents are familiar. Opponents then included women of means and social position, big business and Southern Democrats. Proponents then were using education, petitions, and lobbying to gain their goals.

We pay tribute to Iowan Carrie Chapman Catt for her leadership. We have women as deeply involved. Will we have to wait so long?

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT TO PETER FRANCISCO

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday, June 27, the Americans of Portuguese heritage who reside in my congressional district dedicated a monument to Peter Francisco, one of the giants of the American Revolution.

Peter Francisco was abandoned as a young boy in America in 1765. He grew to be a man of unusual height, strength, and bravery—and when war with England began, he enlisted in the Continental Army. His feats of arms and courage endeared him to his comrades, including General Washington who offered Francisco a commission. But Peter Francisco declined, claiming that because he could not read and write he was not qualified.

In one engagement, Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina, Peter Francisco was credited with killing 11 English soldiers. In this battle he received a severe wound, one of six he would suffer in the service of his country.

Mr. Speaker, Sunday's dedication ceremony was a moving one. It was organized by the Peter Francisco Memorial Committee of Newark and it completed a 10-year project to which many Americans of Portuguese heritage in the Ironbound section of Newark contributed their work and money. Funds for the project were raised by two Newark organizations, the Portuguese-American Scholarship Foundation and the Congress of Portuguese-Speaking People.

Unveiling the 12-foot obelisk was John W. Francisco of Ravena, N.Y., the great grandson of Peter Francisco. Also on the reviewing stand were Vasco Jardin, chairman of the Portuguese-American Scholarship Foundation and president of the Peter Francisco Memorial Committee and Manuel Rosa and Mario Teixeira of Newark.

I was privileged to be a participant in this important ceremony and I insert my remarks to be included in the appendix of the RECORD:

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT TO PETER FRANCISCO

I am honored to be a part of this impressive ceremony, and greatly pleased that one of our most deserving American patriots is to be commemorated forever in this park dedicated 10 years ago by people of Portuguese ancestry.

Peter Francisco was blessed with great courage, strength and stature, so much so that he was called Washington's "one man regiment." But the qualities that have made him a truly heroic figure in our history—were his love of liberty, his willingness to sacrifice and suffer and labor in the cause of freedom.

This beautiful monument stands not just for Peter Francisco, the Portuguese youth who was abandoned on a Virginia dock—it stands for those countless men and women everywhere who, like Peter Francisco, placed everything they owned—even their lives—on the altar of freedom.

This monument symbolizes even more significantly, one other great truth that is essential to an understanding of America. It is that this nation, whether in 1776 or 1976, is what people with a dream, an unshakable belief in their own destiny, have made it. People from every land on earth, of every race and nationality and religion and culture, have given the best that was in them to build a society and a country which are unique in the annals of man.

So when we speak of America, we are speaking of this wonderful diversity that has brought about unity; we are speaking of sacrifice that has brought about opportunity.

Peter Francisco personified what Thomas Paine meant when in the first year of our republic he wrote: "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must . . . undergo the fatigue of supporting it."

Peter Francisco underwent that fatigue, to guarantee this nation the blessings of freedom. And we, today, can serve his memory by pledging to do the same.

Like him we must have a passionate love of freedom, we must serve our country and its ideals with integrity and honesty and with devotion. Like him we must bear the burdens of our struggle bravely and proudly. In this way we can help realize its goodness and greatness.

For whatever our separate heritages—Spanish, Portuguese, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Polish, German—we are, like Peter Francisco, Americans—and we have a special obligation and duty that none of us can ignore.

You know in 200 years we in America have proved that free men and women can make self-government work. The great task before us now is to prove that free men and women can make self-government endure.

But it is the character of our people that will enable us to meet this test. And it is their unique sense of humanity, brotherhood and fairness that will keep alive the great principles of liberty, justice and equality which Peter Francisco and so many other Americans fought to protect and preserve.

Just the other day, my friend Mrs. Rodrigues, the Vice President of the Committee that made this monument possible said: "I've traveled outside the United States, and whenever I come back and they tell me at the airport, 'welcome home,' I tell them, 'You better believe it. There's no place like America."

And then Mrs. Rodrigues said: "I just hope we appreciate it."

I'll tell you, it is because of people like Mrs. Rodigues that we do appreciate America in this bicentennial year. It is because of people like all of you and the man to whom this monument is dedicated that America is good and strong, that our precious freedoms are safe and secure.

And today, those immortal words, "We the people . . ." that begin the Declaration of Independence, ring out as true as they did two centuries ago, proclaiming that we are one, united in our conviction that all people should be free, to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

ST. CROIX HEYLIGER FAMILY'S DESCENDANT IMPORTANT PART OF OUR AMERICAN HERITAGE

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of America's Bicentennial, an historic document written by the descendant of a locally prominent St. Croix family to the American Continental Congress has been discovered by a Virgin Islands historian.

In this 1776 letter to the Continental Congress, John Heyliger, a wealthy planter on St. Croix and a leading merchant with important commercial ties with North America, expressed the same strong support for the independence of the newly born nation as his descendants and indeed all our citizens of the U.S. Virgin Islands are doing 200 years later.

We Virgin Islanders will celebrate the Bicentennial this weekend with a renewed sense of pride and dedication to the ideals which have made these United States the epitome of democratic freedom throughout the world. The significance of Heyliger's correspondence to our Founding Fathers reemphasizes the important role the Virgin Islands played in the early development of our country. We who are proud to be part of the United States of America today are also honored to claim the unusual distinction of having contributed to the American Revolutionary cause even while the flag of Denmark flew over our islands. We humbly boast that one of our forefathers penned such prophetic words of encouragement and support to the future American nation.

With your permission, I am inserting into the RECORD a press release relative to the Heyliger letter from the Virgin Islands Resources Foundation. The publication of his letter will mark the completion of one phase of the foundation's Caribbean Bicentennial program. With a sense of history I am honored to share this document with my colleagues as another part of our American heritage.

The press release follows:

ISLAND RESOURCES FOUNDATION: PRESS RELEASE

An invaluable historical document of hemispheric signifiance has been discovered on the eve of the American Bicentennial by a Virgin Islands historian. The document, written as a letter by John Heyliger of the locally prominent Cruzan family to the American Continental Congress in September of 1776, is an outstanding example of West Indian zeal and enthusiasm for the American revolutionary cause.

In the opinion of historian George F. Tyson, Jr. of the Island Resources Foundation, who has been studying and collecting manuscript materials in American, European, and West Indian archives for nearly a decade, the recently discovered Heyliger letter represents one of the strongest West Indian expressions of support for the American cause uncovered to date.

In his September 1776 letter to the Continental Congress, Heyliger expresses his "Zeal and Ardor . . . for the glorious Cause of Liberty and Justice in which you are embarked," and sends the Americans his "ardent Wishes for your Prosperity and Success in your present laudable Struggle against Tyranny and Oppression, and that your happy Country . . . may be in all future Ages, an Asylum and Sanctuary for the Sons of Want and Oppression of all Nations."

At the time Heyliger was penning these prophetic words concerning the future American nation, he was head of a prominent Cruzan family which had come to the Danish West Indies from St. Eustatius. He was perhaps the richest planter in St. Croix, as well as a leading merchant with considerable commercial connections in North America. Decendents of the Heyliger Family continue to reside in the former Danish, now American, Virgin Islands two hundred years after the letter written by their freedom loving ancestor was sent to the Continental Congress.

In announcing the discovery of the Heyliger letter, Island Resources Foundation historian George Tyson further stated that this letter would soon be published by the Foundation in commemoration of the American Bicentennial and as a part of a Foundation effort to reproduce documents from the eighteenth century which authenticate Virgin Islands involvement in the events of the American Revolutionary era.

Publication of the documents booklet will mark completion of another phase of the Foundation's larger Caribbean Bicentennial Program. To date, this regional effort has been supported by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Virgin Islands Bicentennial Commission, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, among others.

Release of the documents publication, including the Heyliger letter, will be announced at a later date. For further information, interested individuals may contact the Foundation at its Red Hook, St. Thomas headquarters.

AIRPORT AND AIRWAY DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state for the record my staunch support of the conference report to H.R. 9771, the Airport and Airway Development Act Amendments of 1976.

While I recognize the importance of this bill to the Nation as a whole, I would like to point out its absolute crucial importance to the State of Alaska. Because of its size, climate, and geography, Alaska is unique among the 50 States in its dependence on the aviation industry. Alaska has more planes per capita than any State in the Union. Indeed, the small private plane has become over the years the "taxi" of Alaska.

Additionally, planes of all shapes and sizes are sometimes the only contact with the outside world for many of Alaska's remote towns and villages. In the winter months, when shipping becomes impossible for most parts of the State, it is the air industry and the people who make it work which provide Alaska with the necessary supplies to keep going. In short, the aviation industry is not only histori-

cally and traditionally important to the 49th State—it is one of the most critical and important lifelines to Alaska's well-being.

For this reason, airport construction and improvements are an absolute necessity to my State and its people.

The conference report on H.R. 9771 seeks to provide adequate funding for these airports in the form of construction and development grants and through the enplanement formula which will provide improvement funding for all airports, regardless of their size.

Alaska stands to benefit greatly from this bill, and that's as it should be. For without the necessary funding authorized in this report, the improvements which keep Alaska's small village airports operational year round would be impossible.

This authorization bill provides up to $3.3 million in needed airport construction and development funds for Alaska.

It also authorizes up to $18 million, based on a much improved enplanement formula, to be distributed over a period of time to each of Alaska's airports. From the large international airports at Anchorage and Fairbanks to the small village airports from Akhiok to Zachar Bay.

Few measures will do as much for the well-being of Alaska as this one. For this reason, I thank my colleagues for their overwhelming support of the conference report to H.R. 9771.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN RURAL HOUSING PROGRAMS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold 3 days of public hearings on civil rights enforcement in the rural housing programs of the Farmers Home Administration—FmHA. The scheduled hearing days are July 20, 22, and 23.

The subcommittee has recently become aware of allegations that certain FmHA-financed housing projects are being operated on a racially segregated basis. Those allegations further assert that the predominantly black-occupied units are maintained far below the standards of the white-occupied units.

In view of these most disturbing and serious charges, the subcommittee is convening these hearings to investigate the adequacy of the Department of Agriculture's fair housing enforcement program. FmHA is an agency within the Department of Agriculture.

The subcommittee's hearings will also seek explanations as to why minorities fall far short of receiving FmHA housing grants and loans in proportion to their need. Although minorities occupy almost 30 percent of the rural substandard housing in this country, in fiscal year 1975, they received only 10 percent of the FmHA housing loan dollars.

The hearings, which will include testimony from representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Florida Rural Legal Services, the Rural Housing Alliance, and the Housing Assistance Council will commence on each day at 9:30 a.m. Hearing room locations will be announced at a later time.

DEATH SQUADS IN ARGENTINA GO UNCHECKED

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw to the attention of my colleagues the deteriorating situation in Argentina. In recent months, right-wing "death squads" have been murdering and terrorizing supposed leftists, particularly refugees from the right-wing governments of Chile and Uruguay, with increasing impunity. The Argentine Government appears to be either unwilling or unable to prevent these well-armed and well-organized "death squads" from carrying out their escalating campaign of terror.

A graphic example of the activities of the death squads occurred on June 12, when the terrorists kidnapped 25 refugees—23 from Chile and one each from Paraguay and Uruguay—held them for 24 hours, tortured them, and threatened them with death unless they left Argentina. These threats did not lack credibility; since the coup d'etat which installed Argentina's present military government on March 24, scores of individuals have been murdered in the most brutal fashion by the right-wing death squads.

The Argentine Government appears to be more intent on suppressing news reports of the kidnappings and assassinations than on stopping the crimes themselves. Recent directives to the press have resulted in a total news blackout on the activities of the terrorists.

The International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as reported by the House-Senate Conference Committee, amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to establish in the Department of State a Coordinator for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs to provide the Secretary and the President with information on violations of individual rights in nations which receive miltary assistance from the United States. The act also empowers Congress, by joint resolution, to limit or terminate military assistance to any nation whose government engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of fundamental human rights. I trust that both the Administration and the Congress will communicate to the Argentine Government our Nation's deep concern over the denial of the basic rights of people living in Argentina and our determination to reexamine military assistance if the situation does not improve.

Pending such action, I strongly support House Congressional Resolution 656, of which I am a cosponsor. This resolution, introduced by Mr. KOCH of New York, and Mr. FRASER of Minnesota, expresses the sense of Congress that the Attorney General, in accordance with American law and humanitarian tradition, should parole into the United States those South American refugees in Argentina who are in danger of losing their lives because of the political beliefs.

I append two accounts of the deteriorating situation in Argentina; the first is a description of the recent activities of the right-wing death squads which appeared in the New York Times on June 13; the second is an article by Robert Cox from the May 6 edition of the Washington Post describing the official censorship of all information concerning the death squads:

ARGENTINES FREE 25 LATIN EXILES—REFUGEES SEIZED IN RAID ON HOTEL TELL OF TORTURE

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.—All 25 refugees from right-wing Latin American regimes who were abducted yesterday from two hotels were released today, United Nations officials said. Some had broken ribs and all had bruises.

The refugees, 23 Chileans and one each from Paraguay and Uruguay, said they had been tortured by their unidentified captors and given 48 hours to leave the country.

It was originally reported that 26 persons were seized.

This was the latest incident in a series of abductions and murders of foreigners seeking asylum here.

The refugees were taken from hotels yesterday morning. They said they were blindfolded and had no idea where they had been kept during their 24 hours of captivity.

They were dropped off from trucks around the city at about 4 A.M. and left to find their way home. Some were unable to walk because of their injuries.

PROMISE OF INVESTIGATION

A statement by a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said the Argentine Government had assured the office that the action was not "an irregular operation of any sort by the armed forces, police and security agencies." It said the government promised to investigate.

A wave of deep anxiety spread through the refugee community because of the continuing persecution of refugees.

The Jornal do Brasil, a Rio de Janiero newspaper, called for the United Nations to find a way to stop such incidents.

"Learning the political identity of the kidnapers is of little importance; it is enough to define them as a band of murderers," the paper said.

"We're desperate. Our situation is very difficult and very dangerous," said a Uruguayan woman who would identify herself only as Maria, one of an estimated 25,000 Latin American refugees in Argentina.

She was in one of two specially rented hotels that were raided early yesterday by about 30 armed men. She said they shouted "Police, police," rousing tenants from their beds and demanding that they get dressed within one minute.

The raiders, who showed no credentials, roughed up some refugees, smashed belongings and furniture, stole money and docu-

ments and then led away the refugees, the woman said.

Maria and other witnesses said the abductors acted unhurriedly, apparently unconcerned that there was a police station only a half-block from one of the hotels.

LINKED TO POLICEMEN

They used the same kind of automobiles, Ford Falcons, employed by mysterious right-wing death squads that have killed scores of Argentines and foreign political exiles in recent months. Law-enforcement agencies here also use the Falcons, and some officials have said privately that policemen may be involved.

Just two days earlier, gunmen driving Falcons broke into a refugee office and stole lists of names and addresses for perhaps as many as 8,000 refugees.

The military government, which deposed President Isabel Martinez Perón on March 4, has promised to prevent such terrorism, but it still continues at a brisk pace. Among the murder victims were former President Juan Jose Torres of Bolivia and two former members of the Uruguayan parliament.

After the theft of the refugee records, the Government issued a statement saying some foreigners without proper refugee status were endangering national security in Argentina. It asked other nations to open their doors to them.

Seventeen refugees who were picked up earlier by police officers were deported to Venezuela on Thursday. Authorities said they were a threat to public order.

CENSOR'S HAND HIDES VIOLENCE IN ARGENTINA

(By Robert Cox)

BUENOS AIRES.—A little more than a month after the military coup that overthrew President Isabel Peron, a stifling blanket of censorship has descended upon Argentina.

Allied with an official policy of silence over major issues, it has had the effect of masking from the people—and perhaps even from the government—the grim reality of the problems that the country faces.

Since April 22, the media have been prohibited from reporting, mentioning or commenting on political violence unless the events published are issued by the government or security services.

The ban was imposed after reporters had noted what they feared was an unofficial coverup of the discovery of the bodies of victims of politically motivated murder squads. Police sources reported the finding of 23 bodies that bore the hallmarks of brutal assassinations. Some of the bodies, the sources said, had been burned to make identification difficult and some bore indications that they had been tortured.

There were no reports in the Argentine press of these grisly findings—commonplace in Argentina where political violence is currently claiming an average of five lives a day. Editors had been warned that they could publish only reports issued by official spokesmen.

The discovery of four more bodies in a Buenos Aires suburb on April 20 was reported by firemen. That news was published, but it was the last such report to appear in the Argentine press.

The official ban that followed was reported by several newspapers, including La Prensa, whose readers were told in a front-page box that because of the government stricture, the paper would carry no more reports of this nature. Since then, the Argentine press has only carried official reports on terrorist incidents.

Information about incidents that have been witnessed by large numbers of people, like the daylight slaying late last month of two guerrilla suspects in central Buenos Aires has been released to the press only after considerable delay. Many clashes between terrorists and security forces, as well as the finding of bodies and reports of suspected kidnapings have not been reported at all.

Before the military took over, most Argentine newspapers looked upon the rising tide of political violence as a major issue. Some published weekly lists of the victims in an attempt to arouse the nation's conscience and force the government to take more vigorous action. Newspapers viewed with particular concern the apparent immunity of rightist terrorists, who invariably masquerraded as police in carrying out brutal mass murders of suspected leftists.

Heriberto Kahn of La Opinion, who led a crusade to uncover the persons behind a sinister organization of "death squads" called the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance, raised the issue again after the coup. Before the coup he ignored several threats on his life, but now he appears to have been silenced by the censorship.

The press secretariat, recently renamed the public information secretariat, was unhappy when the ban on publishing news about political violence was revealed to the public.

The objective seems to be to give Argentines the impression that violence has abated, but several newspapers insisted on a written communique, instead of a telephoned verbal instruction, and then printed it.

It read: "It is forbidden to report, comment or make reference to subjects related to subversive incidents, the appearance of bodies and the deaths of subversive elements and/or members of the security forces unless these are announced by a responsible official source."

A second paragraph, apparently an afterthought, stated: "This includes kidnappings and disappearances."

The secretariat is run by navy officers who insist that the measure is not censorship but "security." A spokesman said the country is at war and that the government has every right to take measures to prevent guerrillas from using the media for propaganda purposes.

To the military, the ban is simply a tactic of war, but weeks before it was imposed the Argentine press was already chafing under restrictions. A leading journalist complained that the press is subject to "prior censorship self-censorship and post-censorship."

He said that reporters had been told that it would be a good idea if their copy could be checked beforehand by the press secretariat, which has also issued instructions to the media to ask for specific authorization if in doubt as to whether any item transgresses a 16-point guide on principles governing the press issued after meetings with news executives.

Then, he claimed, reporters were subject to "self-censorship," with editors spiking copy simply because they "felt" it might offend the government.

After this comes the analysis of the contents of all newspapers by intelligence officers. Offending passages—sometimes even the use of specific words—are then pointed out to those responsible. Five provincial newspapers have been temporarily suspended for periods of up to a week for transgressions.

The result has been to leave newspapers with very little news—and piles of unsold copies on the news stands. Official information on delicate issues—like the number of political prisoners, the conditions under which they are being held, and the health of Mrs. Peron, who is under custody in a lakeside mansion in a southern mountain resort—is nonexistent.

The impression that newsmen receive from the military is that if the political prisoners, Mrs. Peron and political violence are not mentioned, people will forget about them, and these and other matters will dissolve with time.

The major objective of the armed forces appears to be to "re-educate" Argentina, and the press seems to be first in line.

TIMELY MESSAGE

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 2, 1976, I had the privilege of hearing a tremendous message delivered by Dr. Wayne Dehoney, pastor of Walnut Street Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky., in the morning worship service of that church. Dr. Dehoney is a former president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

In speaking to the congregation of that historic downtown church following Dr. Dehoney's message, I indicated that because his message was timely, an inspiration to me, and one which I wanted to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives, I would include it in the near future in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I am including a portion of that message as follows:

Someone brought me a pamphlet entitled, "Inflation Survival Letter," which predicted that inevitable chaos, confusion, crime and disorder are bound to come upon us in the next few years. The letter gave the following advice as to how to prepare for this chaos: (1) Money will become absolutely worthless; buy gold. (2) Gather up at least a year's supply of food. (3) Buy property in some isolated area and build yourself a retreat. (4) Equip yourself with the arms you need.

A group of scientists, headed by Dr. Reid Bryson of the University of Wisconsin, were commissioned by the government to study the world situation. A summary of the report: We face economic and political upheaval almost beyond comprehension in the next few years. The chaos, politically, will be unbelievable. The greatest threat would not be external invasion, but internal disruption by terrorists.

GUIDELINES

First of all, man will survive. God made man in His own image for Himself for a purposeful end and God is moving humanity toward that purposeful end. It is God's purpose to allow man the opportunity to redeem himself, to be brought into sonship with God and eternal life with Him. God's purpose in history will be fulfilled. That is first.

Second, this does not say that all shall be well. We find cycles in history, as we find cycles in our own human lives, as the events and circumstances of life change.

Third, while man will survive, this does not necessarily mean America will survive, or any nation will survive, or political system, or economic system.

Fourth, in the uncertainty of tomorrow, the issue is not really physical survival. Physical survival, in itself, is not the end of life. The measure of life is not whether I can survive physically; but, in my survival, I have something worth living for—some quality, some character, some principle, some spiritual value, something that makes survival meaningful and worthwhile.

We have found in Jesus Christ a thesis for survival that makes life eternally significant. We can face the future unafraid if we have this faith. It is our responsibility to share this glorious life that is in Christ.

A LESSON IN HISTORY

Where are we as a nation as we observe our 200th anniversary? Are we still ascending? Are we declining?

Look at Judges 2:1–15. Israel had been brought out of Egypt. God delivered them, and in this process he gave them an identity, a national purpose. Across the Jordan River they found themselves established as a great nation.

Is there any parallel with us today? Out of the bondages of Europe they came to find religious freedom. Out of the economic tyranny of that system, they came to this land of promise. And here they established a nation built on God, these people that called themselves the Americans.

Written in our very Constitution and Bill of Rights, and in the speeches and the acts of the founders of this nation, was this deep religious conviction that we belong to God—that God has a purpose, that God has established us, that God brought us here. We can say, as the Children of Israel did, God brought us out of bondage; God brought us to this place.

Then comes a second cycle. Israel is now established and Joshua let the people go, every man unto his own inheritance to possess the land. It was a period of individualism, of freedom and liberty.

Is there any parallel? Of course, we won this land and then came economic prosperity. We have built in this freedom the greatest nation the world has ever seen.

In the third phase, Joshua died and also all of that generation. There arose another generation after them, which knew not the Lord, nor yet the works which he had done in Israel.

Note the third phase. As the generation that had built and established the nation died, there came a generation that knew not the Lord, a spiritually illiterate generation.

Does that strike a parallel? Today, we are a spiritually illiterate generation, a generation that knows not the purpose of God in history.

THE CONSEQUENCES

What happened as a spiritually illiterate generation came up that knew not the Lord?

First of all, the spiritual illiteracy of that generation robbed the nation of its leadership. Why?

What is the basic drive of the human being? It's egocentric life—me, myself, what I want, what is mine for myself.

Now, what is leadership? Leadership is saying: I give myself, I pour out myself in the political field, for the humanitarian cause because something has changed the nature inside me.

The lack of this motivation is revealed in the word non-involvement. It is the ultimate end of the egocentric life unchanged by Christ. No one wants to get involved in anything.

Do we face that today? Where are the great statesmen? Where are the self-effacing persons who say: "I am out for the cause of freedom, for the cause of liberty, for the cause of rightness. I will sacrifice everything I have for the cause of building great institutions that stabilize society." Where are they today? A spiritually illiterate generation cannot produce them because there is no spiritual motivation for it.

The second thing that happened was they followed after other gods. An idol is anything that consumes the first place in your life. It could be your business, your home, recreation, sex or whatever says this is what I am living for.

Today, we have the gods of materialism and sex.

The third thing that happened was the pagan culture conquered Israel. If we follow after the false gods, then those false gods will get us and possess us. They don't belong to us, we will belong to them.

What are the alternatives or results of that, socially and politically?

Socially, it is crime and chaos. If things are the end in life, then people don't count. A man does not count; an individual does not count; a life does not count.

And the political end of this? It is either of two directions, communism or military dictatorship. Communism says man is just a thing. He is to be used. There is no God—no spiritual values of life. A military dictatorship, to control society, again says man is just a thing to be used, expendable on the front. Put him in the military and kill him, as many as need be to maintain our position.

This world today is rapidly going toward military dictatorships—ruthless, cruel, harsh—or going toward communism in the other direction. What is going on in Angola? In Africa? In Western Europe? In Italy? Someone has said it looks like democracy itself is an endangered species.

This is the logical end of a spiritually illiterate generation that knows not the principle and truths and spiritual foundations that gave us what we have.

THE HOPE AND CURE

How do we come out of this?

The word of God, the Bible, tells us how we ought to live, how we are to relate to people.

Survival itself is at stake, as to how well we get involved, everyone of us, in teaching, learning, studying the word of God.

The church must teach the word of God. We must teach everybody in this generation—not just your children and mine—but this whole society today. If this is where we are headed, we must somehow reverse this generation that knows not God. We have got to make them know about God, and to accept Jesus as Saviour. The word of God, the Bible, tells you how you ought to live, what you ought to do, what are the guidelines for daily living, how we are to relate to people. The church must say, "We are teaching the word of God."

Now, I believe by the grace of God He has given us the means that we might turn this nation around. On its 200th anniversary something great can happen, and we can see America not going downhill, but going upward to even greater heights as a people.

TERRORIST SUPPORTERS CHEER PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, in a continuing campaign to create a militant support apparatus in the streets of the United States for the Palestine Liberation Organization—PLO—a transnationally active terrorist group backed by the Soviet Union and its satellites, while more sophisticated support campaigns are implemented elsewhere, some 250 PLO supporters marched and rallied in New York City on June 13, 1976, protesting the salute to Israel parade.

The PLO's street supporters were a miscellaneous collection representing a score of proterrorist revolutionary and fanatic groups active in the United States who came together in an umbrella group, the Palestine Action Coalition, headed by Sheila Ryan, an old Weatherman SDS associate, friend of "resolutionary Cuba," and propagandist for the PLO. Material on her career and new organization, the Palestine Solidarity Committee, have appeared previously in my reports of May 4, 1976, pages 12526–28 and May 25, 1976, pages 15460–61. Ms. Ryan's Palestine Solidarity Committee and the Palestine Action Coalition share the same post office box mailing address, P.O. Box 1757, Manhattanville, Station, New York, N.Y. 10027.

The PLO support coalition includes:

Arab Student Club of Columbia University.

Black Panther Party (East Coast).

El Comite–MINIP, a Puerto Rican revolutionary group.

Eritreans for Liberation in North America, a support group for the guerrilla Eritrean Popular Liberation Front.

Friends of Haiti, a chapter of the Liberation Support Movement. *The Guardian*.

International Indian Treaty Council of the American Indian Movement.

Irish Republican Clubs of the USA and Canada, North American arm of the Moscow-supported Marxist-Leninist Official IRA.

Liberation Support Movement, active in Canada and the U.S. in support of African and Caribbean terrorist movements.

Palestine Information Committee; Palestine Red Crescent Society; and Palestine Women's Union, all fronts for the PLO active within the U.S.

Palestine Solidarity Committee, Ryan's own project.

Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, avowed arm of the Weather Underground.

Puerto Rican Socialist Party, a Castroite communist party which supports, if not directs, the FALN terrorists.

Socialist Workers Party, the principal Trotskyist Communist party in the U.S., the U.S. section of the Fourth International which continues to support terrorism in foreign countries and which contains members which advocate the immediate implementation of Terror tactics here.

Union of Democratic Filipinos (Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino), U.S. supporters of the Maoist New People's Army guerrillas in the Philippines.

Yemeni Emigre Club.

War Tax Resistance, an offshoot of the militant revolutionary pacifist organization, the War Resisters League.

Venceremos Brigade, a project of the Cuban Directoria General de Intelligencia, Castro's KGB subsidiary.

Young Socialist Alliance, the Socialist Workers Party youth group.

Partido Communista Dominicana, the Dominican Communist Party active among citizens of the Dominican Republic in the New York area as well as in its own country. The PCD, is the Soviet bloc's officially recognized communist organization in the Dominican Republic. The PCD adopted Castroite politics and tactics nearly ten years ago, and in the U.S. its members work closely with the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Venceremos Brigade and other Castroite groups.

It is interesting to note that among the most frenetically busy members of the July 4 Coalition executive board in organizing demonstrations against the Bicentennial is Chiqui Vicioso. The PSP-dominated July 4 Coalition lists Vicioso's affiliations as United Methodist Office at the United Nations and Dominican Republic Task Force. However, the J4C and PSP organizers are also aware that Vicioso is a New York City area Dominican Communist Party activist and represents PCD interests on the J4C board.

The PLO's counterdemonstrators assembled shortly after 11 a.m. at the Exxon Building at Sixth Avenue and 50th Street. After the rally was opened, Sheila Ryan gave greetings to "the spy for Representative LARRY MCDONALD in the audience." Actually, since the PLO and its creatures are of great interest, I had several friends with her group. This report is based upon their several accounts of the events.

Ms. Ryan paraphrased the coalition's call for the rally, denouncing the Salute to Israel Parade as "a salute to racism," because the Soviet and Third World-dominated United Nations "has condemned Zionism, which is the basis of the Israeli state, as a form of racism." The pro-Israel parade was termed "a salute to repression," on the grounds that "Israeli soldiers are murdering Palestinians demonstrating against occupation and discrimination in the West Bank and Galilee."

There is no question that there are legitimate demands of the Palestinians that have not been met by the Israeli Government. A solution to the Middle East problem must include some form of recognition of the rights and needs of the people of Palestine.

The terrorist PLO with its logistical support from the Communist dictatorship and its use of terrorism against innocent civilians actually hinders the work to solve the Palestinian problem.

Said Ryan:

If there is a transnational terrorism, it's the people in Washington who send napalm and guns to be used against the Palestinian people.

Ryan maintained silence as to the Arab governments who kept the Palestinian refugees cooped up in camps during the 1950's and 1960's, who fed them with hatred and propaganda and used them as political pawns and weapons, nor did she mention the Soviet Union whose KGB in the late 1960's found that even uncontrolled terrorism, disruption, and violence can be useful to its programs of subversion of the Middle East.

One of the speakers, identified only as Marion, spoke on behalf of the Jewish contingent in Ryan's "Salute to the PLO" counterdemonstration. Obviously ashamed to be seen in such company, she was reluctant to use her full name. My friend in the Jewish contingent identified her as Marion Feinberg.

Taking refuge in strict Marxist-Leninist theory, in this case "proletarian internationalism," she pushed a wide variety of issues into one great big Marxist "ball of wax," by denouncing Zionism for having "alined the Jewish people with the imperialists and the world's most reactionary, racist, and anti-Semitic forces—Vorster of South Africa, the Phalange in Lebanon, Nixon and his cohorts, the Chilean juntas."

Other rally participants included the aging Stalinoid songstress Barbara Dane, who sang; a speech in Spanish by a representative of the militant Community Coalition To Save Hostos College; and a representative of the Arab Student Club at Columbia University, who addressed the crowd in Arabic.

From the Exxon Building, the Palestine Action Coalition marched to the South African Airlines offices, thence to the World Zionist Organization on Park Avenue, and ended with a brief rally at Hunter College, closed as a result of a New York State and City economy measure. The terrorist support contingent then dispersed to the subways, to the streets, and to coffee shops and restaurants to go over the day's successes and plan further actions.

PASSPORT CHANGE

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

ONE MAN BLOCKS PASSPORT CHANGE

(By Lucia Mouat)

Every familiar-looking passport that Americans carry abroad bears a personal touch—the picture inside is affixed by hand with glue pots and electric irons.

Quaint and old-fashioned? Maybe . . . But the U.S. Passport Office here thinks it is an efficiency nightmare, along with the special machines still used to stamp names, addresses, and other data.

The Passport Office wants to streamline the whole procedure, laminate the photo inside the cover to prevent tampering, reduce the size of the passport for convenience, and do away with the stamping machines (not being made anymore) in favor of high-speed computers which work three times faster . . . and, passport officials say, would save U.S. taxpayers $1.3 million a year.

But Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D) of Ohio does not agree. There is much speculation in Washington as to exactly why—but he has succeeded in cutting off the funds needed for the changes for at least a year in a move still causing controversy here.

The Passport Office, headed by peppery Frances Knight, plans to make some changes in January anyway: a bicentennial issue with navy blue vinyl cover, bicentennial seal, and silver rather than the usual gold lettering. But this special passport has no connection with the new proposal, officially called the Travel Document and Issuance System (TDIS), says Miss Knight.

TDIS has "100 percent no dissents except for Hays" in Congress, claims Miss Knight. It has the public support of the State Department, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the passport expert panel of the International Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the U.S. Senate which recently granted a $1 million request for funds.

But when the State Department authorization bill for TDIS arrived at the House last summer, Representative Hays, as chairman of the House subcommittee on international operations, tacked on an amendment which plainly states that the bill includes no funds for development or implementation of any new passport system.

"We can't even buy a hammer if it's for improvement," says Miss Knight.

Congressman Hays, who expects to hold hearings on TDIS next spring, has said he is not against cutting costs or increasing efficiency but wants to know more about the project. He is said to have raised the question of whether the U.S. might have to pay for machines around the globe which would read the passports. (No, says the passport office.)

The Ohio Representative has also raised questions about an invasion of privacy, according to an aide, and is concerned that TDIS might lead to a national identity card.

"I don't think he's basically sold on the idea that change is needed," says an aide.

Some observers, however, attribute the snag to a long-standing feud between Miss Knight and Mr. Hays.

Although the Passport Office briefed the House Appropriations Committee, it never had the opportunity to state its case before the Hays subcommittee.

Miss Knight insists it was not for lack of trying.

However, an aide to Mr. Hays says: "We didn't ask them to testify and they didn't ask us to [let them] testify." Why? "As much as anything it was lack of time."

Miss Knight says she considers chances for rescue this year very slim, but she has no intention of surrender.

NEW YORK YANKEE MANAGERS—A WINNING TRADITION RECALLED IN BOOK

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the release of a new book on the New York Yankees entitled "Managing To Win." The book was written by my good friend, Ed Hurley a veteran writer for the New York Daily News.

The book focuses on the six men who have managed the Yankees to an extraordinary 29 American League penants and 20 world championships, a record of excellence still unrivaled in modern professional sports history. The book highlights the individuals who made up these Yankee teams and discusses perhaps the three best Yankee teams of the 20th century; the 1927 team with Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, the 1941 team with "Joltin" Joe DiMaggio and the 1961 teams with Mickey Mantle and Roger Maris. The book concludes that it is difficult for any one team to be named the best Yankee team. Suffice it to say that the Yankees provided their fans with countless thrills, and have established a tradition of excellence which is both distinct and unique.

The book also shows that a team no matter how good its individual members are is only as good as the leadership and direction it is provided with by their manager. It can be said without any hesitation that the New York Yankees have enjoyed the highest caliber of managers throughout their history.

The release of this book comes at a very appropriate time. It is an old baseball fact that the team which is in first place on July 4 will likely go on to win the pennant. I am proud to report to my colleagues that the New York Yankees will be very comfortably perched atop the American League's Eastern Division on July 4 as they have been for almost the entire 1976 season. It is very likely that the 1976 Yankees under the dy-

namic leadership of Billy Martin will capture the Eastern Division flag for the first time since 1964.

While the 1976 Yankee team may be different than earlier Yankee teams, it does have the same desire to win. They hope in 1976 to begin a new tradition of championship baseball in the new Yankee Stadium. All Yankee fans wish the team the best of luck in their pursuit of the world championship.

The author of this book, Ed Hurley in addition to being an outstanding news reporter for the New York Daily News is also the author of the award winning book, "The Last Poor Man."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the introduction and foreword of this informative and entertaining book. "Managing To Win" is a fitting tribute to the special pride and joy of the Bronx and all New Yorkers, the New York Yankees.

The material follows:

MANAGING TO WIN

FOREWORD

The heroes of *Managing To Win* are different personalities but still similar. Four besides Martin managed in the majors prior to assuming dugout leadership at Yankee Stadium. Two of the four came to New York with pennants already flying in their personal trophy cases. One had tasted world series triumph elsewhere.

Martin is unique as he brings with him two American League divisional titles, earned in different cities. He was later fired in both towns. A member of *Managing To Win* was fired after winning the pennant—the Yankees' last—in his only season as skipper.

Four of the six successful Yankee managers won pennants in their first year in New York. Three added world series triumphs. One who didn't is the fellow who received his walking papers.

One of these men won pennants in both major leagues. It was a unique feat for 41 years. Then the manager fired for not winning his world series, duplicated the dual league triumph—and lost that world series, again in seven games.

Five *Managing To Win* heroes went on to manage elsewhere in the big leagues after their duty at Yankee Stadium. Two became general managers, one for the Yankees. One served two separate tours in the Yankee dugout.

These men were still of course individuals. One, for example, was internationally loved for his colorful command or warmhearted disregard for the English language. He was the only man to wear the uniforms of all four major league teams that have represented the New York area in this century.

It is true Yankee managers usually enjoyed the luxury of qualified personnel and generous owners who willingly spent money to obtain even more talented employees. Other managers at Boston, Detroit and Chicago—over the years—enjoyed similar ingredients. They didn't win very often.

Yankee managers didn't win either at the beginning and we'll examine that opening phase of the franchise. Seven of the 21 men who have managed this team, however, are in the Hall of Fame. A statistic hardly challenged by another big league franchise in any sport.

The men of *Managing To Win* did put it all together, on and off the field, as the team established a litany of records, unparalleled in modern sports history.

These leaders had talent in their dugout. They also possessed personal talent. The talent of *Managing To Win*.

INTRODUCTION

Managing To Win is as current as today's sports' pages. But it wasn't really planned that way.

First of all the successful New York Yankee managers of this report truly deserve a bow from all sports' fans. Their achievements stand on merit.

The recent headlines gathered by several members of *Managing To Win* have extended well beyond the sports pages. The firing of Larry Berra by the New York Mets made national television. Casey Stengel's final appearance at a Shea Stadium Oldtimers' Day became a magazine article.

And poor Ralph Houk's long losing string at Detroit had millions of non-baseball fans rooting for "at least one Tiger win."

Then the firing of Bill Virdon at still another Shea Stadium Oldtimers' Day because he failed to qualify for a chapter in *Managing To Win*. That story made page one headlines all over the country as Billy Martin became the new Yankee manager.

Managing To Win takes us through these events as well as almost three-quarters of a century of New York Yankee excitement. *Managing To Win* charts history but remains as timely as keeping boxscore for today's game at new Yankee Stadium.

FROM SEA TO SEA

HON. WILLIAM F. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, two centuries ago, the United States of America consisted of but 13 courageous Colonies, linked by the common interest of freedom along the eastern seaboard.

Today, the great States number 50. They reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the rocky coasts of Maine to the sandy shores of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. James S. Edson of Skaneateles, N.Y., in the 33d Congressional District has authored a poem which describes the characteristics of the 50 States and defines the integrity of the United States of America:

THESE UNITED STATES

The Idaho potato; Missouri's "Compromise,"
Utah's "Land of Honey"; Colorado's rise.
Louisiana's bayous and festive Mardi Gras,
Pennsylvania's brotherly love is like a shining star.
Rich land to farm and settle, in these United States,
A history of freedom that made a free land Great.
Massachusetts has its Capes; Connecticut its coast,
New York State has ripened grapes and Niagara to boast.
Virginia's George and Jefferson; Kentucky has its Boones.
Ohio's got a spaceman, Glenn; and Texas, its tycoons.
The state of Maine, its sailing ships; the Carolinas, pines.
Vermonters all are blessed with quips; West Virginians, mines.
The Kansas wheat is oceans wide; and Iowa has hogs,
Wyoming has its rodeo ride; and California, smogs.
Wisconsin rivals any state for dairying and brews;
In Oklahoma oil rigs rate; Nevada's win or lose.
Tennessee and Alabama who were foes in civil wars,
Supply our modern arsenal and head us to the stars.
Washington and Oregon are rich with timberland.
New Mexico and Arizona host a canyon grand
Florida, with fruits and flowers, blossoms forth all year;
Chemicals are Delaware's; Dakotas tout their steers.
Georgia, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Jersey, too,
Have focused education on the problems that are new.
From Illinois to Mississippi, farms and factory
Produce for us a measure of wealth for all the world to see.
Montana, Indiana, Rhode Island, Maryland,
Arkansas, Nebraska, and Michigan are grand.
Alaska salmon surely add a tasty Arctic treat;
Annexing blue Hawaii made the Fifty States complete.
From South to North, from West to East, a country wide and free
That promises the best and least, a dream of things to be.

MAJOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ARE VITAL TO COMMUNITIES

HON. WILLIAM S. COHEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year many communities throughout the United States were notified that a military installation in their area had been proposed for closure or major reduction.

In the State of Maine, for example, we learned that the Air Force plans an 83-percent reduction of personnel at Loring Air Force Base in Limestone. This action, if implemented, would have a severe effect on northern Maine, an agricultural area which already has an unemployment rate in excess of 12 percent. Even more devastating, however, will be the ripple effect this sudden cutback will have on local businesses which have sprung up in the area during the past 30 years, specifically because of Loring. Preliminary studies by the State indicate implementation of the proposed reduction will cost the State over 6,000 jobs and $120 million in gross State products. Other statistics are equally as impressive: Loring is the largest community in northern Maine, 10th largest in the State, and one of the State's largest employers.

Maine and other similarly affected communities are painfully aware that major military installations are clearly and inescapably important economic forces, particularly where these facilities are located in isolated, rural areas.

The July 1976 issue of the New Englander, New England's business magazine, contains an article by Oscar Nelder outlining Loring's situation. The article highlights many of the issues and problems associated with major base realinements and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

DEFENSE DROPS A BOMB ON NORTHERN MAINE

(By Oscar Nelder)

(Proposed cutback at Loring AFB, threatening more than 3,200 jobs, spells disaster for local economy. Citizens gear up for battle with Pentagon during public hearings.)

Perhaps you can't fight city hall, but there are approximately 86,000 Aroostook County citizens in northern Maine who are giving it a real try. City Hall in this instance is the gigantic U.S. Defense Dept. which is proposing to reduce the number of military and civilian positions at Loring Air Force Base in Limestone, Me.

Last March it was announced that the Air Force is recommending the reduction of the force at Loring by 83%. This means that of the 3,328 military personnel of the 42nd Strategic Bomber Wing, 2,750 would leave; and of the 656 civilian jobs, there would be 465 cut from the military payroll.

In an official news release on March 11, it was stated that "The Dept. of the Air Force continually reviews its activities to identify opportunities for reducing nonessential overhead, support personnel, and costs. In considering ways of reducing this excess, Kincheloe AFB, Michigan, and Loring AFB, Maine, have been nominated for substantial reduction or closure."

"CANDIDATE" FOR CLOSING

Air Force spokesmen, at a press conference, were careful to point out that Loring was merely a "candidate for reduction." According to the release, "No detailed study of the technical, operational, economic, or other factors involved is undertaken until after interested members of Congress, the local communities, and other affected parties are informed of the candidate action so that they may contribute to the study effort."

The Air Force release explained in long-winded militaryese: "Basis for the proposed action: The imperative need to manage the resources of the Air Force with less while maintaining the deterrent value of the Strategic Air Command has led to a critical review of all base operating functions, activities, and installations. The Congress has also been mindful of the possibilities of further economies and the Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended that these economies be taken in support areas, not combat units, as a result of our review and the ongoing modernization program of transferring KC-135s (air refueling tankers) to the Air Reserve Forces initiated in 1974.

"It is proposed that Loring be substantially reduced or closed, and reductions/closures require the redistribution of B-52s and KC-135s currently assigned to those bases to meet operational requirements. The redistribution action takes advantage of existing facility capacities at the various installations affected and permits the Air Force to minimize capital investments for construction."

FAR-REACHING IMPACT

The announcement came as a shock to the citizens of Aroostook County. William Anderson, mayor of Caribou, which is next door to Limestone and Loring, said at the press conference, "This is earthshaking; it's just terrible. This will have a terrific impact on the area."

As people of the area began to weigh the prospect of the base cutback, they began to realize the far-reaching effect it could have. Aroostook is basically an agricultural area and the town of Limestone is a small, typical, northern Maine farming community. The rolling countryside beyond the town limits are dotted with potato farms. Like most Aroostook towns, Limestone depends strongly on the current price of Maine potatoes. Long potato storage houses flank the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad tracks on the east side of town.

The roar of jet engines on the runways at Loring several miles away can be heard in Limestone as the huge tankers and bombers land and take off at all hours of the day or night. Having lived with the planes for more than 20 years, most residents "tune out" the sound.

Limestone's dependence on the Dept. of Defense dates back to March, 1946, when it was decided to build one of the Strategic Air Command's largest bomber bases within the township. Construction was carried out from 1946 to 1953 and although it originally was known at Limestone Air Force Base, in October, 1954, the complex was renamed for Major Charles J. Loring, Jr., of Portland who was killed in Korea in 1952.

CITY SPRINGS UP

The construction of a giant SAC base in the middle of Aroostook potato fields and woodlands resulted in a city of more than 10,000 persons springing up seemingly overnight. Along with the flight-line facilities such as hangars, runways, control tower and alert buildings, 1,425 Wherry housing units, 206 appropriated units, and 191 Capehart units were built. There are also guest quarters, enlisted dormitories, a 75-bed hospital, two chapels, commissary, credit union, post office, branch bank, base exchange, nursery, non-commissioned Officers Club, Officers Club, two elementary schools, base gym, swimming pool, theater, golf course, library, bowling alley, wood shop, hobby shop, base headquarters buildings, wing headquarters, and other units.

While a base the size of Loring in a large metropolitan area might blend in with the community and become swallowed up, this is far from the case in a sparsely settled area such as Aroostook County. And rather than sit idly by and let Loring be reduced or closed, the citizens of Limestone, Caribou, Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, and other communities in the immediate area banded together and formed a Save Loring Committee. Funds have been raised, leaders appointed, and the committee retained the services of the Social Science Research Institute at the University of Maine, Orono, to compile an impact report.

CITIZENS PREPARE FOR BATTLE

According to Paul Haines, of Limestone, chairman of the committee, legal, economic, and military experts will assist in analyzing the "rationale offered by the Pentagon." The committee has also retained the services of O'Connor & Hannon, a Washington, D.C. law firm, and Beliveau & Beliveau, Augusta attorneys, to assure that all federal laws, Dept. of Defense directives and Air Force regulations are fully complied with. In addition, a Washington consulting firm has been hired to review the military and strategic arguments advanced by the Pentagon for the proposed curtailment, says Haines.

Congressmen William S. Cohen, of Bangor, has charged that the Air Force has not yet explained the basis for its plans to cut back at Loring nor has it explained the criteria it uses in such decisions. In an exchange with with Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld in April, Cohen said the Pentagon should supply Congress with such information at the time cutbacks are announced so that Congress would be able to exercise greater oversight.

Rumsfeld replied that, "Congress is up to its elbows" in base and post office closings. "I wish they would spend as much time on studying major weapons systems and foreign policy questions."

SIZING ECONOMIC IMPACT

Subsequently, on May 10, the Social Science Research Institute at the University of Maine released a report entitled "Loring AFB Impact Study: Economic and Social Costs." The report cites Loring's key economic role: "The Loring Air Force Base in Limestone, whatever its military or strategic mission, very definitely interacts with the local economy and over a period of time, has become integrated, in varying degrees, with the local economy and other economies in the surrounding area. The longer the period of time that base remains in operation, the greater is the degree of economic integration. Such a process necessarily implies mutual interdependence between the base and the local economies."

The report states that in 1975 $3.1-million in construction projects were completed by contractors located within a 50-mile radius of the base. Several million dollars were spent locally by the military to purchase supplies and services. And base employees purchased $3.7-million in the automotive area, including 136 motorcycles, 142 trucks and 875 cars.

In addition, the report states, $2.3-million was spent off-base for major household appliances, furniture, and other items; $400,000 was spent for recreational equipment; $2.5 million for food, entertainment, and miscellaneous purchases. Elsewhere, $100,000 was contributed to local churches and charities, and $50,000 was given to the United Fund and related campaigns.

"REALLY HURT" BUSINESS

How do some of the area's business people feel? Haze McDougal, owner of the Tamarack Restaurant on Main Street in Limestone, will be hit hard by the proposed cutback. "All my business is base related. The military personnel come here to eat. It will really hurt," he says.

Marvin Tarbox owns the 22-unit Loring Motel on the Access Highway, Rte. 89 from Caribou to Loring and Limestone, a trailer park behind the motel, and a Pizza Hut across the highway. Tarbox, who is a native of Limestone and who spent three years in the Air Force stationed at Loring, says "The base closing will hurt business, but I'm going to hang on until the last minute. If I were married with a family," he adds, "I don't know how I would manage."

Both Limestone and Loring are just a short distance from the Maine-New Brunswick border, and many of the base people travel into Canada for shopping and meals. Mrs. Hubert St. Thomas, of York's Dining Room at Perth-Andover, New Brunswick, says that their business "will be missed very much."

During a congressional hearing at Limestone High School on May 10, Caribou City Manager Terry St. Peter noted, "The mere fact that it has been announced that Loring is a proposed candidate for reduction has sent tremors throughout the community, and has already caused an economic disturbance. The unemployment figures for March 12.7%," he said. This is a time when Caribou is renovating sections of its business district, tearing down some older buildings, and replacing them with new, modern stores and offices, including two bank buildings. (The Loring Federal Credit union recently moved into one of the new facilities.)

LOSE PURCHASING POWER

Thomas A. McGillicuddy, district director for the Small Business Admistration, said at the hearing, "Aroostook has experienced an alarmingly high out-migration for many years. But since 1970, the SBA has made, or guaranteed, a total of $19,378,210 in loans to Aroostook businesses.

"Currently, we are servicing 126 loans in the county with an outstanding balance of $7,803,481. The future of many businesses throughout Aroostook is dependent upon Loring's purchasing power. Many businsses will fail if the proposed Loring reduction takes effect," he added.

The Limestone school system, which in-includes a $3.5-million junior/senior high school complex and a student enrollment of 2,015, would suffer tremendously, according to Superintendent Daniel Boothby. The enrollment would drop to 1,028; the school

budget would be cut from $2,036,846 to $900,000; the members of the school staff would drop from 175 to 83, and the number of buildings used would drop from four to two, and possibly one.

"Our curriculum would return to a skeleton college preparatory orientation," Boothby said. "Quality educational opportunities that are presently available to all our students would no longer exist. In short, we'd be in trouble."

GOES BEYOND FUNDING

Col. Russell S. Morton, Loring Base Commander, making a surprise appearance at the hearing, told Senator Hathaway that it was his understanding that Loring would remain open if the funds were available. The next day, Col. Dave Schillerston, chief of the Support Forces Branch of the Air Force Public Information Div. at the Pentagon, said "We would want to proceed with the action we announced. Money alone would not change our plans to cut back."

Aroostook businessmen and community leaders are critical of the 83% cutback. As one Presque Isle professional man noted, "I would rather see them (the Defense Dept.) close the base than cut back 83%. Then we could do something with it."

The thinking is that if Loring were closed completely, then new industry and new uses for the base could be found, similar to what was done for Presque Isle Air Force Base in 1962, and for Dow Air Force Base at Bangor.

James A. Barresi, executive director of the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission at Caribou, said during the congressional hearing, "It is our belief that the closing would have a crippling effect that would be deeper in depth than anyone could believe. The redevelopment of Presque Isle Air Force Base is often touted as a harbinger of what would happen at Loring. We disagree for a number of reasons.

HIT BY ECONOMY AND SIZE

"First," Barresi said, "the national economy at the time of the Presque Isle redevelopment was in a position of tremendous growth, which it is not today. Maine did not have a corporate income tax, and property taxes were lower.

"The Presque Isle installation was of a size that a single community could absorb and pay for the proper upkeep with local taxes until such time that the facility could be marketed properly," he continued. "Loring is so large that there is grave doubt in our minds that any single community could take over the facility, mothball for an extended period of time those facilities that could be quickly marketed and maintain sewer, water, and electric services without massive state and federal aid."

Larry Clark, executive director for Skyway Industrial Park, the former Presque Isle base, warns, "We must be careful comparing Loring with Presque Isle. Presque Isle has a total acreage of 1,890, while Loring comprises a total of approximately 10,000 acres."

NOT LIKE PRESQUE ISLE

"In 1962, Presque Isle was able to buy the 450 acre complex from the General Service Administration at scrap value—for $56,000. No longer can the GSA dispose of property at such prices. Now they have to sell it at appraised value. Anything that cannot be used by the public has to be disposed of in this way."

There are now more than 50 businesses, industries, and various organizations occupying the former base facilities at Presque Isle. Approximately 1,500 jobs at Skyway Industrial Park account for a payroll of $10-million dollars compared with a $2.5-million payroll when the Air Force occupied the base.

Loring officials maintain that no date has been set for the decision. However, an unofficial source revealed that a decision is expected in September.

Meanwhile the Save Loring Committee gathers facts for presentation to the Air Force during those critical public hearings.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Speaker, nuclear exports are not equally dangerous in their proliferation potential. While nuclear reactors can be effectively safeguarded against the diversion of weapons-grade material from peaceful uses to the manufacture of a bomb, no similarly effective safeguards currently exist for reprocessing facilities. Reprocessing, which separates plutonium from the other byproducts of spent fuel, enables a country to have continuously on hand weapons-grade material that may be inserted into a completed bomb within a matter of days.

Although the United States does not, at present, export reprocessing facilities, it has not clearly formulated a policy on reprocessing. U.S. efforts to make other nations aware of its concern over the spread of reprocessing and the ensuing heightened proliferation potential have been half-hearted and lackluster. When the West Germans were negotiating the sale of a reprocessing facility to Brazil, the United States undertook no serious effort to discourage this sale.

Recently, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, with only Commissioner Victor Gilinsky dissenting, approved the licensing of a U.S. reactor to Spain with no requirement that only U.S. fuel be burned in this reactor. Since U.S. controls over spent fuel apply only to U.S.-supplied fuel, Spain may avoid U.S. safeguards by fueling its American reactor with non-U.S.-supplied fuel.

In Spain and elsewhere, countries may obtain bombs-worth plutonium through reprocessing non-U.S. fuel which had been burned in American reactors. Unfortunately, the State Department made no diplomatic approaches to Spain to attempt to close this major loophole.

It is time for Congress to clarify the fuzzy U.S. nuclear export policy. In an effort to stimulate thought in this direction, I would like to place in the RECORD an excellent Wall Street Journal editorial which appeared in the June 25 Review and Outlook column:

A SERIOUS NUCLEAR DEBATE

Now that California voters have so resoundingly defeated Proposition 15, it should be clear to anyone that scare talk and pictures of mushroom clouds won't stampede the public into abolishing nuclear power. So perhaps the stage is set for a serious debate over the hazards of atomic energy, which after all isn't a child's plaything.

In the California debate, critics of nuclear power tended to raise such issues as the possibility of a nuclear power plant melting itself into the earth's core, the bad effects of inhaling plutonium, and the problem of water leaks in salt mines where nuclear wastes might be stored. The embattled industry, reciprocally, now tends to paint anyone who raised any question as an extremist. Almost overlooked in all this has been the true hazard of nuclear materials: Nations can make them into bombs to throw at each other.

The increasing use of nuclear power throughout the world increases this risk, for the waste products from reactors contain plutonium that can be used in weapons. By 1980 about 30 different nations will have accumulated enough nuclear waste to provide plutonium for useable weapons. If this potential is widely exploited, it seemed to us inevitable that the dangers of nuclear war will increase. While nuclear power is needed to meet energy requirements, and while it's futile to think in terms of stopping technology, it's sensible to erect what barriers we can to the spread of nuclear weapons.

A good opportunity for a significant barrier does exist. There is admittedly no way to keep nations from building nuclear weapons if they are determined to do so, but it certainly is possible to raise the level of determination required. In particular, it is still no easy task to reprocess the spent fuel, that is, to separate the plutonium from other nuclear byproducts. But erecting a meaningful barrier against the military use of reprocessing is likely to require hard decisions on its commercial use as well.

Since plutonium separated from nuclear wastes can be used as further fuel in power reactors, reprocessing has long been considered a conceptual part of the commercial "fuel cycle." In fact, it has so far remained mostly a concept, with little actual commercial reprocessing. And because of military implications, U.S. law has prohibited the export of reprocessing technology.

The French and Germans have recently started to market reprocessing plants, however, by contracting respectively with Pakistan and Brazil. Since neither of the latter nations has even signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the U.S. has issued some complaints. But the complaints have been a bit half-hearted, and the French and Germans have brushed them off as attempts to protect American technological advantages. Congress has been trying to deal with the problem by writing foreign aid bills with punitive measures toward exporters and importers of the technology.

But in fact our allies are not likely to take American protests seriously as long as commercial reprocessing is contemplated here. It happens that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has undertaken a full-scale review of the use of reprocessed plutonium in American reactors, and promises a decision early in 1977. But especially since the commission majority rejected pleas for tighter plutonium controls in a recent reactor sale to Spain, it is far from clear its review of domestic reprocessing will weigh the international proliferation implications.

An odd coalition of international do-gooders and nuclear salesmen is pushing the notion of international inspection to handle the plutonium problem. But a recent study for the Arms Control Agency by Albert Wohlstetter, the long-time defense analyst at the University of Chicago, makes clear that for plutonium storage mere inspection would be a farce. Once separated and stored, the plutonium could be inserted in a bomb in a matter of days, or even hours.

The irony of all this is that reprocessing could be foregone, or at least postponed for many years, without sacrificing anything much. The attempts at commercial reprocessing have so far been notable chiefly as money sponges. Estimates of economic potential vary, but some of the best show the cost of reprocessing about equal to the commercial value of the recovered pluto-

nium. It seems that by the 1990s reprocessed plutonium could provide less than 15% of nuclear fuels and less than 2% of total energy requirements. Without reprocessing such needs could probably be met merely by higher prices for uranium, which have only a marginal effect on the price of energy.

So at the very least, the plutonium reprocessing issue is not some kind of cause, but a real decision with real alternatives, a matter for serious debate. It looks in fact as if a long deferral of commercial reprocessing would cost little domestically, and internationally would provide the essential underpinning for a serious diplomatic campaign against international trade in potential nuclear weapons plants.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MICHAEL HALBERSTAM

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure this past week to appear before the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment accompanied by Dr. Michael Halberstam. The topic of discussion was the FDA—and problems caused by our current drug regulations as well as possible future problems of new legislation. Dr. Halberstam's testimony was quite timely and I present it for the readership of the RECORD:

TESTIMONY OF DR. MICHAEL HALBERSTAM BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT, JUNE 23, 1976

My name is Michael Halberstam. I am in the private practice of internal medicine and cardiology in Washington, D.C. I am an assistant professor of clinical medicine at George Washington University, and a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. I am a senior editor of Modern Medicine magazine and also teach medical students and serve on various hospital and medical school committees.

My job, however, is to take care of patients. I do this daily, in my office and at the hospitals where I have privileges.

I emphasize that patient care is my job because, understandably, much of the testimony you gentlemen hear on medical and pharmaceutical matters comes from nonphysicians or from physicians who are not engaged in taking care of sick people. Clinicians—practicing physicians—are not often asked to testify because, in a sense, the only thing we are "experts" on is the day-to-day care of patients, and we do not have the resources—the computers, the graduate students etc.—to write up our experiences in a way to make us the kind of expert who becomes an authority on medical care.

There are two dangers in this situation. First, although Clemenceau was correct when he said that war was too important to be left to the generals, he never implied that they should be totally excluded from its conduct. So it is with medicine—although medicine may be too important to be left to practicing physicians, it clearly requires their participation. Bills passed and theories spun without their advice will surely fail.

Secondly, the practicing physician is one of the last truly independent professionals left in this country. We really have a minimum of institutional ties and vested interests. Receiving payments from hundreds of different patients, we do not have to worry seriously about what any single supervisor will do, or what a change in medical school policy will do, or how a change in hospital politics will affect us. We are, as a group, secure in knowing that our profession is carried within the insides of our heads and that we will always be able to make a good living. Physicians may grumble, sometimes with reason, but if things get too bad we can change hospitals within our own areas, learn different diagnostic and surgical techniques, move to different cities, or even emigrate. While the disadvantages of this individualistic, professional, semi-entrepreneurial status have been stressed by some critics of medicine, it does give us great freedom to speak our minds. I would add that when I speak of individual physicians, I am not speaking of the AMA. I am a member of the AMA and I think it does a fairly good job of representing the diversity of American physicians, but an AMA spokesman is still that—an AMA spokesman. He or she speaks for decisions taken by the AMA's House of Delegates and Board. You must realize that the decisions of that House are not binding upon individual physicians—indeed, are often of little interest to them.

This preamble has been necessary because the species of which I am an example rarely gets a chance to talk to you gentlemen. We represent no one. We belong to no one. I was not sent by an organization to speak to you. Bluntly, no matter what happens to pending legislation, my colleagues and I will be okay. Our jobs aren't at stake. Our incomes won't be affected. To the extent that we perceive pharmaceutical companies as helping us care for patients, we support them. To the extent that we see them trying to mislead us, we are cynical about them. We are, I suggest, about as genuinely "disinterested" as any group of people who work daily in the field can be. Speaking officially only for myself but expressing, I believe, the views of most American clinicians, family practitioners, specialists and super sub-specialists alike, I support the deletion of the "efficacy clause".

Being against efficacy is like being against motherhood, but even motherhood is being re-examined these days. One of the great traditions of medicine is the physician's constant obligation to re-examine what he or she is doing, to re-test certain "accepted" beliefs—does insulin really help prevent the complications of diabetes, are coronary care units always helpful, are mass X-ray programs to detect tuberculosis truly useful? As physicians we know that we must abandon—sometimes reluctantly—scientific "fact" that was drilled into us in medical school and residency. New facts come along. The test of a fact in medicine is not how nice the theory is, but how it stands up.

It is my conclusion that the "efficacy clause" has done more harm to the American patient than good. Had I been in the testifying business back in 1961–62, I might have testified in favor of it. It has a good rationale. It has a good purpose. Good rationales and good intentions are not enough. While it may have done some good, I am convinced that it has been counterproductive. American consumers have been denied valuable, revolutionary new drugs because of FDA's inability to prove, or to decide upon, safety and efficacy. The drug lag is not a myth—its existence has been conceded by Senator Kennedy and Commissioner Schmidt, as well as by such distinguished pharmacologists as Drs. Lasagna, Wardell, Freis, and Gifford.

There are many proposals to reform the FDA so as to speed up its approval of new drugs and give American consumers the benefits of new medicines which are—increasingly, I'm afraid—developed overseas. The Congress has been told that if FDA appropriations are increased, that if FDA's scientific prestige is enhanced, that if outside consultants are employed more rationally, effective drugs will again be available in a reasonable amount of time. I am not an expert on the legislative and administrative history of the FDA, but I am quite sure these proposals have been made time and time again over the years, and the appropriations have been increased, all with little effect. When will we learn that FDA will never become a glamorous scientific agency, attracting top-flight biochemists and pharmacologists?

Rather than asking FDA to do more and more things, giving it more and more money, and seeing it fall further and further behind in its ability to carry out its mandate, we should, I am now convinced, try to make that mandate more appropriate.

The FDA is the logical agency to determine safety of drugs. I am not always happy about how this determination is arrived at, and I am convinced that reform can be achieved, but there is no substitute for the FDA in this field.

In asking the FDA to determine "efficacy" of new drugs, we have given it a mandate beyond its capability. Both efficacy and safety are in a constant state of re-evaluation. FDA's initial approval on both these grounds does not mean that the medical-scientific community blindly rushes forth with a new medication, never re-examining the drug's value, never checking its safety. On the contrary, as Dr. Wardell has pointed out, post-marketing surveillance both for safety and efficacy is built into our system of scientific medicine and needs to be bolstered by changes in federal regulations. However, there is a fundamental difference between safety and efficacy so far as the individual consumer is concerned. There is often no appeal from an unsafe drug. When damage is done from lack of safety, it may be permanent or catastrophic. Efficacy is essentially a different matter. If a drug is ineffective in a particular patient, the individual physician and patient are usually well aware of it.

Contrary to what the Congress has been told so many times in the past, today's scientifically trained physicians, who now average four years of specialty training after graduation from medical school, are not captives of the drug companies or unfeeling louts. For humanitarian reasons and out of simple self-interest, they want their patients to get better. They want effective medicines. They are aware, as Dr. Wardell has pointed out, that there is a difference between proving efficacy in a population group, and demonstrating it for a single patient. Clearly, some medications which a panel of experts deem "ineffective" can be spectacularly helpful in individuals. To deny this is akin to denying that a man who develops a rash after getting a penicillin shot is not reacting to the penicillin, since the vast majority of patients who get penicillin develop no rash or fever. To deny that some population groups might react more favorably to certain medications, that some individuals might do well on one tranquilizer but not another, is to fly in the face of our increasing knowledge of enzyme induction systems, drug turnover times, and metabolic inactivation rates.

I would like the FDA—or a somebody—to prove the efficacy of all drugs on the market for all patients. I simply don't believe it can be done. I think the effort to do so has damaged the FDA and the American consumer. It is time for the Congress to do what scientists and physicians do all the time—although, I concede, often reluctantly. That is, to admit that a certain promising research approach or medication has turned out to be a blind alley. I think the "efficacy clause", well-intentioned as it is, has done more harm than good, and that it should be removed.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY ANSWERS "20 QUESTIONS"

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, last December, I tallied the results of a questionnaire dealing with 20 critical questions, sent out to the people of the First Congressional District of Kentucky. The answers to these questions provide the touchstones for numerous foreign and domestic policies. I would like to share the results of my questionnaire with my House colleagues so that the views of the people I am privileged to represent will be heard in the Halls of Congress.

Should it become necessary to sharply reduce automobile gasoline consumption, the greatest number of my constituents would prefer the adoption of a gasoline rationing plan. Nearly 21 percent of First District citizens would support a system allocating 480 gallons to consumers, with an option to purchase additional gasoline at a higher price reflecting a 50-cent per gallon tax. Only 15 percent or fewer of First District citizens would favor higher gasoline prices, higher gasoline taxes, or gasoline lines on a first-come, first-served basis respectively. More than half of my constituents would favor the imposition of a stiff excise tax on automobiles which cannot achieve an 18-mile-per-gallon target for highway use.

In late December, less than a third of the residents of the First District believed that our economy was recovering from the economic slump. In contrast, more than half felt that the economy was still in the grips of recession.

Our Federal income tax structure can be utilized to achieve important domestic goals. Nearly half of my constituents feel that an income tax incentive should be available to encourage the installation of solar heating and cooling systems in homes and businesses. Almost as many persons would like to see the Federal Tax Code encourage the recycling of containers. Approximately one-fourth of my constituents are in favor of retaining the current deductions for contributions to charitable organizations and churches. A third believe it important for the Federal tax structure to provide incentives for the purchase of a taxpayer's new principle place of residence. One person in six would like to see Federal tax deductions for political contributions retained.

It is interesting to note that 47.9 percent of First District residents are opposed to a U.S. foreign policy leading toward a formal recognition of the Cuban Government, while only 35 percent would favor such a policy.

Nearly twice as many of my constituents felt that the Apollo-Soyuz joint space effort was not a worthwhile effort than those who felt it was a justifiable expenditure of Federal tax dollars.

The restoration of capital punishment is favored in my District by an 8-to-1 majority.

Fifty-three percent of the voters in the First Congressional District are opposed to the establishment of a national health insurance program financed through payroll deductions. Only 35 percent would favor the establishment of such a system. However, 57.5 percent of my constituents favor yearly cost-of-living increases for social security benefit recipients, although such increases would translate into increased social security withholdings.

My people have made it very plain to me that they recognize the importance of our foreign and domestic intelligence agencies, and that they would vigorously oppose unreasonable restrictions upon the operations of the CIA and the FBI. Still, my constituents support stricter controls upon the operations of these agencies by a 2-to-1 majority.

Seventy percent of the respondents to my questionnaire are opposed to legislation requiring the mandatory registration of firearms. Only 25 percent of the respondents would favor such legislation.

To solve our Nation's economic problems, a narrow majority of my constituents would favor lower Federal spending and increased taxes to reduce the Federal budget deficit; wage, price and profit controls; and expanded public service jobs programs. Business tax cuts to encourage investment were opposed by 49.8 to 50.1 percent.

Abortion has always been an extremely sensitive issue in my district. Surprisingly, more than half of the respondents to my questionnaire support the current Supreme Court decision on abortion or a more liberal abortion standard in which abortion is left entirely to each woman's conscience. On the other hand, 34.6 percent of the respondents believe that the U.S. Constitution should be amended to prohibit abortion except in instances where a mother's life is in danger.

The people of the First District opposed the granting of Federal financing assistance to New York City by a margin of 68.3 to 21.5 percent.

The issue of court-ordered busing drew the strongest response from my constituents. Busing in Louisville and Jefferson County has torn apart communities and families. It is not surprising that 93.1 percent of my constituents are opposed to court-ordered busing while only 4.2 percent favor busing as a means to achieve racial integration.

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR FOR TEACHER STRIKES SEEN

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the National Education Association's annual convention winds up today in Miami, and if the prediction of its executive director, Terry Herndon, turns out to be correct, the 203 teacher strikes in 1975–76 will be matched, if not exceeded, in the upcoming school year. As reported in the Chicago Tribune of June 30, by its education editor, Casey Banas, Mr. Herndon stated:

> As long as there is absolutely no alternative but to strike, there will be increasing numbers of strikes.

The increasing problem of strikes by public service employees—those who are paid by public tax dollars to serve the public—will add a further burden on State and local resources, not to mention the lost student-hours and the effect overall on the goal of quality education. The term "quality education" is heard time and time again in relation to the busing controversy. Lost time due to teacher strikes certainly affects adversely quality education in areas where such strikes occur.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the above-mentioned item by Casey Banas appearing in the Chicago Tribune of June 30:

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR FOR TEACHER STRIKES SEEN

(By Casey Banas)

MIAMI BEACH.—The record number of 203 teachers strikes during the 1975–76 school year will be matched if not exceeded in the upcoming school year, a top official of the National Education Association predicted Tuesday.

"As long as there is absolutely no alternative but to strike, there will be increasing numbers of strikes," Terry Herndon, NEA executive director, said. He spoke at a press conference at the annual convention of the 1.8-million-member teacher organization in Miami Beach.

In many instances, Herndon said, teachers groups have no choice but to accept school board contract offers or go to jail. He said school boards are being backed by "repressive actions" of courts in ordering jail terms and fines for teachers who refuse to obey injunctions to go back to the classroom.

Herndon called for passage by Congress of a federal collective bargaining bill requiring school boards to bargain with teachers, establishing unfair labor practices and penalties for violations, and setting up machinery to resolve impasses during negotiations.

Only 30 states have any legislation providing for collective bargaining for school employes, and even fewer have laws acceptable to the NEA, he said.

"The outrageously high fines and mass jailings of striking teachers serves as a lesson in the lack of democracy and equity for teachers as compared to most other employes in this country," Herndon said.

With him at the press conference was Sherry Moody, a Shelton, Conn., teacher who was jailed last fall for violating a back-to-work court order issued during a strike.

Miss Moody said she and three other women teachers were handcuffed, driven at 75 mile-an-hour speed at night in a car without lights by a sheriff to a women's penitentiary to avoid the press, and placed overnight in solitary confinement.

The teachers were told they would stay in jail until the walkout was called off, and the next day their colleagues voted to return to their classrooms.

Other states have laws that discourage strikes with the threat of revoking the certification of any teacher participating in a walkout.

RIGHT TO LIFE—THE DELAWARE ADOLESCENT PROGRAM

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, one of the highlights of the National Right to Life Committee's very successful and productive annual convention in Boston, Mass., June 25–26, was a simulated congressional hearing on alternatives to abortion and supportive services for pregnant women. It was my privilege and honor to chair that hearing.

Those of us who hold the view that unborn human life has rights which must be protected even to the extent of amending the U.S. Constitution also believe it is vitally important to provide realistic, readily accessible alternatives to abortion, including medical, social, and other services to pregnant women.

That goal was the subject of the simulated congressional hearing, coordinated by Marjory Mecklenburg of Minnesota who did an excellent job of selecting the witnesses. The papers presented were of as fine a quality as I have seen in any actual congressional hearing. They were thoughtfully prepared, carefully researched and delivered with deep sincerity of conviction and commitment.

I believe that because of their high quality and the important information they offer, these papers ought to be available to all Members of Congress, and I am using the forum of the RECORD to do so.

The president of the National Right to Life Committee is Dr. Mildred Jefferson of Boston, a gifted surgeon, and a tireless, dedicated, inspiring leader of the national movement to protect unborn life.

The following paper on "The Delaware Adolescent Program" was presented by Lulu Mae Nix of Delaware. She is State administrative director, Delaware Adolescent Program, Inc.; director, Professional Consultants, Inc.—in area of teenage pregnancy; educator and researcher.

THE DELAWARE ADOLESCENT PROGRAM, INC.—A SLIDE PRESENTATION, JUNE 26, 1976

I have been asked to give a brief description of the Delaware Adolescent Program, Inc., which, from here on, I shall refer to as DAPI. You are already aware of the growing problem of school-age pregnant girls all over the country, and the implications which this phenomenon presents to society. I thought I might describe how one state is handling this problem by showing you slides of our program and briefly describing the services we provide.

There are a few unique and significant things about the DAPI program which I want to point out.

Slide 1: First. Delaware is the only state in which operates a statewide comprehensive program for school-age pregnant girls.

Second. It is one of the few states which operates a comprehensive program, with virtually all services needed by pregnant school girls and their children assembled under one roof.

Third. Delaware is also the only state whose state legislature supports the program with financial appropriations.

Slide 2: There is one comprehensive program in each county for girls who have made the decision to carry their babies to term. It is a day time program and girls are bussed to the centers from all parts of each county.

Slide 3: I have been the State Administrative Director of the program since its beginning in 1969. I am responsible for the development, administration and supervision of all the DAPI centers in the state of Delaware. I am also responsible for offering DAPI services to girls who desire to remain in their own schools while pregnant.

Slide 4: The program is one of the few in the country that is operated by an independent Board of Directors. The Board is incorporated and has non-profit status. Dr. Marjorie McKusick, whom you see here, was chairman of the Board for six years. For those of you who have known her, she passed from this life this past Monday morning.

Slide 5: Each center is headed by a supervisor who carries out the day to day operation of the center. Mr. Hill serves as Supervisor of the New Castle Center and as my Administrative Assistant.

Slide 6: There are four components of the program. The first is education. Certified teachers are provided by the Department of Public Instruction and local school districts.

Slide 7: When the girls enter the program, they continue on with the educational program that they were taking in their own schools.

Slide 8: A teacher-coordinator is responsible for coordinating each girl's education program at DAPI with the education program she would have been following in her own school. In other words, we get a projection from the regular school of what the girl should cover at DAPI so that she will be up to date in her subjects when she returns to regular school.

Slide 9: In addition to the regular teachers, many volunteers from the various colleges and universities, as well as from the community, assist us.

Slide 10: Instruction is individualized for maximum development of the student.

Slide 11: In addition to academic and vocational instruction, the girls are taught a variety of subjects to meet their very special needs.

Slide 12: Among these are sex education and family living, family planning and various types of contraceptives.

Slide 13: Classes are also taught in preparation for the world of work, how to find a job and keep it, how to prepare for the job interview and what is expected after the job is secured.

Slide 14: With federal vocational education funds, a consumer and homemaker education program was established. The girls are taught how to be well groomed at all times, care of the face and body, proper care of the hair, and wardrobe planning.

Slide 15: Sewing classes are held on a regular basis with each girl taught how to make a layette for her baby

Slide 16: Girls also learn to make clothing for themselves, both "before" and "after" clothes.

Slide 17: Through a federally funded lunch program, each girl is served a hot meal at midday and breakfast in the morning. In this way, we are assured that the girls receive at least one nutritious meal during the course of the day.

Slide 18: We also teach nutrition, meal planning, selection of best foods for the most reasonable price, budgeting.

Slide 19: Since many of the girls become head of their households, we teach them to prepare and serve nutritious meals.

Slide 20: The second major area is the medical component which is also operated at the center.

Slide 21: A registered nurse coordinates the medical program and assists the girls with daily medical questions as well as assisting the doctors in the clinics.

Slide 22: An Obstetrical clinic is held once a week at the center. Three obstetricians provide prenatal and postpartum care. Contraceptives are also offered to each girl before she is released by the obstetrician.

Slide 23: Residents from the Medical Center assist the obstetricians at the prenatal clinics.

Slide 24: The obstetricians who have followed the girls through their prenatal period deliver the baby at the hospital or supervise the delivery.

Slide 25: Public health nurses teach classes weekly on preparation for labor and delivery, take the girls to see the Labor and Delivery Rooms prior to childbirth so they will be more relaxed when they arrive at the hospital. They also make home visits.

Slide 26: A Well Baby Clinic is also operated on site at DAPI.

Slide 27: DAPI's pediatrician sees each baby in the hospital after delivery, gives instruction and will follow the baby for five years.

Slide 28: The third component is an Infant Day Care Program, which is also housed on site. At the largest center, 45 babies can be cared for at one time. A Nurse Coordinates the Day Care Program.

Slide 29: Young mothers may enroll their babies in the nursery as early as one week of age so they can begin attending classes again at DAPI.

Slide 30: The young mothers are taught how to care for their babies, including such things as feeding, bathing, recognizing illnesses.

Slide 40: Infant stimulation and child growth and development are taught on a formal basis in the classroom. The mothers then receive practical training in the nursery.

Slide 41: Young mothers may leave their babies with us even after they return to regular school. We can care for their children until they are 3½ years of age.

Slide 42: Each baby is given a developmental assessment test periodically by a consulting team from Temple University. Each mother is then taught what to expect and how to best help her baby in the developmental process.

Slide 43: Because the day care nursery is on site, and the young mothers are there also in classes, the young mothers are able to spend time with their babies during the day.

Slide 44: The nurse and pediatrician can also show the young mother how to handle specific problems which may arise.

Slide 45: Infant stimulation methods and development sequences are also taught in the classrooms with both the young mothers and babies present.

Slide 46: The mothers of the children shown in the next few slides have returned to their own schools but continue to utilize DAPI's nursery.

Slide 47: Same.

Slide 48: The fourth component of DAPI is the Social Service program. Each girl is assigned to a social service worker who provides individual counseling to the girls, the fathers and the families of both. Each girl is followed-up for one year after she leaves DAPI.

Slide 49: Group counseling is also held to discuss special areas of concern such as the legal rights of the father, and the grandparents, how to get support for the baby, how the birth certificate should be signed in order to protect the mother and baby, and other special problems confronting both the young mother and father.

Slide 50: Social service workers interact with all parts of the service as they seek to help find solutions to the multitude of problems faced by these girls and families.

Slide 51: A young fathers program has been effective in providing counseling and supportive services to the young fathers. The following slides show the cost and effectiveness of the program.

Slide 52: In 1975, it was estimated that, if

the girls served by DAPI had dropped out of school the taxpayer would pay $864,000. If we add to this hospital costs for premature babies, and repeat pregnancies, the cost to taxpayers would be one million dollars. DAPI's cost was $320,000.

Slide 53: A follow-up study was made to determine what happened to the DAPI girls who went through the program in 1969. In 1968, 90% of pregnant school girls went on welfare. Another program showed 61% of the girls entering the welfare system. Only 20% of the DAPI girls went on welfare.

Slide 54: A similar finding appeared in school dropout rates. In 1968, 90% of the pregnant girls dropped out of school. A comparative program showed 49% dropped out while only 21% of the DAPI girls dropped out over a five year period.

Slide 55: The rate of prematurity was reduced from 21% to 12% in the DAPI group.

Slide 56: A significant finding appeared in rate of repeat pregnancies. In 1968, the rate of repeat pregnancies among school-age mothers was 90%. A comparative program reported 73% of their girls had repeat pregnancies, while only 16% of the DAPI girls had repeated their pregnancies during the five year study period.

I have just completed writing a doctoral dissertation on the long-term effects of the DAPI program after a five year period. I compared these results to a control group of girls who had not had any program experience. I hope to have this published and available soon.

In addition, because of the many requests for assistance which I receive from people all over the country, I have established a consulting firm to help states in the development of comprehensive service programs. Brochures are available at the exhibit booths.

THOUGHTS ON THE BICENTENNIAL

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today to celebrate the Bicentennial celebration of our Nation's birth, it is only fitting that we say a few short words about the meaning of this event.

America is unique. We are young as nations go, and yet at the same time we are the world's oldest continuously practicing participatory democracy. That form of government, coupled with the resourcefulness of the American people, has made this Nation great in a relatively short period of time. It has also made our form of patriotism different from that of other countries.

The United States of America was not founded out of a feeling of nationalistic fervor, since historically we are made of individuals of many nationalities. Instead, this Nation stands for principles which our Founding Fathers felt were universal values inherent in human rights: Freedom, liberty, justice, equality, and the ability of every individual to choose their own path in life.

These are abstract concepts, and personal faith and belief in them must be constantly renewed. They are not simply embodied in a flag, important as that may be. Instead, they are embodied by the institutions we have founded to uphold them. The administrative, legislative, and judicial branches of our Government—and their equivalents in State and local governments—are monuments to the values we as Americans have always treasured and held dear. They will retain that quality as long as they continue to uphold the qualities our ancestors fought so well to defend.

This Sunday—July 4, 1976—our Bicentennial celebration will reach a crescendo. As we observe this great occasion with family and friends, much of the festivities will undoubtedly deal with the great moments in history America has experienced during its 200 years of existence.

At the same time, we should not forget the future. Our Nation has accomplished much in 200 years, becoming the greatest and most powerful nation on Earth. Our development as a Nation, and as a people, will not end now.

We must continue to grow and develop, using the knowledge we have gained to become wise. The future will hold many great challenges that will test not only us, but generations to come. It also holds great rewards, and the experiences of the past will help us face them successfully. We are a strong and powerful Nation, but we must learn more about the use of that power, not only to our benefit but to the benefit of all mankind.

One hundred years from now, a new generation of Americans will stand where we are today and celebrate the Tricentennial. Let us continue to lay the foundation for that day, so that our descendants will be able to celebrate a heritage that will truly be one of pride. We can do no less for them, than those who came before have done for us.

BICENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

HON. DONALD J. MITCHELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. MITCHELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the magic hour when the Nation will observe its 200th birthday, I think it most appropriate that final action be initiated to make it possible for that grandest and most enduring of government documents—the Constitution of the United States—to be made available for display to the millions of people who annually visit this great Capitol building.

I am today introducing legislation which would authorize the procurement and display in an appropriate location in the Capitol of a bronze facsimile of the original document of the Constitution of the United States which is deposited with the National Archives. Of course, the original should remain in the Archives but that does not mean we should deny the millions who visit this building the opportunity to be exposed to the words and form of a document which not only has withstood the test of time but seems to be more magnificient and stronger as the years pass.

I have been in touch with the Architect of the Capitol to advise him of my plan to sponsor this proposal and I am pleased to report a most favorable response was received. In his letter to me the Architect, George M. White, concluded:

> Please be assured of my wholehearted support in what I consider to be your worthy goal of giving our Capitol visitors the opportunity to view the document upon which the deliberations of the Congress are founded.

As you might suspect, a great deal of study has gone into the development of this proposal. My original plan called for introducing the measure at the beginning of this Bicentennial observance but upon reflection I thought it better to reserve the moment of introduction to that point in our deliberations closest to the actual hour of celebration of our 200th birthday.

I am confident we all agree that the Constitution of the United States is something special. So are the American people. Let us make it possible by our support of this resolution for the people to have greater exposure to the Constitution. I urge all of you to join with me in promoting the prompt advancement of what I am sure you will all agree is a most worthy proposal.

TERRORISM—AN UNACCEPTABLE METHOD OF POLITICAL WARFARE

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I have studied with interest the recently published writings on terrorism by members of the academic community. It is interesting to note that with all of the writing done on this subject there has been no concise definition of terrorism offered by anyone.

I would like to contribute to the discussion by offering the following definition:

> Terrorism: A violent attack on a noncombatant segment of the community, for the purpose of intimidation to achieve a political or military objective.

Governments tend to equate unconventional warfare with terrorism. The terrorists themselves prefer the term "urban guerrilla warfare" to terrorism.

Unconventional or guerrilla warfare targeted against an enemy army is a legitimate form of modern war. On the other hand violent attacks on the civilian population, whether by regular or irregular armed units, is not a legitimate form of warfare.

In World War II both the Nazi and Communist armies took civilian hostages and in some cases murdered them to intimidate the rest of the population. This was terrorism. Irregular anti-Nazi partisan units that targeted only the enemy army were not involved in terrorism. The same holds true for the Baltic and Ukrainian forces that fought both the Nazi and Soviet Armies.

A Vietcong attack on an American military unit in Vietnam was legitimate warfare. However, the Vietcong attacks on villages where the victims were civilian leaders and teachers were terrorism. The torture and beheading of non-Communist intellectual leaders in Vietnam by the Communists had as its purpose

the intimidation of the civilian population.

While terrorism has a long and bloody history, the modern totalitarians have used it on the widest possible scale. The Communists have introduced a new form of terrorism—transnational terrorism. This is the use of a terrorist group to do the work of another terrorist group. For example, the use by the Soviet supported Palestine Liberation Organization of the Japanese Red Army to commit the atrocity at Lod Airport. The PLO was also able to use the East German sponsored Baader-Meinhof gang in West Germany to help prepare the massacre of the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

In our own country the Castro supported Weather Underground has cooperated in terrorist actions with the Puerto Rican terrorist FALN, another Castroite group.

In Latin America Trotskyite and Castroite terrorists have coordinated their activities, and have crossed borders to carry out terrorist acts on one another's behalf.

Civilized nations have the duty to protect noncombatants from the horrors of war. Even when legitimate military operations inadvertently result in civilian deaths, there is a responsibility to minimize the effects on civilians. The modern terrorists supported by the Communist Governments of the Soviet Union, Red China, Cuba, and North Korea have violated every civilized concept in their violent attacks on noncombatants.

CALIFORNIA'S POSITION ON H.R. 12112—THE SYNTHETIC FUEL LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, now that the several committees which have an interest in H.R. 12112, the loan guarantee program for synthetic fuel research, development and demonstration, have completed action on this bill, it is time to consider if we should enact such legislation.

The State of California, as represented by three of its agencies most directly involved with matters concerning energy and the environment, is firmly and fully behind this proposal. In fact, the California State Legislature has legislation pending before it which would accomplish, on a smaller scale, what H.R. 12112 hopes to do on a national scale.

I would like to share the correspondence that I have received from the California Air Resources Board, the California Public Utilities Commission, and the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with my colleagues at this time by inserting this material in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The material follows:

ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,
Sacramento, Calif., June 22, 1976.

Hon. GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BROWN: The attached resolution supporting H.R. 12112 has been adopted by the California Energy Commission. I am transmitting it to you for your consideration.

The Energy Commission's position is that H.R. 12112 should be supported and that the final markup of the bill should include guarantees for high Btu synthetic gas projects as well as assistance for solar, geothermal and energy conservation projects. Support for the high-Btu synthetic gas project is particularly important inasmuch as gas from this source would help alleviate California's serious natural gas shortage.

If the Commission can provide further information on this or any other energy issue, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Attachment.

RICHARD L. MAULLIN,
Chairman.

CALIFORNIA STATE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Legislature mandated in Public Resources Code Section 25400 that, "The Commission shall encourage the balanced use of all sources of energy to meet the State's needs and shall seek to avoid possible undesirable consequences of reliance on a single source of energy.";

Whereas, the Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission held hearings on the potential impact of declining natural gas supplies on public health and safety in Southern California and heard substantial testimony on the adverse effects on air quality of switching from natural gas to other fossil fuels; and,

Whereas, such effects on air quality in already critical air basins would endanger public health and safety; and,

Whereas, substitution of oil for natural gas would perpetuate and further increase reliance on insecure supplies of foreign oil and associated burdens on the nation's balance of payments; and,

Whereas, availability of synthetic fuels would mitigate the need for increased reliance on fuel oil and dependence on foreign sources of energy; and,

Whereas, a federal loan guarantee program would remove important barriers to development of synthetic gas and other alternative energy sources; and,

Whereas, Congressional Bill H.R. 12112 would provide such guarantees for demonstration facilities: (a) for conversion of domestic coal, oil shale, biomass and other domestic resources into synthetic fuels; (b) for production of energy from renewable and geothermal sources, and (c) for energy efficient industrial equipment and facilities;

Therefore be it resolved: That the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission urge the California Congressional Delegation to support H.R. 12112 as reported by the house committee on Science and Technology.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Calif., June 8, 1976.

Hon. GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
Member of U.S. Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BROWN: As you are aware, the State of California faces a serious and imminent natural gas supply crisis. Even if projected new supplies from Alaska and Indonesia come on line with a minimum of delay, the possibility of an end to Canadian exports (which represent 45% of Northern California's gas supply) in conjunction with curtailments in "lower 48" deliveries poses a danger to meeting basic residential and commercial needs in the early 1980's.

We are convinced that the development of a prototype commercial scale coal gasification facility is imperative if we are to properly explore this promising long-run source of additional gas supply. In particular the proposed Wesco coal gasification project, which would provide significant quantities of synthetic pipeline gas to California consumers, requires a loan guarantee to obtain necessary financing. Although we recognize the level of concern about the use of loan guarantees to promote technological advances, we feel that high Btu coal gasification meets the essential criteria for such a substantial level of government involvement. We are faced with the shortage of a fuel that is crucial to the economy, makes optimal use of existing transmission, distribution and end-use infrastructure, and has highly desirable clean burning properties. Although the technology for making pipeline gas from coal has proven successful in prototype, there are inevitable cost and construction time uncertainties associated with commercial-size scale-up. Large scale investment is required in a highly regulated industry and in a time of competition for limited capital. Therefore, commercialization will require government assistance to obtain the necessary financing.

For these reasons, the California Public Utilities Commission has passed the attached resolution urging the California Congressional delegation to support HR 12112, which would provide loan guarantees necessary to the development of a synthetic natural gas industry.

Very truly yours,

DAVID W. HOLMES,
President,
WILLIAM SYMONS, Jr.,
VERNON L. STURGEON,
LEONARD ROSS,
ROBERT BATINOVICH,
Commissioners.

Attachment.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA RESOLUTION

Whereas, natural gas is the predominant residential and commercial fuel in California and conversion to alternative fuels would require costly replacement of existing capital stock; and

Whereas, there exists a large, well-developed gas infrastructure in the State which will minimize the transportation and distribution as well as end-use costs of new supply; and

Whereas, gas is the cleanest burning fossil fuel with the highest system use efficiency; and

Whereas, the substitution of other fossil fuels for gas as a boiler or home heating fuel would result in substantial increases in air pollution in critical air basins, resulting in significant negative impacts on public health and welfare; and

Whereas, supplies of natural gas in the lower 48 states are likely to continue to decline, while projected development and distribution of Alaska gas cannot meet all of California's or the nation's requirements and is certain to be very costly; and

Whereas, synthetic gas made from coal potentially represents a substantial new source of this clean gaseous fuel; and

Whereas, successful demonstration has occurred of the manufacture of synthetic high Btu gas via the Lurgi process on a semi-commercial scale in Westfield, Scotland and on a pilot scale with several other processes. Nevertheless, there are inevitable cost and

construction time uncertainties associated with full commercial scale-up of such facilities; and

Whereas, because of the above uncertainties, the large scale of the required investment, the regulation of the industry, and current competition for limited capital, financial institutions have indicated that they require government guarantee of their investment in the first large scale commercial synthetic gas facilities; and

Whereas, HR 12112 provides for such loan guarantees for commercial demonstration facilities for making high Btu gas from coal; now therefore,

Be it resolved: that we, the undersigned, strongly urge the California Congressional delegation to support HR 12112 as a necessary condition for the development of a synthetic natural gas industry that can generate an additional supply of this desirable and scarce fuel.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
AIR RESOURCES BOARD,
Sacramento, Calif., June 28, 1976.

Hon. GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BROWN: This letter is to express the support of the California Air Resources Board for the passage of legislation authorizing Federal loan guarantees for the construction of the first full-scale plants to produce synthetic natural gas from coal.

California has a desperate need to augment its dwindling supplies of natural gas. The use of even so-called "low sulfur" fuel oil as a substitute for natural gas will result in very serious damage to public health and economic disruption.

The development of synthetic natural gas from coal is one step that would help in alleviating our shortage of natural gas. The process proposed has been used on a smaller scale successfully for long periods of time.

The problem facing our gas utilities and others interested in this process is that they cannot attract the large amounts of capital needed for these plants by offering astronomical rates of return that may be available on other projects. Since the ratepayers must ultimately bear the cost of the project, including return on capital, investor's return will be limited to reasonable values. Because of this limitation it appears to be necessary to offer some form of adequate loan guarantee to attract the needed private capital. Once the initial plants have been built and successfully operated for a substantial period of time, further loan guarantees should not be necessary to assure an adequate flow of capital for these projects.

I hope you will join with other members of the California Delegation and others in need of clean fuels to see that legislation embodying loan guarantees for the projects to produce synthetic natural gas from coal passes this session.

Sincerely yours,

TOM QUINN, *Chairman.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN AND MRS. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, in addition to the information which I provided to the Clerk of the House under rule XLIV, I include the following financial statement:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN AND MRS. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

A. Tax information:	
Congressional salary*	$42,850
Adjusted gross income including salary, law practice, interest and dividends	71,031
Federal income taxes	18,090
State income taxes	1,778
B. Unsecured indebtedness	-------
C. Securities—value June 25, 1976:	
American Precision Industries (150 shares)	750
Burlington Industries (132 shares)	2,993
First National Bank of Joliet (1,194 shares)	59,700
Illinois Securities Co. (350 shares)	17,500
Keystone Fund (128 shares)	384

* Includes $350 received in additional salary as result of Congressional pay raise effective October 1, 1975. but refunded to the U.S. Treasury.

D. Other business entities with service as manager, director, or partner: Partner in law firm of O'Brien, Garrison, Berard, and Kusta, Joliet, Ill.

E. Reimbursement for expenditures (other than from U.S. Government) exceeding $1,000: Republican National Congressional Committee contribution made for public relations expenses (1975): $3,000.

F. Other financial reports: Report of financial interests filed with Clerk of the House pursuant to rule XLIV for the House of Representatives for each year in Congress.

LEGISLATION BENEFITING HISPANICS IN THE 94TH CONGRESS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure to know Representative HERMAN BADILLO since he first came to Congress in 1970. Since that time we have worked together on many projects to improve the lives of Hispanic Americans. Because of his deep commitment to his own Puerto Rican community and to every Latino and disadvantaged group in this country, Representative BADILLO has worked diligently and effectively to help remove the barriers facing these Americans in their effort to seek full participation in our society.

Representative BADILLO has a monthly column in TEMAS magazine, a Spanish-language journal that serves the Hispanic community in New York. His article from the August issue lucidly outlines the main legislative issues affecting Hispanics that have been dealt with during the 94th Congress. I commend it to my colleagues so they can note that although progress has been made, there is still a way to go before Hispanic Americans enjoy the full benefits of citizenship. The article follows:

LEGISLATION BENEFITING HISPANICS

Now that the 94th Congress is drawing to a close, it seems like a good time to review the very important gains the Hispanic community has made through the legislative process. Although I find myself frustrated at how slowly real progress is made, I have found that, as a Hispanic member my leadership has been important in pushing through some of the legislation our community needs if we are to continue making progress in our fight for equality in this country.

Perhaps the most significant gain that we have made in the past two years is the expansion and extension of the Voting Rights Act. As you probably remember, it was my amendments to that legislation last year that expanded its coverage to the Hispanic communities of Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn, as well as Florida and the Southwest. One of the provisions requires that all voting materials and voter registration materials must be bi-lingual in all countries where the Hispanic population is at least 5%.

Another important advance was the recent resolution signed by President Ford in June which will improve the collection of statistics relating to Hispanic Americans. The bill, which was promoted by Rep. Ed Roybal of California and myself, will insure that Hispanic population counts and labor statistics are accurate. What this means is that Hispanic communities will begin to receive their fair share of Federal funds, most of which are distributed on the basis of population. It also means that more Hispanics will soon be serving in legislatures and in the Congress, because districts are apportioned on the basis of population. Our communities have been seriously undercounted up until now, and we have suffered because of that. The law also requires an affirmative action program to hire more Hispanics for the Bureau of the Census, and requires bilingual questionnaires for the 1980 census.

In the area of appropriations, we have made some real gains in our attempts to increase funds for bilingual education. This year the House of Representatives appropriated $115 million for bilingual education. That is $18 million more than last year. The concept of bilingual education is beginning to gain broad acceptance, and the battle has moved from acknowledging the problem, which was a struggle in the first place, to making sure that the necessary funds are allocated to make the program really reach the numbers of children in our community who should be taking advantage of it.

As you know, I am a member of the Judiciary Committee in the House. I chose that committee specifically because it has jurisdiction over civil rights, Constitutional amendments, immigration and naturalization judicial proceedings, and Federal prisons, areas that are of particular concern to the Hispanic community, and where I thought I could do the most good for all Hispanics. I am the only Hispanic on the committee, which requires that its members be attorneys, and I have played a major role in promoting hearings and legislation that will benefit Hispanics.

I led the fight in the Judiciary Committee to kill the so-called "illegal alien" bill. This bill would force employers to act as immigration officials, and to penalize them for hiring illegal aliens. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights backed me up when I stated that the way the law was written it would promote discrimination against Hispanics because employers would avoid hiring all Hispanics, fearing they were illegal aliens. This is a bad concept, and a bad bill, and does not address the problem it is supposed to solve. I have discussed this very serious problem with the State Department, and there is agreement that another approach must be used in solving it. The U.S. Catholic Conference has been an excellent ally in this battle to save our community from further job discrimination. Although the bill passed the Committee, there is little chance that it will come to the floor of the House for a vote during this session.

My Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice, at my urging, has held hearings reviewing the hiring practices of the Department of Justice which employs 52,000 people, and has a

terrible record for hiring Hispanics. There has been only minimal improvement in the minority hiring statistics of that department, which is particularly shocking as they have jurisdiction over the enforcement of the Civil Rights Act. I intend to hold these hearings each year until Hispanic employees in the Justice Department are equal in percentage to our percentage in the population.

We have also held hearings on housing discrimination, which focused on the inability of minorities and women to have access to live where they wish because of discrimination. Out of these hearings, I am hopeful will come legislation to mandate enforcement of the already existing law, which prohibits the kinds of discrimination that are still taking place.

We have also held hearings on the civil rights aspects of the General Revenue Sharing program, which is supposed to give money only to those programs in compliance with the Civil Rights laws. But compliance has been weak, and the hearings served as evidence that there is a great need to enlarge the civil rights compliance department of the Office of Revenue Sharing. They will be hiring additional staff to monitor compliance with this program by virtually every City and State in the country.

There is much left to be done. I will continue to do my share on the Judiciary Committee, and on the floor of the House, to insure that our community gets its fair share of Federal jobs and Federal program funds. But I cannot do it alone, and I need the help of every person who cares about his own future and the future of the Hispanic American community. I urge you to get involved, and it's simple, and very important, to do so. It's very easy to write a letter to your representative in Congress, and urge him to support legislation that will help our community. We must all work together to provide for ourselves and for the generations to come.

AHLSTROM BROTHERS UNDERSCORE BICENTENNIAL SPIRITUAL HERITAGE IN CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, earlier today the Reverend Tony Ahlstrom, a constituent of mine, and his brother, Joel, both graduates of Trinity College in Deerfield, Ill., presented President Ford with a Bible and copies of the Declaration of Independence which they had carried as they ran across the country.

The Ahlstrom brothers began their coast-to-coast run on April 25, 1976. Running an average of about 50 miles on most days, they covered the over 3,000 miles to Washington, D.C. in 2 months and 6 days—completing their run today.

Mr. Speaker, the Ahlstroms took as their inspiration for this remarkable journey a phrase from the Mayflower Compact when the first Pilgrim settlers dedicated this new land "to the glorie of God and advancements of the Christian faith." Tony and Joel Ahlstrom sought to remind the American people of the moral principles upon which this land was established.

During their Bicentennial run from San Francisco, the Ahlstroms participated in town meetings in various communities and shared their ideals and commitments with thousands of citizens. They also emphasized the vital role the Bible played in the development of America.

As the Reverend Ahlstrom told the President in the Oval Office today, the Bible long was the source book in almost every pulpit and the textbook in almost every classroom. For generations, it was the standard for living and learning and faith.

In concluding the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson wrote:

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Another significant aspect of this cross-country run was the emphasis on a renewed endorsement of the Declaration of Independence. People were ininvited to sign their names to copies of the Declaration, emblazoned with "I Still Believe" along the side, and send them to the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa.

Mr. Speaker, the Bicentennial presents each of us with a special opportunity to declare our personal faith in God and to rededicate ourselves to the principles laid down by the Founding Fathers.

The Ahlstroms' Bicentennial run was sponsored by the Plymouth Foundation, the American Bible Society, the Freedoms Foundation, Youth for Christ, Montgomery Ward, Wyler Foods, St. Regis Paper, and Adidas Shoes.

At today's White House meeting, the Reverend Tony Ahlstrom was accompanied by his wife, Judy, and Joel Ahlstrom by his wife, Kristi. My wife, Doris, and my grandson, Michael Etienne, also were present and privileged to hear the President speak movingly about his personal reliance on spiritual values.

THREE CRITIQUES OF THE DINGELL-BROYHILL AMENDMENT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, over the past several weeks, I have solicited comments from outside parties on the various automobile emissions proposals which will shortly be debated by the House.

I firmly believe there is no compelling reason—based on technological feasibility, fuel economy, cost to the consumer, or impact on air quality—why the House should accept the Commerce Committee's proposed 3-year freeze of the current Federal automobile emissions standards, or accede to the industry's demands for even more extensive delays in meeting the full statutory standards.

The documents I am inserting below provide a thorough refutation of the arguments against the Waxman-Maguire amendment which have been aired by Representatives DINGELL and BROYHILL. These materials show, first, that meeting the statutory standards in the near future is essential to the protection of public health over the next generation; second, that this can be accomplished while dramatically improving fuel economy; and third, that the benefits derived from meeting the statutory standards are more than worth the costs incurred in achieving them.

I urge my colleagues to carefully weigh these analyses as they reach a judgment on the issues before us:

MEMORANDUM

To Hon. Henry A. Waxman.
From Dr. Stephen G. Miller, Avram Company.
Re Impact of the Dingell-Broyhill Auto Emissions Amendments.

The Dingell amendment is predicated on arguments that standards tighter than those he proposed would (i) waste energy; (ii) produce negligible air quality benefits; (iii) increase consumer costs; and (iv) impose an industry-wide technological straitjacket. These arguments are old, having been used frequently by the auto industry in their dealings with EPA, their media advertising, and their Congressional lobbying for many years. Therefore, a close look at the Dingell arguments is in order.

(I) FUEL ECONOMY

Predictions of dire fuel economy consequences have been reiterated by the auto industry for years. For example, a Chrysler publication titled "Let's Have Clean Air—But Let's Not Throw Money Away" predicted as much as a 30% fuel penalty to meet the 1978 (at that time 1976) statutory standard. Actual test data has not borne out these predictions. The 1976 model year vehicles have the best sales-weighted fleet fuel economy since 1957.[1] These fuel economy results constitute a better than 25% improvement over the 1973–1974 model year vehicles, despite achieving significantly lower emissions for hydrocarbons (HC) and carbon monoxide (CO). The NAS conference report on motor vehicle emissions (NAS, June 5, 1975) has stated that the 1978 statutory emission standards "could and should be achieved while improving fuel economy. A significant improvement can be achieved by changes that are independent of emissions." A partial listing of the designated improvements includes: (i) reduction in vehicle weight; (ii) use of radial tires; (iii) reduction in the ratio of engine power to vehicle weight; (iv) use of better aerodynamic design to reduce drag.

Volvo has very recently certified a vehicle to be commercially available for 1977 model year in California. The vehicle met the 1978 emission standards with a 10% fuel economy increase over the comparable 1976 Volvo. Once again, the fallacy of industry predictions has been demonstrated. It must be emphasized that predictions are only as good as their ultimate validity. The actual facts should be allowed to speak for themselves.

(II) CONSUMER COST CONSIDERATIONS

The cost of emission controls is another area where predictions have been frequently attempted and have usually been proven wrong. The auto industry supplied data to the Office of Science and Technology in 1971 stating that meeting the 1978 (at that time 1976) statutory standard would cost $500 over 1971 costs. The actual average cost of all emission controls up until the 1976 model year has been $178 per car. This is the official Bureau of Labor Statistics figure. The Dingell cost predictions compute aggregate figures including both first cost and operating cost. The latter values utilize "predictions" about fuel economy loss, which were discussed in the preceding section. This assumed fuel economy penalty makes up the lion's share of the Dingell cost values. The EPA-DOT-FEA report of April 6, 1976, has predicted that the 1978 statutory standards could be achieved with an additional $120 per car incremental cost, using a three-way catalyst. Similar values could be expected for a dual catalyst system. This value should be compared to

[1] "Fuel Economy Trends," *Automotive Engineering* 3:12 (Dec. 1975), p. 29.

the cost of existing vehicle options such as a vinyl roof ($108). In addition, it should be noted that the vehicle cost figure includes a 35% manufacturer and dealer profit markup. The cost of attaining the statutory standards would be about $1.2 billion/year assuming a $120 per vehicle incremental cost. The Maguire/Waxman standards would lead to about $7 billion total investment between 1977 and 1985 using this value. This total is *six times less* than the $41 billion put forward by Dingell.

Once again turning to reality, the Volvo achieved the 1977 statutory standards with an approximate $20 to $50 incremental cost over its 1976 California sticker price. Taking these cost figures, and not even considering the *increased* fuel economy for the Volvo, a value of $1 to $3 billion becomes the total 1977–1985 compliance cost (2 to 6% of the Dingell value) for the Maguire/Waxman standards.

(III) EMPLOYMENT

While no "predictions" have been made concerning the impact of the auto emission standards on sales and subsequently on employment, the following empirical facts must be kept in their proper perspective.

Item: The auto industry had its finest sales year in 1973, the year the automakers first used EGR systems to meet a first-time-in-existence NO_x standard. Furthermore, 1973 was the second worst fuel economy year for the industry and the worst vehicle performance year in recent history.

Item: 1975 was one of the worst sales years in history, even though fuel economy was up 20% from the prior year, and lost performance had been regained because catalyst introduction had allowed engines to once again be optimally tuned.

Sales in the auto industry have much more to do with the general state of the economy than they do with the small incremental costs imposed by emission controls. It should also be noted that total emission control costs currently amount to only about 3% of vehicle prices, a value of less than one-half the current annual inflation rate.

(IV) AIR QUALITY IMPACTS

The Dingell paper states that NO_x emissions per car have already been reduced by 40%. That value is more like 12 to 23%, depending upon which pre-NO_x controlled model year is being considered. Before considering the adequacy of the current air quality standard for NO_2, it should be noted that the EPA Air Quality, Noise, and Health Report (revised February 17, 1976) makes the following predictions:

(a) The percentage of areas in U.S. exceeding the current annual average (0.05 ppm) standard for NO_2 in the year 2000 will be 33 with the Dingell 2.0 gm/mile emission standard and 19 with a 0.4 gm/mile standard.

(b) The cumulative (1980–2000) number of excess days of restricted activity from lower respiratory disease in children is 46 million at a 2.0 standard and 34 million at a .4 standard, a difference of 12 million restricted activity days.

(c) The cumulative (1980–2000) number of excess attacks of lower respiratory disease in children is 17 million at the Dingell 2.0 standard and 12 million at the .4 standard. That is a difference of 5 million excess attack days.

Those predictions are based upon health effects arising only from violations of the current air quality standards for NO_2. The validity of that standard is open to some considerable doubt. For the sake of comparison, the current Japanese NO_2 standard is .02 ppm for a 24-hour maximum average (as compared to the U.S. annual average of .05 ppm). The values cited above in the EPA report consider increased lower respiratory disease in children as the only effect of NO_x pollution. However, studies have indicated that NO_2 may play a role in causation and aggravation of emphysema, bronchitis, asthma, kidney disease, and arteriosclerosis. Furthermore, increasing evidence has linked NO_2 to cancer through the mechanism of atmospheric or in vivo formation of the potent carcinogens, nitrosamines.

Finally, it has been frequently noted that the annual NO_2 average does not consider the deleterious effects of short-term peak NO_2 levels. A very recent French study[2] has shown that asthmatics given a 1-hour exposure to .1 ppm NO_2 levels had significantly increased responses to asthma-causing agents relative to a NO_2-free environment. Some peak hour NO_2 levels monitored by EPA for various U.S. cities is shown below.[3] The list is only partial and it is seen that every city listed exceeds the .1 ppm value cited above. Furthermore, while stationary and mobile sources contribute somewhat equally to annual NO_2 levels, the peak hour NO_2 levels are dominated by mobile source emissions.

(V) NEED FOR STANDARDS (OR COSTS AND BENEFITS)

From the preceding discussion, it should be obvious that performing cost/benefit analyses is fraught with pitfalls both in determining actual costs and assessing benefits. The most complete study performed to date has been the study done by the NAS for the Senate Public Works Committee. They determined a favorable benefit/cost ratio for the statutory standards. A more recent study performed by S. Fred Singer of the University of Virginia, and cited by Mr. Dingell in his report, came to an opposite conclusion. Dr. Joel Horowitz of the EPA Office of Policy Analysis critiqued the Singer document in a memo to Roger Strelow, EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Waste Management. The Horowitz memo stated: "As is usual with work involving Larry Goldmuntz, most of Singer's conclusions are wrong." The memo's conclusions followed: "Singer's preoccupation with marginal analysis is pointless: existing benefits are too imprecise to support a marginal analysis. Singer's benefits calculation is simply nonsense. His cost estimates are mostly wrong, the only possible exception being the costs of changing catalysts.... Singer's only addition to what we already know is confusion."

TABLE 1.—*Peak 1-hour readings for some U.S. cities for NO_2*

City and Peak 1-hour reading (ppm)	
Chicago (1974)	.80
Louisville, Ky. (1974)	.60
Baltimore, Md. (1974)	.15
Boston (1974)	.16
Springfield, Mass. (1974)	.28
Phoenix (1973)	.33
Denver (1974)	.42
Washington, D.C. (1973)	.22
Atlanta (1974)	.25
San Jose (1974)	.29
Salt Lake City (1973)	.45
Cincinnati (1973)	.23
Philadelphia (1973)	.65
Pittsburgh (1972)	.18
Detroit (1974)	.16
St. Louis (1974)	.22
Newark (1973)	.35
New York City (1973)	.40

MAY 10, 1976.

Mr. BRUCE WOLPE,
Legislative Assistant, care of Honorable Henry Waxman, Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR BRUCE: Per your letter request of April 27, 1976 we have reviewed the material distributed by Congressman Dingell concerning the effect of various automobile emissions standards on fuel economy and air quality. We found the appendices attached to the report from FEA Administrator Zarb to constitute a fairly reasonable assessment of the way various emission requirements could affect fuel economy and health but the text of the report and Mr. Dingell's press release don't reflect the tone of the analysis on which they are based. As for Mr. Dingell's attempt to tie emission standards to new car sales, the attached article should place the relationship in proper perspective.

In the health effects area, the summaries are in terms of the number of Air Quality Control Regions (AQCR's) projected to exceed the ambient air quality standards for the various emission standard schedules under consideration. Both the more stringent schedule proposed by Mr. Waxman and the lenient schedule proposed by Mr. Dingell are shown to result in 31 regions failing to meet the standards by 1990. This type of conclusion ignores the very real health damage occurring because of the higher exposures the citizenry will experience under schedules which are less stringent. No credit is given for being closer to the standards with Mr. Waxman's proposed schedule and this may mislead the reader into believing the benefits of Mr. Waxman's schedule are somehow not tangible. More adverse health affects occur as the air quality standards are exceeded by greater amounts and this is pointed out in Section 2 of the report transmitted by Mr. Zarb. The emission standard schedule which is closest to Mr. Waxman's is estimated to result in 2,000 fewer cases of heart and lung disease aggravation in elderly patients, 300,000 fewer cases of eye irritation, and 200,000 fewer headaches between 1980 and 1990.

Concerning the fuel economy effect of various emission standard schedules, a fundamental assumption has been made that the full effect of any emission-related factors which tend to reduce economy will be experienced. Given the fuel economy standards that Congress has passed this may not be the case. While good fuel economy is a selling feature, a cursory review of the sales charts shows that other factors (e.g. styling, size, etc.) are, in general, more important to the average new car buyer. It is likely that the auto makers will continue to concentrate on the features that really sell cars and work on fuel economy to the extent they must to be competitive and to meet the fuel economy standards. This means that, even if more stringent emission standards *tend* to adversely affect fuel economy, the fuel economy of the average car will remain the same because the manufacturer will have to apply more effort in the economy area to meet the standard.

Even assuming the full effect of emission-related factors which adversely affect fuel economy will be felt, the conclusions drawn in the report from Mr. Zarb and the press release by Mr. Dingell are overly pessimistic. The conclusions reached seem to assume failure of promising emission control approaches which are well on their way to successful certification for the California market in model year 1977. As stated in the appendix, "Thus, the successful development of the above mentioned technologies could significantly minimize, if not eliminate, the emission control impact, at least down to the emission control level .4/3.4/1.0."

As is clearly pointed out in the appendices to the Zarb report a fuel *penalty* could be expected to occur with the *Dingell schedule* in later years compared to the schedule recomended by Mr. Waxman, yet this penalty was not considered in arriving at conclusions. As stated in appendix D, ". . . the initial drop in fuel economy and improvement in later years that commonly occurs when emission standard levels are changed has not been included." Delaying stringent emission standards also delays the progress in optimizing fuel economy at low emission levels. It is

[2] Orehek et al., The Journal of Clinical Investigation, 57:301 (February 1976).

[3] See Table 1.

also worth noting that there is no evidence to support Mr. Dingell's contention that the more stringent standards will increase maintenance costs. California cars, for example, require no more maintenance than equivalent 49-state cars.

In summary, it appears as though the air quality benefit of the emission standard schedule recommended by Congressman Waxman has been underestimated in the analysis submitted by Mr. Zarb and the fuel penalty (if any) associated with more stringent standards than those recommended by Congressman Dingell have been somewhat overstated. From California's viewpoint, a relaxation of emission standards along the lines of those recommended by Congressman Dingell would probably jeopardize our efforts to meet air quality standards since a relaxed Clean Air Act will surely result in less research and development efforts in the automotive emission control area. California will find it harder to require increasingly cleaner cars ahead of the schedule in effect nationally. The more than ten million inhabitants of our South Coast Air Basin are in one of the AQCR's that won't meet the air quality standards under any proposed auto emission standard schedules. Even though we may not meet the air quality standards under either schedule, Congressman Waxman's proposal will help us reduce the suffering and deteriorated quality of life associated with air pollution in California.

We hope these comments are useful, and look forward to continuing to work together closely as the vote approaches.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE H. HAAS,
Senior Legislative Representative.

APRIL 14, 1976.

Representative JOHN DINGELL,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: In House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee meetings on Clean Air Act legislation, you unsuccessfully introduced two amendments to relax the statutory automobile emissions standards. The first amendment would have frozen the present standards for five years while the second would have frozen the standards for three years at the relaxed 1977 levels followed by two years at the present California levels. Both these amendments would adversely affect public health by exposing millions of additional people to harmful air pollution levels above the ambient air quality standards. Although your stated purpose for introducing these amendments was to improve auto fuel economy, the actual consequence could have only been to aid the misguided auto industry in its declared war against needed public health regulation.

A new Federal Interagency Report, "Analysis of Some Effects of Several Specified Alternative Automobile Emission Control Schedules," prepared by the Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency and Federal Energy Administration on April 8, 1976, discredits the stated justification for your health impairing emission relaxation amendments. According to even the worst case analysis in this report, the mandatory fuel economy standard of 20.0 MPG by 1980 can be met under the most stringent emission standards analyzed without any advances in emission control technology and without any shift to smaller cars. Under the more likely case of the auto manufacturers making improvements in present emission control systems, the 1980 mileage standard will be bettered by 12 to 15% (2.4 to 2.9 MPG) while meeting the more stringent emission standards opposed by you and the auto industry. A market shift to smaller cars could easily raise even this high average fuel economy by an additional 1 to 2 MPG.[1]

Under the improved technology case and even without a shift to smaller cars, the interagency analysis shows no significant fuel economy gains accompanying an emission relaxation through the 1984 model year. In fact there is no fuel economy difference in either 1983 or 1984 between the most stringent set of standards analyzed (Senate Public Works Committee, Representative Rogers' and Representative Brodhead's proposal) and even a freeze at present levels. In 1985 when the ultimate fuel economy goal of 26.0 to 27.5 MPG[2] is imposed, the interagency report shows this standard is far exceeded by the 29.7 MPG average under the Senate Public Works Committee and the range met by the 26.7 MPG average achieved under either the Rogers or Brodhead proposal. According to the Interagency Report, the average fuel economy would go to 31.2 MPG while meeting 1.0 g/m oxides of nitrogen under the Senate amendment if the manufacturers would put diesels in 20% of their cars by 1985. The manufacturers could also meet 0.4 g/m oxides of nitrogen under both the Rogers and Brodhead amendments in 1985 with 20% of their production as diesels and get an average fleet fuel economy of 28.8 MPG or above the maximum fuel economy goal of 27.5 MPG.

The April 8 Interagency Report demonstrates the adverse health effects from an emission freeze in summary form. For example, one of the adverse health effects from a freeze on oxide of nitrogen emissions at present levels would be 3.65 million additional attacks of lower respiratory disease in children between 1980 and 1990 over what would occur under the Rogers amendment. If the nitrogen oxides standard were frozen at 2.0 g/m rather than at present levels, there would still be an additional 1.2 million days of restricted activity in children from lower respiratory disease as compared again to the Rogers proposal. The oxidants pro jection shows an additional 1.5 million cases of eye irritation for a continued freeze of hydrocarbons standards at present levels as compared to the Senate Public Works proposal.

Although the Interagency Report does not compare its cost estimates with the benefits of reducing auto emissions, the National Academy of Sciences has already found "that the benefits, expressed in monetary terms, that could reasonably be expected to accrue from implementing the Federal statutory emission control standards for automobile [sic] are commensurate with the expected costs."[3] The Academy estimated that these benefits ranged from 2.5 to 10 billion dollars annually. Since the Interagency Report significantly lowers the cost of emission controls as reported by the Academy, the cost-benefit ratio of meeting the statutory standards is improved.

In view of the Interagency Report, you should abandon your announced plans to seek further relaxation of the emission standards. In acting on this request, it is well to recall that the National Academy of Sciences also estimated that auto air pollution causes as many as 4,000 deaths and 4 million illness-restricted days each year.

Sincerely,

RALPH NADER.

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[1] According to a Federal Energy Administration contract report, "Gasoline Consumption Model", (July 22, 1975), the market for subcompacts will grow by 20% from 1975 to 1985.

[2] Under section 502 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, the 1985 standard is 27.5 MPG which can be lowered to 26.0 MPG through Department of Transportation rulemaking.

[3] "Air Quality and Automobile Emission Control", September 1974.

STATUS REPORT ON LEGISLATION

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, periodically I enter into the RECORD a status report on legislation I have sponsored. Following is such a report covering all legislation I have authored or sponsored between August 1, 1975 and May 31, 1976:

STATUS REPORT ON OTTINGER SPONSORED LEGISLATION

AGRICULTURE

H.R. 9891 (Burke of Mass.). Secretary of Agriculture shall distribute seeds and plants in home gardens.

H.R. 10438 (Brown). Meat inspected and approved shall be produced only from livestock slaughtered by humane methods.

H.R. 10776 (Richmond). Establish Department of Agriculture task force to develop new beef-grading standards; post same in retail stores and educate consumers on them.

H.R. 11281 (Pressler). Reduction of soil blowing; control of snow deposition and conservation of moisture; protection of crops, orchards, livestock; provision of food and cover for wildlife; conservation of energy; increase natural beauty of landscape.

H.R. 12335 (Koch). Reform Food Stamp Program.

H.R. 12637 (Peyser). To restrict changes in slaughter standards for cattle and create a different and non-deceptive grade of beef.

H.R. 12652 (Moakley). To establish a Bureau of Agricultural statistics.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

H.R. 10669 (Benitez). Federal assistance to Puerto Rico for youth center in honor of Roberto Clemente.

H.R. 12894 (Richmond). Provision in paying Federal income tax for financial contributions for advancement of arts and humanities.

H.R. 13850 (Nix). Provide for issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

H.J. Res. 701 (Ottinger). Honorary U.S. citizenship for Christopher Columbus.

H.J. Res. 959 (Badillo). To pay tribute to the contributions of Hispanics, and to establish an office of Hispanic Affairs in various Executive agencies.

H. Con. Res. 513 (Edwards of Calif). Compiling materials commemorating services of Justice William O. Douglas. (March 25, Final day of Committee Consideration and Markup Session, Committee on House Administration.)

CIVIL LIBERTIES

H.R. 9452 (Spellman). To prevent discrimination in housing based on marital status.

H.R. 10002 (Anderson of Calif.). To permit Members of Congress to receive information from Federal agencies on individuals.

H.R. 10135 (Ford of Michigan). Authorize disclosure to Members of Congress information on individuals for casework.

H.R. 10389 (Ottinger). Prohibit discrimination on basis of affectional or sexual preference.

H.R. 10820 (Burke of Calif.). Establishment of multi-purpose service programs for displaced homemakers.

CIVIL SERVICE

H.R. 9440 (Fascell). Pay comparability adjustments shall apply to all Executive branch employees on the same date.

H.R. 10490 (Harris). Eliminate President's authority to submit to Congress alternative comparability pay plans for Federal employees.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

H.R. 9670 (Ottinger). Provide for Daylight Savings Time from last Sunday in February to first Sunday in November. (June 9, Final day of hearings in Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation and Commerce.)

H.R. 10119 (Mezvinsky). F.T.C., Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture shall report annually to Congress on antitrust enforcement, market structure and state of competence in the food industry.

H.R. 10633 (La Falce). Reasonable assurance of repayment of prospective loans be made on a case-by-case basis; clarification of eligibility of small business homebuilding firms for assistance. (March 18, First day of hearings in Commerce Subcommittee on Small Business Administration and Small Business Insurance Corporation.)

H.R. 10872 (Mikva). Correction of inequities in franchise practices, protection of franchisors and franchisees from unfair practices; provision to consumers of benefits accruing from competitive and open market.

H.R. 11044 (Solarz). S.E.C. regulation of issuance and trading of munipical bonds and similar securities.

H.R. 11110 (Harrington). Prohibit certain corporate management interlocking relationships.

H.R. 11464 (Koch). Strengthen anti-boycott provisions of Export Administration Act; enhance investor disclosure provisions of Securities Exchange Act.

H.R. 11605 (Ottinger). Suspend rate of duty on mattress blanks of rubber latex for three years. (March 8, acted upon by Trade Subcommittee; pending before Ways and Means.)

H.R. 12098 (Moakley). Ban manufacture, sale, distribution and importation of electric weapons until determinations made by Consumer Product Safety Commission.

H.R. 12589 (Fenwick). Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide a priority for certain debts to consumers.

H.R. 13025 (Koch). Proof of liability insurance for automobiles entered into U.S. for personal use by non-residents and foreign government personnel.

H.R. 13180 (McCollister). Payments to sales representatives terminated without justification; provide for scope of contracts between sales representatives and principals.

H.R. 13181 (Ottinger). Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of certain domestic corporation dividends as foreign oil-related income.

H.R. 13565 (Murphy of N.Y.). To authorize States to acquire certain rail properties from Consolidated Rail Corporation.

H.R. 13581 (Studds). Provide lower rate of duty for certain fish netting and fish nets.

H.R. 13667 (Ottinger). To provide financial assistance for replacement quarters to persons whose small businesses are displaced by Federal and Federally assisted programs.

H.R. 13668 (Ottinger). To extend disaster loans to small businesses in areas declared impacted disasters.

H.R. 13669 (Ottinger). To increase maximum S.B.A. share on a business loan from $350,000 to $500,000.

H.R. 13670 (Ottinger). To provide that a small business concern shall include a non-profit organization providing economic benefit or valuable service to its members.

H.R. 13671 (Ottinger). To make loans available for small businesses in the petroleum and petrochemical industries and to protect such businesses.

H.R. 13796 (Symms). To provide that drugs will be regulated solely to assure their safety.

H. Con. Res. 545 (Brown of Calif.). Increase Federal efforts to prove viability of sailing ships.

CONGRESSIONAL AND FEDERAL REFORM

H.R. 9201 (Carr). Prohibit individual from holding simultaneously positions of Secretary of State and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

H.R. 9608 (de Lugo). Establish a constitution for the Virgin Islands.

H.R. 10004 (Aspin). U.S. Postal Service to provide postal lock boxes for certain persons residing in rural areas.

H.R. 10092 (Bedell). Committee reports shall contain statements of report and record-keeping requirements imposed on private business resulting from enactment of proposed legislation.

H.R. 10672 (Cornell). Public financing of primary and general elections for Senators and Representatives.

H.R. 10683 (Ottinger). Provide for open meetings of Government agencies.

H.R. 11279 (Mikva). Reform appointment process by which commissioners of Federal regulatory agencies are selected by establishing a bipartisan nominating board to recommend persons to the President.

H.R. 11654 (Ottinger). Prohibit expenditures for intelligence gathering by clergymen.

H.R. 11773 (Green). Members of Federal Election Commission shall be appointed by the President with advice and consent of Senate.

H.R. 11786 (Stanton). Establish position of Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

H.R. 11971 (Brademas). Regional primaries system for nomination as candidate for President.

H.R. 12065 (Roush). Prohibition of deprivation of employment or other benefit for political contribution.

H.R. 12074 (Bell). Pay adjustments for Members of Congress may take effect no earlier than beginning of next Congress.

H.R. 12161 (Ottinger). Regional primaries system.

H.R. 12743 (Ottinger). To amend Impoundment Control Act to provide that either House of Congress may by resolution disapprove any rescission or reservation of funds proposed by the President without waiting for expiration of 45-day period.

H.R. 12769 (Mosher). To deny Members of Congress any increase in pay unless such increase is to take effect not earlier than first day of next Congress.

H.R. 13769 (Biester). To create a joint committee on intelligence operations with jurisdiction over intelligence matters; to impose conditions on expenditure of funds by or for C.I.A. for non-intelligence gathering operations.

CRIME, CRIMINALS, COURTS AND LEGAL SERVICES

H.R. 10303 (Koch). Payment by U.S. of attorneys' fees and other costs of the accused in criminal cases where the ultimate disposition is other than a conviction.

H.R. 11297 (Heinz). Amendment of U.S. Code respecting fines and imprisonment of conspirators against the U.S. or its agencies.

H.R. 11298 (Heinz). Establish a National Commission on Victimless Crimes.

H.R. 11852 (Scheuer). State attention to special problems of crimes against the elderly.

H.R. 11966 (Wolff). To regulate the sale and taxation of certain electric weapons.

H.R. 12685 (Holtzman). To permit fair and effective prosecution for rape.

H.R. 12768 (Moakley). To revise U.S. Code to provide for the punishment of sexual assaults.

H.R. 13318 (Moakley). Amend Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to emphasize crime prevention as a major purpose; each comprehensive State plan to include a program for crime prevention against elderly.

H.R. 13902 (Spellman). To amend the Civil Rights Act of 1968 with respect to the awarding of attorneys' fees and the authority of H.U.D. to initiate a civil action to enforce the act's provisions.

H.R. 14015 (Tsongas). To establish certain guidelines for sentencing and to establish a U.S. Commission on sentencing.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

H.R. 10614 (Fauntroy). Extend for one year the D.C. Medical and Dental Manpower Act of 1970.

EDUCATION

H.R. 9195 (Biaggi). Provide for a National Student Financial Assistance Data Bank.

H.R. 11164 (Litton). Establish a Department of Education.

H.R. 11842 (Biaggi). Assistance to school districts in security plans to reduce crime against children, employees and facilities; reporting of crimes committed in schools.

H.R. 11991 (Peyser). Emergency financial assistance to local education agencies to maintain quality level elementary and secondary education services.

H.R. 13126 (Maguire). Reduced-interest loans to students in institutions of higher learning; income-contingent repayment.

H.R. 13146 (Gude). Commissioner of Education to make payments of interest for eligible students within 30 days of receiving proper vouchers.

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR

H.R. 9909 (Biaggi). Stabilize labor-management relations in the construction industry.

H.R. 11260 (DuPont). Establish commission for improving methods of collecting and analyzing national employment and unemployment information.

H.R. 12437 (Perkins). Provide financial assistance to Opportunities Industrialization Centers.

H.R. 12889 (Ottinger). Authorize temporary rental assistance to the temporarily unemployed or underemployed.

H.R. 13162 (Whalen). States may elect to use area triggers for purposes of emergency unemployment compensation benefits.

H.R. 13274 (Fascell). Financial assistance by Secretary of Labor to small businseses for establishing new jobs for unemployed.

H.R. 13295 (Abzug). Comprehensive program of employment services and opportunities for middle-aged and older Americans.

H.R. 13900 (Koch). To amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

H.R. 13959 (Tsongas). To establish an office of Youth Employment in the Department of Labor to administer youth programs.

ENERGY

H.R. 9621 (Gude). Establish in Small Business Administration a low interest loan program to assist homeowners and builders in purchasing and installing solar heating (or combined solar heating and cooling) equipment.

H.R. 9671 (Ottinger). Buildings financed with Federal funds to use measures for conserving energy and solar energy systems. (October 30, final day of hearings in Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Public Building and Grounds.)

H.R. 10824 (Drinan). Federal Energy Administration to preserve fees collected under oil import fee program and eventually distribute to the consumers.

H.R. 11091 (Thornton). Establish Energy Extension Service in ERDA to develop energy conservation opportunities and programs encouraging consumers of energy to participate. (May 5, forwarded by Science and Technology Subcommittee on Energy, Research, Development and Demonstration, amended, to full Committee.)

H.R. 11767 (Allen). Reform residential electric utility rates. (April 9, Final day of hearings in Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power.)

H.R. 11880 (Ottinger). Moratorium on construction permits for new nuclear fission plants until study by Congress of safety and environmental hazards.

H.R. 12032 (St Germain). Public hearings

shall be held prior to Federal Power Commission granting rate increases for interstate sale of electricity. (April 9, final day of hearings in Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power.)

H.R. 12091 (Fraser). No pipeline company may transport oil if it has interest in such oil.

H.R. 12159 (Mottl). Reorganization of Federal government to provide opportunity for small business concerns and individuals to participate in energy industries.

H.R. 12398 (Staggers). To minimize use of energy.

H.R. 12461 (Dingell). To reform utility rate regulation and to strengthen State electric utility regulatory agencies. (April 9, Final day of hearings in Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power.)

H.R. 12513 (Moakley). Prohibit construction which interferes with sunlight necessary for solar heating and cooling equipment.

H.R. 12950 (Dingell). Protection of franchised distributors and retailers of motor fuel; prevention of deterioration of competition in gasoline retailing; to encourage conservation through disclosure of octane rating of automotive gasoline. (May 10, Final day of hearings in Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power.)

H.R. 13001 (Ottinger). Direct, low-interest loan program to assist small business concerns in the development of solar heating and cooling equipment for residential structures.

H.R. 13371 (Moakley). Provide tax credit and deduction for residential solar energy equipment.

H.R. 13449 (Staggers). Provide for authorizations of appropriations to F.E.A. and to extend their duration.

H.R. 13676 (Thornton). To establish in ERDA an energy extension service for State plans for energy conservation. (May 10, hearings held prior to Introduction; ordered to be reported.)

ENVIRONMENT

H.R. 9218 (Fraser). Protect individuals against conduct creating serious potential environmental health hazards.

H.R. 9438 (Drinan). Encourage research, development and implementation of energy and resource recovery from solid waste.

H.R. 9838 (Forsythe). Provide for conservation and management of fisheries.

H.R. 10402 (Hayes of Indiana). Establishment of a coordinated national program relating to climate; annual report of the program to Congress.

H.R. 10586 (Anderson of Calif.). To discourage use of painful devices in trapping of animals and birds. (November 17, first day of hearings in Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation.)

H.R. 10601 (Meeds). Creation of a Young Adult Conservation Corps to complement Youth Conservation Corps.

H.R. 10900 (Edgar). Additions to the Tinicum National Environmental Center. (May 12, First day of Committee consideration and mark-up session, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.)

H.R. 11576 (Eckhardt). Testing and necessary restrictions on certain chemical substances and mixtures to regulate commerce and protect health and the environment.

H.R. 12028 (Ottinger). Establish regime governing liabilities and compensation for damages and cleanup costs caused by oil pollution.

H.R. 12236 (Whitehurst). Comprehensive study of wolf for purpose of conservation.

H.R. 12355 (Brown of Calif.). Sound forest management practices.

H.R. 1204 (Teague). To authorize appropriations for environmental research, development and demonstration.

H.R. 14027 (Mineta). To direct F.A.A. to promulgate noise standards for certain aircraft in order to improve the human environment; provide payments required to meet the standards.

H.J. Res. 840 (Whitehurst). Immediate moratorium on killing of eastern timber wolf.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

H.R. 10236 (Bingham). Repeal embargo on U.S. trade with North and South Vietnam.

H.R. 12255 (Scheuer). Make War Powers Resolution applicable for agents or employees of U.S. engaged in hostilities or advising foreign military forces in foreign countries.

H.R. 12333 (Mrs. Fenwick). Establish commission on Security Cooperation in Europe.

H.R. 13910 (Corman). To amend Internal Revenue Code to deny certain benefits to taxpayers who participate in or cooperate with the boycott of Israel.

H. Res. 677 (O'Neill). Disapproving efforts to expel Israel from U.N.

H. Res. 812 (O'Neill). Condemning U.N. Third Committee resolution equating Zionism with racism.

H. Res. 843 (Solarz). Supporting people of Portugal.

H. Res. 888 (Ryan). Committee on Appropriations and on International Relations to study relationship between U.S. and U.N. and report recommendations within three months.

H. Res. 988 (Bonker). Further aid to Angola be withheld until approved by Congress.

H. Res. 1195 (Gude. To support new U.S. policy toward Africa.

H. Con. Res. 552 (Scheuer). Supporting Brussels Conference on Soviet Jewry.

H. Con. Res. 503 (Fraser). U.S. to increase assistance among world's poorest people up to 1% of U.S. Gross National Product; every person has right to nutritionally adequate diet.

H. Con. Res. 414 (Zablocki). International Treaty banning lethal chemical weapons.

H. Con. Res. 568 (Ottinger). Disapproving sale of certain defense articles to Saudi Arabia. (March 1, Final day of hearings in International Relations Subcommittee on International and Military Affairs.)

H. Con. Res. 617 (Buchanan). To urge Soviet Union to release Georgi Vins and permit religious believers within its borders freedom of worship.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

H.R. 9310 (Blanchard). Require full congressional review of each Federal program every two years.

H.R. 9664 (Hannaford). Government forms shall be discontinued or revised every five years; new or revised forms shall be used only when necessary.

H.R. 9766 (Ottinger). Abolish U.S. Postal Service, repeal Postal Reorganization Act; reenact former provisions of Title 39, U.S. Code.

H.R. 11179 (Litton). The President shall transmit to Congress a copy of each Presidential proclamation and Executive Order.

H.R. 11935 (Blanchard). Elimination of inactive and overlapping Federal programs; authorizations of new budget authority every 4 years; procedure for zero-base review and evaluation of programs every 4 years.

H.R. 11978 (Goldwater). To establish an independent Federal Aviation Agency.

H.R. 12058 (O'Neill). Provide for disposal of surplus real property to status and their political subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities for economic development.

H.R. 12123 (Wirth). Limited public financing of congressional election campaigns.

H.R. 12150 (Litton). Local governments to be reimbursed for cost of security services when President or Vice President visit.

H.R. 12994 (Jenrette). Require U.S. Postal Service to make certain considerations prior to closing of 3rd and 4th Class post offices.

H.R. 13032 (Ottinger). Establish Office of Public Participation in Federal Power Commission to facilitate increased participation in proceedings through reimbursement of partcipation costs.

H.R. 13437 (Kastenmeier). To regulate manner in which U.S. Postal Service may close post offices serving rural areas, small communities and town.

H.R. 13812 (Gude). To require payment of interest by Federal agencies on overdue contract payments.

H.R. 13825 (Ottinger). To provide that any constituent receiving a questionnaire from a Member of Congress may return it under the Frank.

H.R. 13846 (Mottl). Permit payment of interest on demand deposits which consist of public funds of the U.S. or of political subdivisions.

H.R. 13892 (Keys). Require U.S. Postal Service to evaluate and examine specific criteria whenever considering closing a Post Office; to provide for a public hearing.

H. Res. 742 (Downing of Virginia). Creation of Select Committee to investigate circumstances of J.F.K.'s death.

H. Res. 960 (Pressler). Individuals attending or teaching at vocational schools be eligible to serve as congressional interns in the House of Representatives.

H. Res. 1010 (Pattison of N.Y.). Creation of Select Committee on Fiscal Problems of cities.

H. Con. Res. 468 (Gonzalez). Authorizing Federal Reserve System to assist N.Y. City in its financial problems.

HEALTH

H.R. 9255 (Ottinger). Construction and operation of burn facilities. H.R. 12664 in lieu: (May 5, Reported out of Commerce Committee; place on Calendar.)

H.R. 10707 (Lehman). Buildings constructed for use by U.S. Postal Service shall be designed and constructed in a manner making them accessible to the physically handicapped.

H.R. 11109 (Gude). Notice and hearing shall be provided before the effective date of any reduction in health services.

H.R. 11328 (Florio). Establishment of mental health advocacy services by States which receive assistance under Community Mental Health Centers Act.

H.R. 11785 (Rooney). To improve tertiary eye centers and examine eye care to the public; study implementing a system of tertiary eye centers throughout the U.S.

H.R. 11996 (Udall). Allow individuals who were administered a drug as part of an experiment to bring action for damages against U.S.

H.R. 12021 (Carter). Establish National Diabetes Advisory Board and take other actions to insure implementation of long range plan to combat diabetes.

H.R. 12269 (Ottinger). To amend Social Security Act to include hearing aids and dentures among items for which payment may be made under supplementary medical insurance program.

H.R. 13483 (Holtzman). To authorize payment under supplementary medical insurance program for certain diagnostic tests and examination for breast cancer.

H.R. 13610 (Duncan of Tenn.). To include nutritional counseling as a home health service.

H.R. 13634 (Cohen). Provide income tax incentives for modifications of certain facilities and vehicles to remove architectural and transportation barriers to handicapped and elderly.

H.R. 13796 (Symms). Permit sale of safe drugs properly labelled with respect to efficiency.

H.R. 13918 (Matsunaga). Amend Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of services of licensed (registered) nurses under medicare and medicaid.

H. Con. Res. 386 (Abdnor). Encourage removal of architectural barriers to access of handicapped persons in public facilities.

HOLIDAYS

H. Res. 1168 (Abzug). Expressing support for Solidarity Sunday. (April 30, Passed House by voice vote.)

H.J. Res. 826 (Steelman). Authorizing President to proclaim National Respiratory Therapy Week on November 7, 1976.

H.J. Res. 838 (Brademas). Designation of 2nd Calendar Week in March 1976 as National Employ the Older Worker Week.

H.J. Res. 895 (Solarz). Designate April 15 as Holocaust Remembrance Day.

H.J. Res. 878 (Rosenthal). Designate April 8 as National Food Day.

H.J. Res. 909 (Fish). Designate April 25, 1976 Hudson River Day.

H.J. Res. 918 (Rogers). Authorizing and requesting President to issue proclamation designating first week of May Clean Air Week.

H.J. Res. 930 (Winn). To designate 7 days, commencing April 30 of each year National Beta Sigma Phi Week.

HOUSING

H.R. 10372 (Badillo). Pilot homestead programs whereby publicly owned structures will be made available to tenant cooperatives for use in providing low and moderate income housing.

H.R. 10633 (La Falce). Reasonable assurance of repayment of prospective loans be made on a case-by-case basis; clarification of eligibility of small business homebuilding firms for assistance. (March 18, First day of hearings in Small Business Subcommittee on SBA and SBIC.)

H.R. 10775 (Ottinger). Temporary assistance for rental payments to temporarily unemployed or underemployed.

H.R. 12947 (Heinz). Authorize H.U.D. Secretary to make grants to local agencies for converting closed school buildings to efficient, alternate uses.

H.R. 12978 (St Germain). Increase authority for long-term direct loans to non-profit sponsors for construction of housing for the elderly and handicapped.

H.R. 13598 (Stokes). To authorize expenditures by Secretary of H.U.D. for repair of certain dwellings

IMMIGRATION

H.R. 11012 (Fish). Provide for refusal of nonimmigrant visas.

NATIONAL BUDGET

H.R. 10855 (Crane). Preparation and publication of annual consolidated financial statements by U.S.

H.R. 11358 (Drinan). Non rescission of budget authority by the President unless Congress passes a bill incorporating such authority.

H.R. 12743 (Ottinger). Either House may by resolution disapprove any rescission or reservation of funds proposed by President without waiting the 45-day period.

H.R. 13622 (Ottinger). All department budget requests made to OMB be submitted to Congress, along with President's budget; OMB officials to testify before appropriate Committees on President's budget and on departmental requests.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

H.R. 11338 (Simon). Arms control impact reports on transfers of nuclear materials or technology to foreign contries to be prepared by Director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

H.J. Res. 618 (Bingham). Renounce strategy of a first strike with nuclear weapons. (March 16. First day of hearings in International Relations Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs.)

NATIONAL ECONOMY

H.R. 10928 (Baucus). Require budget surplus whenever unemployment drops below 4½%.

H.R. 11503 (Sullivan). Establish Emergency Financial Assistance Corporation.

H.R. 13782 (Miller of Calif.). To minimize impact on consumers of inflation and economic depression by narrowing price spread between costs to producer and consumer through specialized credit sources and technical assistance for self-help, not for profit co-ops.

PUBLIC LANDS

H.R. 9222 (Harris). Preservation of historic properties relating to battles of Manassas in Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va. (February 20, Final day of hearings in Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation.)

H.R. 9937 (Seiberling) Prohibition of incompatible activities in National Park System.

H.R. 11143 (Lloyd of Calif.) Possible inclusion in National Wilderness Preservation System of lands in Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests, Calif.

H.R. 11226 (Ottinger). Dedication of C. and O. Canal National Historical Park to Justice William O. Douglas.

H.R. 11456 (Fithian). Provide for expansion of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

H.R. 11875 (Gude). To establish Potomac National River in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Washington, D.C.

H.R. 12497 (Drinan). To establish the Frederick Law Olmsted home and office in Brookline, Mass. as a national historic site. (April 26, Final day of hearings in Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation.)

H.J. Res. 667 Authorize Secretary of Interior to accept St. Paul's Church, Eastchester. (April 26, Final day of hearings in Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation.)

H.J. Res. 962 (Howe). Authorize the placement of the American Legion's Freedom Bell in the District of Columbia.

H. Con. Res. 486 (Fish). Recognize the Washington Rochambeau National Historic Route.

PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

H.R. 9575 (Rinaldo). Increase from 80% to 90% amount of Federal grant made for mass transportation projects.

H.R. 12087 (Fisher). Prohibit civil supersonic aircraft from using Dulles or Washington National Airports.

H.R. 12170 (Stanton) Prohibit civil supersonic aircraft not meeting noise standards.

H.R. 12283 (DuPont). Terminate authorization of Tocks Island Reservoir Project.

H.R. 12793 (Fenwick). Increase efficiency and competition in motor carrier industry by allowing easier entry and greater price flexibility, and by removing excessive regulation.

H.R. 13098 (Fenwick). Terminate authorization for Tocks Reservoir Project as part of Delaware River Basin project.

H.R. 13123 (Jones of Ala.). Authorize a local public works capital development and investment program.

H. Res. 1057 (Scheuer). Investigation of decision permitting Concorde to land at J.F.K. and Dulles.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

H.R. 10230 (Teague). Establish a science and technology policy for the U.S.; provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President; improve Federal effort in scientific research and information handling. (May 11, Became law: P.L. 94–282.)

H.R. 12453 (Teague). Authorize appropriations to NASA. (June 4, Became law: P.L. 94–307.)

H.R. 12567 (Teague). Authorize appropriations for Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1901 for Fiscal Years 1977 and 1978. (March 24, Passed House by voice vote; referred to Senate Committee on Commerce.)

H.R. 13655 (Brown of Calif.). To establish a 5 year R&D program leading to advanced automobile propulsion systems. (June 3, Passed House amended; referred to Senate Committee on Commerce.)

SOCIAL WELFARE

H.R. 9280 (Rosenthal). Elimination of means tests for provision of services to groups of low-income individuals aged 60 or over; limitation of frequency of recertifications of eligibility for such services.

H.R. 9581 (Seiberling). Expedite replacement of undelivered benefit checks; require decisions on claims be made within specific periods; prompt payment of benefits on approved claims.

H.R. 9587 (Vander Veen). Expedite Federal payments to States under Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid, and social services programs.

H.R. 9652 (Abzug). Increase Federal matching rate to States under programs of aid to needy families with children and medical assistance.

H.R. 9732 (Jones of Okla.). Impose staffing standards for day care centers with ratios of one adult to each child under 6 weeks old and one adult for each 8 children between 6 weeks and 3 years old.

H.R. 9821 (Vander Veen). Eliminate prohibition against aid to families with dependent children where an unemployed father receives unemployment compensation.

H.R. 10157 (Young of Fla.). Freeze the inpatient hospital deductible under the Medicare program at its 1975 level.

H.R. 10737 (Nolan). Developmentally disabled children shall continue as adults to receive services under foster grandparent program.

H.R. 10787 (Solarz). Federally assisted recipients of aid to higher education to provide senior citizens with access on a space available basis to already scheduled courses and programs.

H.R. 10803 (Koch). Supportive day treatment and in-home services for children under child-welfare services program.

H.R. 11862 (Bedell). Increase to $28,500 over a 3 year period the ceiling on the earnings counted for social security and tax purposes.

H.R. 11970. (Biaggi). Promote services to assure opportunity for adoption of all eligible children.

H.R. 12014 (Corman). Give States greater authority and flexibility in determining eligibility for federally supported social services. (March 8, final day of hearings in Ways and Means Subcommittee on Public Assistance.)

H.R. 12086 (Fish). Provision of additional 26 weeks of benefits under emergency unemployment compensation program.

H.R. 12105 (Richmond). Prohibiting new rules and regulations in Food Stamp Act from taking effect until Congress enacts such legislation.

H.R. 12730 (Corman). To amend Social Security Act to authorize payment under the Medicaid program to chiropractors.

H.R. 12837 (Abzug). Coverage for homemakers under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

H.R. 13062 (Allen) Prohibit reduction in monthly old-age benefits ue to outside earnings.

H.R. 13620 (Moakley) To provide entitlement of disabled widows and widowers to unreduced insurance benefits without regard to age.

H.R. 13648 (Ottinger) Any fully insured individual may qualify for disability benefits if he has 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when quarters were earned.

H. Res. 787 (Fauntroy) Inclusion of optometric services in medical assistance programs.

TAXES

H.R. 9256 (Ottinger). To equalize the deductibility between business and non-profit institutions.

H.R. 9541 (Wolff). Allow income tax deduction for expense of traveling to and from work by means of mass transportation.

H.R. 9639 (Richmond). Exempt non-profit volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel.

H.R. 10609 (Vanik). Deny deductions for advertising or promotion expenses by electric and gas public utilities.

H.R. 10656 (Long of Md.). Payment of interest at 5% on excess amounts withheld from wages.

H.R. 10682 (Novak). Emergency tax relief to political subdivisions who are creditors of railroads.

H.R. 10960 (Vanik). Safeguard taxpayer rights; restrict authority for inspection of Federal tax returns and disclosure thereof; authority of Comptroller General to oversee administration of internal revenue laws.

H.R. 11068 (Harris). Allow deduction to renters for portion of real property taxes paid or accrued by landlord.

H.R. 11236 (Carr). Deny business deduction for amounts paid or incurred for lobbying.

H.R. 11853 (Scheuer). Provide tax credit for housing senior citizens.

H.R. 12042 (Baldus of Wisconsin). Revises and improve Internal Revenue Code in estate and gift taxes.

H.R. 12152 (McKinney). Allow exclusion from gross income the gain from sale of residence.

H.R. 12386 (Kemp). Include independent owner-operator truckers as an exempted class.

H.R. 13127 (Maguire). Non-refundable tax credit to individuals over 65 for property taxes or for certain portion of rent.

H.R. 13234 (Koch). To disallow the business expense tax deduction for the difference between first class and coach class air and rail fares.

H.R. 13580 (Studds) To clarify the tax status of certain independent fishermen.

VETERANS

H.R. 9567 (Mollahan). No veteran may be denied treatment at any medical facility solely because care is available at Veterans' Administration medical facilities.

H.R. 10860 (Dodd). Recognition of representatives of the Polish Legion of American Veterans as claims agents for V. A. claims.

H.R. (Dodd.) Identical to H.R. 10860.

H.R. 11823 (Fraser). Remove time limit for completion of veterans' programs of education. (May 21, Final day of hearings in Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Education and Training.)

H.R. 11924 (D'Amours). Extend delimiting period for completing programs of education for veterans. (May 21, Final day of hearings in Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Education and Training.)

H.R. 13022 (Drinan). Survivors of a totally and permanently disabled veteran automatically entitled to dependency and indemnity compensation.

H.R. 13108 (Spellman). Extend specially adapted housing benefits to certain disabled veterans.

H.R. 13365 (Brinkley). To incorporate Gold Star Wives of America.

H.R. 13600 (Stokes). To authorize expenditures by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for repair of certain dwellings.

H. Res. 891 (Wolff). Establish Vietnam Veteran Congressional Intern Program in House of Representatives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of June 15, 1976, I was absent from the House floor during the consideration of H.R. 14239, the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriations bill. Had I been present I would have voted as follows;

Rollcall No. 410, "nay."
Rollcall No. 411, "nay."
Rollcall No. 412, "nay."

DR. PAYNE RETIRES

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, it has often been claimed that the greatness of America can be attributed to our philosophy of education and our public school system. And the success of our public school system is due to the dedication of our teachers and administrators.

I was recently privileged to attend the retirement ceremony of a man who has devoted his life to the training of others. A very close and admired friend, Dr. J. Win Payne retired yesterday as superintendent of the Napa Valley Unified School District in Napa, Calif. He had gained nationwide recognition and respect for his dedication to excellence in education. I think my colleagues will be interested in his observations at his retirement dinner; in the very appropriate invocation given by Rev. Erwin E. Bollinger, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Napa; and the account of the retirement ceremony which appeared in the Napa Register and reflects the high esteem in which Dr. Payne is held by the community:

DR. PAYNE'S RETIREMENT DINNER, NAPA ELKS LODGE

Invocation by Rev. Bollinger: O God, we thank you tonight for "the man", and for his lovely jewel, one Ruby. . . .

Thank you for allowing us to tell them what we think of them, like educatees talking to an educator. . . .

Thanks too for dedicated teachers, noncaloric food, and a lovely valley in which to live. . . .

In the Master's Name, Amen.

REMARKS BY DR. J. WIN PAYNE

Toastmaster Tom, Phil, Bolly, members of my family, Congressman Clausen, Senator Dunlap, members of the Board of Education, members of the School staff, retired school staff members, and friends one and all. How pleased and grateful Ruby and I are that you are here on this occasion. If I seem a bit emotional, please forgive me, because I really am. Now that all of you have heard more than you really need or want to hear about J. Win Payne's past and present, I won't dwell on that.

There are four people in this group tonight, besides family members, who knew the Paynes prior to our coming to Napa. One of these is Dr. Edgar Morphet, retired professor U. C. at Berkeley. I met Dr. Morphet during an educational conference in Dallas, Texas in 1959. Out of that meeting came my opportunity to do my Doctorate work at Berkeley back in 1960–63 which contributed to and resulted in my being here tonight. Two others are Louis and Helen Corporan. Louis was Education Director at the First Christian Church in Ponca City, Okla. where Ruby and I were active church members and I claim some responsibility for him now being Pastor of the First Christian Church in Concord. The other is Ken Oberholster now living in Danville. Ken is also a past president of AASA and former Superintendent of Schools in Denver, Colorado.

Some of the speakers have cast the role of a Superintendent of Schools in various lights. Someone asked recently "How does it feel to be a Superintendent in California these days?" The response was "Just like being a lone fire hydrant in a dog pound." Another Superintendent I heard recently died and went to Hell. It took him seven days to discover that he had changed locations. With negotiations becoming a necessity by law come July 1, a Superintendent's powers will be even more limited. He will say:

"I am not allowed to run the train
or see how fast it will go;
I am not allowed to run off steam
or make the whistle blow.
I cannot exercise full control
or even ring the bell,
But let the darned thing jump the track
and see who catches hell!"

George Clark, Ken Oberholster, and Harry McPherson know as well as I do that one of the characteristics a Superintendent must possess if he is to survive, is the ability to keep his cool. Somehow you just can't help getting *mad* on occasions.

One of my favorite stories has to do with a salesman on his way to make the most important business call of his career. He was on an overnight train trip. The train's destination was Chicago but the salesman's appointment was in Gary, Indiana. He decided to retire early so he could get up and get off the train as scheduled. He called the Porter and said, "Sam, I am a sound sleeper and when anyone tries to awaken me, I put up a struggle. I curse, I fight, but in spite of that, I have the most important engagement of my life and I have to get off of this train in Gary. I am counting on you and here is a $20 bill for your inconvenience. With that the salesman went to bed. The next morning he awoke, looked out the window and realized that the train was pulling into the station in Chicago and he knew he had missed his important engagement in Gary. He jumped up, pulled on his clothes and not finding the Porter he zeroed in on the Conductor. He told what happened, demanded the Porter be fired, and said he was going to the President of the company. The Conductor found Sam and told him of the incident. He ended his lecture by saying, "Sam you will probably be fired. I never saw a man so mad in my life as that salesman was." Sam replied Boss, if you think that man was mad, you should have seen the man I put off the train in Gary!!"

Many difficult and controversial issues challenge public education today—school curriculum, discipline, attendance, frills, affirmative action, Title IX, negotiations, inflation, taxes, school finance—these and other major issues confront school board members, Superintendents, their staff, and the American people. Public education is being challenged on every hand. The challenge to education—is the challenge of our way of life. It appears to be an economic and cultural challenge. Actually, it is a very important issue challenging our basic beliefs. The great truth is that the broader the base of wealth, the more wealth there is; the greater the opportunity for each, the more achievement is possible for all. To infringe upon the rights of any one person is to compromise the rights of all.

America's spirit stands poised on the launching pad at Cape Kennedy straining to thrust itself further into outer space. It rides a jet stream around the world and cruises under the ice cap above the Bering Sea. It surges in the great business and industrial plants, both large and small scattered across the land. America's spirit lies in the holds of its merchant marine, carrying

gifts of wheat to India, arms and supplies to Israel, and commercial goods to distant ports. It resides between the covers of more than 10,000 new books annually. It stands on the street corner with nothing to do.

America's spirit also waits in the classrooms of this country among the children who are young and eager and full of wonder. Their names are Silanowitz and Sherwood, Cohen and Campbell, Olivetti and Olson, McNamara and Ming. They come from every kind of home; from high rise apartments complete with canopy and doorman, from farms, from basement flats and bungalows, from suburban ranch style homes, from coldwater tenements, and from public housing. They travel to school on foot, in buses, in private cars, and on bicycles. Their interests range from nuclear physics to music, including every possibility in between. Their goals are equally varied. Their abilities also. They are persons, individuals. They feel as well as think.

They doubt as well as believe. They wonder as well as hope. No perspective on education can be complete until we look at their faces, hear their voices, and watch them develop grade by grade in school. When one of them moves on, another takes his place in an endless procession. They are today's great challenge. They represent the dignity, rights, and worth of individuals. Their tomorrow is our transcending moral choice today.

It has been my privilege to be in the midst of this exciting enterprise for 43 years. The last eleven of those have been most rewarding here in Napa. Our accomplishments have been gratifying.

We are indebted to a large number of community leaders who assisted in campaigns to carry our school program needs to the public. Most of these, I am pleased to say, are here tonight.

I want to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to the many lay and professional people who have assisted me along the way—my wife and the other members of my family, my secretaries, the directors, building administrators, teachers, classified employees, members of the Board, members of the PTA and other parent organizations, citizen committee members, students, my hunting friends, my golfing friends, our neighbors, our church friends, citizens of Napa, the radio, the press—all of you have been great. You and many other friends and co-workers through the years have made it all worthwhile.

Our plans are to stay in Napa. With a daughter and her husband in Stockton, a daughter and her husband in Sacramento, and a son, his wife and our grandson in Petaluma, how could the location be better, plus the fact—our friends of eleven years are here and nearby.

After a long 4th of July weekend, I will have a new Boss and a new title. School Enterprises—David Payne owner, and my title—consultant. Ruby and I plan to find time for some travel, farm our ½ acre, and visit with our friends and neighbors. I also hope to improve my golf score, just as my main golf opponent Vin Brenner is moving to Nevada, sharpen my shooting eye (watch it you Stornetta gang), and my fishing technique. However, neither Ruby nor I intend to drop our many community interests.

In closing, I want to say a special Thank You to the planning committee members and program participants who worked so many hours organizing and implementing this retirement dinner party. And thanks again all of you for honoring us by being here.

[From the Napa (Calif.) Register, June 7, 1976]

RETIREMENT PARTY FOR DR. PAYNE HELD; ENDS LONG SCHOOL CAREER

Dr. J. Win Payne, who retires June 30 after 11 years as superintendent of the Napa Valley Unified School District, was feted Saturday with a retirement party at the Napa Elks Lodge.

Some 230 school administrators and educators, past and present board of education members and friends gathered to honor the retiring superintendent and his wife, Ruby Bell.

Among them Superior Court Judge Thomas Kongsgaard, who served as master of ceremonies, State Senator John F. Dunlap and Congressman Don Clausen.

Payne, who announced his retirement in November, became superintendent July 1, 1965, when the Napa Valley Unified School District was officially formed.

He came to Napa from Ponca City, Okla., where he had been superintendent of schools since 1946. He was president of the 30,000-member American Association of School Administrators when the newly-formed NVUSD hired him as its first superintendent.

Dunlap presented a joint Senate-Assembly resolution noting Payne's educational contributions to the community. "When I first ran for the State Assembly back in 1966, it was Dr. Payne that I talked to concerning the problems of school financing," Dunlap said.

Clausen presented Payne a Congressional certificate and flag that had flown over the nation's capitol. It also will be flown over district administrative offices and Napa and Vintage high schools before being given to the retiring superintendent.

Napa County Counsel Stephen Hackett presented a scrapbook to Dr. Payne and Board of Education President Philip A. Green presented a plaque of appreciation.

Presentations to the retiring superintendent also were made by board members Becky Bledsoe and John J. Mikolajcik and to Mrs. Payne by board member Dorothy F. Barboza.

The program also included music by the Peace and Joy Bellringers, directed by Henry Aschbrenner, principal of St. John's Lutheran School. Music also was provided by lyric soprano Thelma Brown, accompanied by Muriel Matheson.

Payne was born in Moore, Okla., and began his career in education in 1932, when he became high school principal, coach and mathematics and science instructor in Paoli, Okla.

When he retires June 30, Payne will have completed 43 years as an active member of the education profession, including 30 years as a school superintendent.

He will have signed diplomas for and congratulated more than 20,000 graduating high school seniors.

The Paynes are parents of three children—a son, David, who owns a school furniture supply firm in Petaluma; a daughter, Mrs. Vicki Pierscinski, who teaches kindergarten in Oak Grove and a second daughter, Mrs. Becky Senderov, who teaches kindergarten at a private school in Stockton.

They also have one granchild.

The Paynes will remain in Napa following the June 30 retirement date. Payne said he plans to assist in his son's school supply firm, work on his golf game and travel.

MISSED VOTES

HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday I was absent on business in Delaware and missed several recorded votes in the House. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner:

Rollcall No. 473—"aye."
Rollcall No. 474—"aye."
Rollcall No. 475—"aye."
Rollcall No. 476—"no."
Rollcall No. 477—"aye."
Rollcall No. 478—"no."
Rollcall No. 479—"no."
Rollcall No. 480—"no."
Rollcall No. 481—"aye."
Rollcall No. 482—"aye."

OBJECTIONABLE PROVISION OF H.R. 14234

HON. RICHARD F. VANDER VEEN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. VANDER VEEN. Mr. Speaker, last Monday I voted against H.R. 14234, the bill appropriating nearly $5 billion for the Transportation Department and related agencies. In general, this was a sound bill, and one that I would normally support. However, I voted against the bill because it contained one objectionable provision which I felt was important enough to justify casting a "no" vote on the bill. I am afraid that this provision may set an unfortunate precedent for future spending bills, although I hope it does not.

I object to the bill because it removes the obligation limitation of $7.2 billion for the Federal highway program. I think all of us recognize the benefits the highway program has had for our Nation and its economy. There is no question that the trust fund has resulted in an excellent highway system.

However, it seems to me that the $7.2 billion ceiling that was originally recommended was an entirely reasonable one. It would allow disbursements from the trust fund to proceed in an orderly manner, and insure a proper coodination of Federal and State efforts in highway transportation and safety.

Most importantly, removing the obligation ceiling would result in a level of expenditures considerably above the ceiling recommended in the budget resolution. The ceiling was adopted by the Budget Committee after extensive testimony and deliberation. Without this limit, outlays for highways could amount to several billion dollars above the budget resolution level. True, the size of the deficit would not be increased. But overall Federal outlays would be forced above the level we originally accepted in the first budget resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the Budget Act and the procedures it establishes. It represents a revolution in spending and budget practices because it allows us to adopt a proper fiscal policy and careful budget priorities. Used properly, it will enable Congress to act on the budget in a rational manner. That is why I said some time ago that I would vote against bills that result in spending levels above the budget resolution. That is why I voted against the bill. This year is going to provide a severe test for the new budget procedures. I think we should make extra efforts to assure the integrity of the process, and to prevent it from becoming just window dressing with no real regulating effects. We must protect our control over the budget. This vote reaffirms my own resolve to support the

budget process, and I intend to vote against future bills that do not comply with the budget ceilings.

OIL COMPANIES NOW EXPLOIT DEALERS POLITICALLY

HON. GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mrs. SPELLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a very illuminating editorial written by Mr. Vic Rasheed, executive director of the Greater Washington/Maryland Service Station Association. In this piece, Mr. Rasheed highlights the dilemma of the small service station operator, who must often walk a political tightrope in order to avoid being exploited by the large oil companies. This article appeared in a recent issue of "The Nozzle," the official publication of the Greater Washington/Maryand Service Station Association.

The article follows:

OIL COMPANIES NOW EXPLOIT DEALERS POLITICALLY

(By Vic Rasheed)

There was a time when a service station dealer only had to take care of his customers' automobiles with good service and product to achieve a good living and a reasonable security.

Today that same dealer has become a political pawn in the oil industry poker-game where the stakes are higher than anywhere in the whole wide world.

The dealer today who does not become politically conscious may be unwittingly exploited and used by the same oil-company political strategists who may also be plotting his eventual demise and elimination from this industry.

Recently Amoco, an oil-company which makes a big play of its good relations with its dealers, took some 60 of its dealers to the House subcommittee hearing on the federal Dealer-Day-In-Court bill, (HR 13000) to oppose it.

Amoco's Ken Curtis told chairman John Dingell, that Amoco's dealers did not need or want the bill which would among other things, place a two year moratorium on direct-operations by oil companies. Curtis didn't mention the thousands of Amoco dealers who stayed home. The dealers whose transportation and accommodation in Washington was paid for by the company, each filed a similar statement in opposition to the bill.

Chairman John Dingell however may not have accepted the ploy at face-value. He told Curtis, "We are going to pass this dealer-day-in-court legislation in one way or another."

Amoco has also scored points with its dealers by turning over to them its new gas & go conversions. However if the Maryland divorcement law is finally overturned in September and the last barrier to company-operation removed, there may be a complete about-face in Amoco's policy.

Exxon which played the leading role in challenging Maryland's divorcement law to bar company retail operations, has also embarked on an all-out, vigorous campaign to lobby its dealers into supporting its cause, against efforts to impose divestiture legislation on the big oil companies.

Exxon whose marketing vice-president Duval Dickey, never saw fit to answer our letter on this delicate matter, unashamedly blanketed its dealers with anti-divestiture propaganda at its recent annual dealer-seminars at the Greenbriar resort in West Virginia.

Professional actors and actresses were brought in to push this theme (to music yet). In a way the companies are educating their dealers. Dealers, contrary to some oil company beliefs, are not so stupid that they cannot see through all of this. Our local Service Station Dealers Political Action Committee, formed only this year to push our own candidates for office, will become deeply involved in the political guidance of our dealers. The strength of the dealers lays in political education and political unity. With today's withering support for the oil companies, a determined political initiative by dealers in this direction could put them on top of the heap. It may be the only way left to go.

CHANGING PATTERNS OF WORK IN AMERICA

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, for several years I have urged the adoption of flexible scheduling for employees of the Federal Government, my colleague from California, Representative YVONNE BURKE has also had a longstanding interest in alternative work patterns, yet at times it seemed that the importance of such programs was not generally acknowledged. The hearings before Senator GAYLORD NELSON'S Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee demonstrated that many organizations are familiar with various methods of, "work humanization." The following article from the April 14, 1976 edition of the Los Angeles Times relates the experiences of several of the witnesses who appeared at these hearings:

IN SEARCH OF A REWARDING WORKING DAY

(By Marlene Cimons)

WASHINGTON.—Sidney Harmon chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Harmon International Industries, calls it "work humanization."

It is, quite simply, a program to improve the quality of working life, a series of measures initiated by Harmon and his colleagues in their Los Angeles and Bolivar, Tenn., plants to give employes a sense of dignity and self-worth within their jobs and let them know that people at the higher levels of the corporate structure are willing to listen to them. It is an approach he intends to expand eventually throughout the Harmon operation.

Some might consider it an unrealistic, impractical goal for a company with 4,000 employes in 13 manufacturing plants in the United States, England, Scotland and Germany. But Harmon, pleased with the success of the first two experiments, does not think so.

"I have found that a work improvement program has a dramatic effect on people," Harmon said. "They change as individuals and their transactions with others develop a totally new quality—one of confidence, trust and willingness to explore. The process seems to dilute and, at best, to dispel fundamental anxieties, prejudices and cynicism."

TESTIFIED AT HEARINGS

Harmon was one of about a dozen witnesses who testified last week on the subject of "Changing Patterns of Work in America" during hearings held by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), chairman of the subcommittee on employment, poverty and migratory labor of the Senate committee on labor and public welfare. Scott Ginsburg, a staff member of the subcommittee, said they were the first of a planned series of hearings exploring changes that have taken place in both the public and private sector, programs such as those described by Harmon, as well as other experiments using flexible hours, job sharing and part-time job schedules.

"We want to review all the programs designed to improve the quality of work life," Ginsburg said. "We do not have any legislation in mind right now, but we are looking at these programs with the idea of developing legislation that would encourage this kind of thing from both the federal government and private industry."

TAILORED TO EMPLOYE NEEDS

The largest division of Harmon Industries is the James B. Lansing Sound Co. in Los Angeles, which manufactures high fidelity equipment, approximately 75% of the corporation's total business. "We began our program there about three years ago," Harmon said.

Each "work humanization" program is tailored to the specific needs and characteristics of the employes and the surrounding community, he said. "For example, Los Angeles is an area with a substantial population of Mexican-Americans, people for whom the English language is sometimes a difficulty," he said. "In our Los Angeles plants, every booklet and every document is printed twice—in both English and Spanish."

The JBL company's six plants, employing about 1,200 persons, are spread throughout the Glendale area. "One of the immediate problems with this kind of growth and separation is an understandable feeling of alienation," he said. "The operation is so fractionalized that employes would normally have no opportunity to connect themselves to the end product of their work. They make one part and then watch it get shipped away on a truck."

Harmon Industries is attempting to solve the problem several ways. One—which has also worked successfully in the Bolivar, Tenn., project—has been a system of work rotation, so that employes do not work on the same part day after day.

"Also we run regular visitations between plants so that people can see what happens to the product they worked on," Harmon said. "We also hold outdoor luncheons for employes where characters like me appear to tell them what's going on in the rest of the company." Long before there was an established program, Harmon said, the company was involved in "work humanization." For example, he said, "we would open up the plant on Sunday and invite the families to come in and let them see what the old man, or sister, or brother was doing. This sharing, this understanding, we found, was of great consequence at home. To see the worker's sense of pride, of craftsmanship, had a powerful impact on the family. We did that as early as four or five years ago and we weren't calling it work humanization then—or anything else."

TENNESSEE PROGRAM

The more advanced "work humanization" program of Harmon Industries was established several years before the Los Angeles experiment in the company's automotive division in Bolivar, Tenn., where automobile mirrors are made. "We chose to make our major effort in Bolivar because working conditions were by far the worst in any of our facilities, because Bolivar was a small, rural southern town in which many of the people employed by us had never worked in industry before and because the plant was organized by a major national union in a 'right-to-work' state," he said.

Union and management formed an ad hoc committee to plan the program and deal with

the workers' major complaints. Among the innovations was a work rotation plan, a company newspaper printed and distributed by employees and an in-company school so that workers could use "idle time"—when their work was finished ahead of schedule—to study such subjects as sewing, typing, music, Bible studies, painting and accounting. There is even a class on how the business actually functions.

Several months after the program began, Harmon attended a meeting of members of the night shift of the plant's polish and buff department.

"One man told me that he now regards himself as a craftsman and that he will not permit a product to pass him that is not right," Harmon said. "A white man said of a black man, 'I worked next to this fellow for six months and didn't even know his name. Today we are partners.' "

MINING FIRM EXPERIMENTS

Harmon is not the only industry figure to establish such a project. Warren Hinks, president of Rushton Mining of Johnstown, Pa., is another person well known, along with Harmon, for encouraging changes in the work place.

"In 1973, we were approached with the proposition that we might undertake a quality-of-work experiment," Hinks told the subcommittee. "The experiment involved granting miners autonomy over their working lives. The crew assumes complete responsibility for productivity and supervision. There is a foreman, but he has been relieved of his responsibility to impose his will to get work done. He is, instead, a trainer and adviser. We've given him a larger planning role in taking over the duties formerly held by his superiors. The total spirit of our plan is friendly persuasion."

All workers in the mine attend classes in mining systems and safety. "They've all learned the requirements imposed by federal and state laws," Hinks said. "They are trained in knowing what to do to make the mine a safe and productive place.

"The older attitudes used to be that workers were recalcitrant, unintelligent and really not willing participants in work other than to earn money," Hinks said. "Well, if we take those attitudes and reflect them, that's what we're going to get. The worker will reflect what the management feels about him. If we show we have confidence and trust in him and believe he can make a competent contribution to the work system, that's what we will get."

Both Harmon and Hinks said that although their companies have experienced increased growth and profits since the changes were implemented, the programs were not created with this in mind.

"One must begin with the conviction that there are deeper satisfactions, greater rewards than simply making a buck out of the running of a business if a work-improvement program is to succeed," Harmon said.

A second phase of the hearings examined the use of flexible work hours, such as variable starting and quitting times, as well as "job-sharing," an attempt to create more part-time job opportunities. These are ideas already popular in Europe and beginning to catch on within the federal government and in private industry.

(Legislation, incidentally, sponsored by Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) and Rep. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D-Los Angeles), to create thousands of part-time job opportunities in the federal civil service, has been approved by the Senate and is awaiting action by the House.)

Representatives from the Nestle Co. of White Plains, N.Y., Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee and the Control Data Corp. of Minneapolis all spoke of the experiences with what has become known as "flexitime."

"We've had flexible hours as a way of life for two and one-half years and they are great," said Milford E. Jacobson, vice president of personnel for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. "Almost none of the administrative or operational problems we anticipated have developed."

There were a few, he said, but they were considered minor.

"For example, we had inadequate phone coverage after 3:30 p.m. (because many people began work earlier and left earlier), some apprehension over lack of supervision during certain work hours, some interdepartmental services slowed down and scheduling meetings was difficult," he said. "I think it requires a little rearrangement of attitudes. For example, someone will answer the phone after 3:30 p.m. in the work area, but it may not be the familiar voice we are used to hearing. Or perhaps we can schedule meetings earlier in the day. We need to be willing to alter some of the inflexible habits that we've gotten comfortable with."

BIG ADVANTAGES

On the other hand, he said, the advantages have been tremendous.

"Jackie no longer sits at her desk reading a paperback from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. because her husband drops her off on his way to work (Jackie now starts her day at 7 a.m. and leaves one hour earlier," he said.

"It's helped make recruitment of new employes easier and our employes get a lift by talking about it to their friends," he said. "It's leveled out that 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. congestion around our building and spreads out the traffic flow on city expressways and downtown streets. Incoming mail is opened earlier, read, distributed and acted upon earlier in the day. It provides an extra hour of telephone service to both east and west coasts. It's a boost to our affirmative action efforts—a boon to the working mother."

He smiled. "And it's given a good boost to involvement in our company physical fitness program," he said. "People can work out their schedules easier and now have few valid excuses for avoiding exercise."

Wisconsin State Representative Midge Miller, who also testified, put it another way.

"Let us suppose that our group were to suggest a method for decreasing early deaths from heart attacks and other tension-related illnesses in middle-aged men," she said. "Suppose this plan would also make education more relevant and help young people continue their education without an accumulation of debt. Suppose it would give young children more time with both parents, help women find more satisfaction in their lives and enable them to support themselves when necessary. Suppose this plan would help elderly and disabled persons enjoy life more, make further contributions to society and provide themselves a better standard of living without damaging their health. There is no doubt that liberals and conservatives alike would respond."

She paused. "Well, we can develop such a plan if we can find the means for breaking certain rigid work patterns developed during the industrial revolution," she said. "We have learned how to produce. It is now time for a fresh look at the needs of employes, employers and society to find ways of humanizing our work options."

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, 200 years ago, on July 5, 1776, the Continental Congress recommended to the colonies of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina that they raise troops to help defend the colony of Georgia. Congress also directed that four ships be built at the expense of the United States, but for the defense of Georgia and under its direction. Moreover, if Georgia erected two forts, one at Savannah and the other at Sunbury, Congress directed that two companies of artillery, consisting of 50 men each, be raised to garrison those forts.

The above actions were taken following the report of a congressional committee which had been appointed to consider the military situation in Georgia.

BICENTENNIAL POINT OF VIEW

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the great Fourth of July weekend celebrating the Bicentennial of our country, I am most impressed by the grassroots spirit manifested in the Bicentennial. A good example of this spirit is the commentary and poem written by my constituent, Dorothy Thilk of Bellwood, Ill., published on June 23 by the Star-Sentinel Newspaper serving south suburban Cook County, Ill. I am proud to place it in the RECORD:

BICENTENNIAL POINT OF VIEW

I love my country. I love birthdays. I love anniversaries. I love celebrations. So when my country planned to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of its independence, I had to somehow do my part. So I sat myself down . . .

I thought of the pioneers, their hardships, their ruggedness, their determination, their faith in the future of this great country. I thought of the contrasts we enjoy—the mountains, the lowlands; the verdant fields, the barren land; the skycraper cities, the rural towns; the affluent, the indigent; the geniuses, the retarded; the opportunities, the frustrations. I thought of the wealth we have in our natural resources, our temperate climate, the unique natural beauties of the land, our freedoms, our faith. Many songs refer to God's goodness and mercies. One of the best known to us today is "God Bless America". Our coins bear the inscription, "In God We Trust." In our pledge of allegiance we state, "one nation, under God . . ." We thank God for this legacy.

It is true, today headlines scream of corruption, violence and hatred, but underneath it all is the real heartbeat of America—the people of character and integrity who trust in God and are concerned for others, who desire an education and are willing to work and do whatever they can to make this an even greater country in which to live. Neath it all is the real heartbeat of America—

I'm so proud of my American heritage that I'd like to share my bicentennial thoughts with you—

TRIBUTE

T o the red and white stripes, the field of blue,
O ur pledge of allegiance we give to you.

T hroughout the last two hundred years
H istory records our stately peers
E arnestly laboring to resolve our fears.

U nited, indivisible we stand,
S anctioning justice for every man
A nd faithful trusting God's command.

B eautiful the prairies, the rolling hills,
I mpressive the lakes, the forest, the rills,
C ourageous our forefathers who fought for peace
E ver pressing on—they could not cease!
N othing seemed too hard a task;
T heir right to freedom was all they asked.
E ncouraged, they set the plans in motion
N ow practiced in states from ocean to ocean.
N earest and dearest to every one
I s their freedom to worship, to speak, to plan.
A merica is truly the home of free—
L ord, continue to guide our destiny!

—DOROTHY THILK BELLWOOD.

THE MEANING OF THE BICENTENNIAL

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the Education and Research Institute of the American Conservative Union have just released a study on the Peoples Bicentennial Commission. I would like to share with my colleagues their press release describing this valuable publication. The release follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 2, 1976.—The ACU Education and Research Institute today released a major study of the Peoples Bicentennial Commission, a leftist group that has been trying to use the American Bicentennial as a pretext for Marxist criticism and revamping of the American economic system.

The study, authored by researcher and internal security specialist Max Friedman, reveals the dominant Marxist influences on the original ideas for the creation of a "Peoples Bicentennial Commission", including those of the Johnny Appleseed Movement, the New American Movement (NAM), and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, with special notice being given to the influence of John A. Rossen, a former Communist Party USA organizer, and Jeremy Rifkin, a New Left activist.

The study also reveals the "sanitization" process by which Rifkin took hard-core Marxist-oriented theories and programs and made them more palatable to the public. In one instance, the following quote from Rifkin's major piece, "Bicentennial," published in the NAM newspaper in November-December 1971, was omitted from a more general audience article, "The Red, White, and Blue LEFT" in the socialist-oriented *The Progressive* of November 1971:

"A genuine understanding of revolutionary ideals, is what links Thomas Paine, Sam Adams, and Benjamin Rush, and the American people, with Lenin, Mao, Che, and the struggles of all oppressed people in the world. Not until the masses of Americans begin to re-identify with these principles and develop their own revolutionary struggle will they be able to form a real bond of fraternalism and solidarity with the struggles of all oppressed peoples."

This pattern of "sanitization" characterizes much of the PBC's public relations efforts in an attempt to gain an aura of "legitimacy" from the general American public and news media, the study asserts.

The ACU–ERI study also reveals for the first time, some of the financing that has helped the PBC remain financially viable while other leftist groups have gone under, as well as many of its tactics and strategies.

The study also documents the PBC's approval of the Communist conquest of Indochina and its attendant enslavement of some 20 million people, while professing commitment of the American Revolution of freedom in 1776.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ON FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the honor of addressing the Queens Chamber of Commerce on a matter of great interest and concern to us all—the status of our national economy.

This is an area which has commanded a great deal of attention for the last several years, but it is a comfort to know that neither a faulty national economy nor fiscal responsibility are purely contemporary issues. These are matters which have continuously confronted our Nation and its leaders, and I believe that we must seriously begin to address these concerns by demonstrating Federal fiscal responsibility to the people of this country. If the Federal Government can commence curbing nonessential spending, perhaps we can set the trend for greater control of our fiscal resources.

It is quite fitting in this Bicentennial Year, that we look to the founders of our Nation for guidance, for they, too, had words of advice on fiscal responsibility. A quotation by Thomas Jefferson was recently cited to me by Richard L. Geist, of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, and I would like to take this time to share it with my colleagues:

I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between *economy and liberty*, or *profusion and servitude*. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-hour, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses; and the sixteenth, being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account; but be glad to obtain subsistence, by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow-sufferers. Our landholders, too, like theirs, retaining indeed the title and stewardship of estates called theirs, but held really in trust for the treasury, must wander, like theirs, in foreign countries, and be contented with penury, obscurity, exile, and the glory of the nation. This example reads to us the salutary lesson, that private fortunes are destroyed by public as well as private extravagance. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for a second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to mere automatons of misery, to have no sensibilities left but for sin and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the *bellum omnium in omnia*, (the war of all against all), which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken it for the natural, instead of the abusive state of man. And the forehorse of this frightful team is public debt. Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression.

I sincerely hope that as we now enter our tricentennial, we will begin to heed these wise words of Jefferson, and move toward greater responsibility in our fiscal matters.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON MEXICO

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, it appears that the recent revelation that President Luis Echeverria of Mexico has acquired control of at least 35 Mexican newspapers caused the President considerable discomfort. Some interesting reaction has followed.

At the same time, a statistical summary demonstrating the extent of land seizures in just one Mexican State has come to hand, and it is worth our consideration. In just 8 municipios—counties—of the State of Sinaloa, as of about 1 month ago, 486 farms had been taken over, a total of 17,439 hectares—the average farm size being about 35 hectares, or less than 90 acres.

The following comments by publisher Alfredo Farrugia Reed demonstrate several points. "Welcome to the free enterprise sector" is his ironic greeting to President Echeverria, whose mysterious acquisition of a chain of at least 35 Mexican newspapers is something of a scandal, now that it has been revealed. Note that the New York Times has been denounced in the same terms as certain Members of Congress, and for the same offense; it is invariably part of an "anti-Mexican" campaign to publish facts which cause inconvenience to the present President.

Note, also, that the possibility of Soviet meddling with a view to picking up another Cuba and creating huge problems for the United States is not unheard of in Mexico, however much our State Department would like us to find it unthinkable:

EL DIARIO, GUADALAJARA,
June 24, 1976.

Welcome, President Echeverria, to the Free Enterprise Sector!

Throughout the country has run the story, not officially confirmed, that the President has acquired the Garcia Valseca newspaper chain, together with another important Mexico City daily. This story was printed in the United States in the New York Times and had certain minor repercussions in Mexico. These consisted of some dailies, belonging to friends or sympathizers of the government, publishing editorials protesting the "slanderous" version; they attributed it to the "little subversive campaign" which, according to them, was developed abroad against Mexico and in particular against the Chief Executive.

In reality, the "little campaigns" against our country occur with a certain periodicity, responding to the most diverse interests among which international communism fig-

ures in first place. This interest wishes to destabilize the Mexican government . . . to create chaos . . . to install a species of quisling government in Mexico. Its proposition—however illusory it seems—is to make Mexico a second Cuba . . . and to create an enormous problem for the United States on its southern boundary.

BICENTENNIAL PRAYER FOR PEACE

HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, 65 years ago, at the University of Michigan, the Women's Suffrage Movement added to its ranks an individual named Rebecca Shelley, now a constituent of mine, from Battle Creek, Mich. Today, this remarkable woman, at the age of 89, is still fighting for both women's rights and universal peace.

Among this great lady's many achievements is the International Women's Year Citation which she received this year for her lifelong efforts in the cause of world peace.

Ms. Shelley has composed a poem which she calls a "Bicentennial Prayer for Peace." Because of her dedicated efforts on behalf of women's rights as well as her devotion to American ideals, I am today introducing a resolution to designate Rebecca Shelley's poem as the Nation's Bicentennial prayer for peace.

Her poem follows:

"HUMANITY ABOVE ALL NATIONS," OUR BICENTENNIAL PRAYER FOR PEACE

(By Rebecca Shelley)

God save our nation's Bicentennial!
God save us righteous, strong and free.
God guide through waves of fiery death-bombs,
To safety zone Humanity.
Humanity above all nations,
To save Earth-life in jeopardy.

Oh World! The clock of Time is running,
To where no time of grace is found,
In civilization's poison ashes,
In seeping shelters underground!
Humanity above all nations,
Assigned a dead Memorial Mound.

America free-born a Nation,
A long ago July Fourth Day!
The death-bomb rules thy Bicentennial,
Unless ye work, sing, vote and pray,
Humanity above all nations,
The Nuclear Age survival way.

My country! Aye my heart's beloved!
Thy bombs and crimes of war despite!
Oh God! Repay the Vietnam Vengeance,
To turn our Ship of State aright.
Humanity above all nations,
Our crimes of war in peace requite.

Oh Motherland! Oh Guardian Angel!
Who raised the Torch to light thy birth!
And shod thy feet with winged sandals,
To reach thy continental girth!
Humanity above all nations,
To reach the goal of Peace on Earth!

God save our Nation's Bicentennial!
Godspeed the saving news release:
America outlaws the bomber,
And joins the March of War Surcease,
Humanity Above All Nations,
Our Bicentennial Prayer for Peace.

ROBERT BERGENHEIM'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the RECORD of the U.S. House of Representatives, the recent address delivered to members of the graduating class of Suffolk University, Boston, Mass., by Mr. Robert Bergenheim, publisher of the Boston Herald American.

Mr. Bergenheim, a long-established and respected journalist in Boston, encourages the graduating seniors of Suffolk University to question and to challenge institutions and prevailing policies as they grow older.

Bob Bergenheim maintains, and I concur in his opinion, that one can challenge and question society without selling out, without becoming bitter and disillusioned. Even though the most powerful institutions of our society—the Government, the media, the church, the courts—may support a position or adopt a program, all Americans should exercise their right to judge, objectively and individually, the "rightness" of that position or program.

He states that the foolishness of Vietnam and the lies of Watergate would not have been exposed if Americans had not questioned and challenged the official statements of the U.S. Government which disclaimed knowledge of actions which we now know to have occurred.

Mr. Bergenheim goes on to say that individuals should question the effectiveness and future of the busing programs currently in force in the city of Boston. He advances the theory that existed with Vietnam and Watergate—institutions and bureaucracies, faceless in name, ordering the citizenry to accept laws and judgments which do not appear to serve the public good and which certainly do not enjoy the support of those the laws were intended to serve.

Mr. Bergenheim, a man who has had a unique opportunity to witness and record the unfolding of the Boston busing crisis, urges these young graduates of Suffolk University to use their own judgment and their own consciences to question policies which are obviously not serving, or being supported, by the people of Boston.

Please find the text of Mr. Bergenheim's address as follows:

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT SPEECH

Today is your commencement.

By definition, it is a time to begin.

But you began a long time ago.

You are graduating today, and we can assume that you have laid a firm foundation for the beginning of a professional career. So, in a very real sense you will be entering a new phase of your life.

I'm sure you already realize it is a highly competitive world. Some of you already have jobs waiting. Others are still looking.

To a large degree, however, most of you will be moving from the academic to the real, or from theory to practice.

It is natural that many of your new employers or associates will ridicule your professional virginity. They will put down your theories and your ideals.

Somehow, they will try to convince you that cynicism is the badge of experience.

To a degree, they are right. What kind of skepticism, however, depends on you. And, not only on the job, but in society and your role in it.

Busing is only a small part of the problem, but it is taking the brunt of abuse from those who favor the old neighborhood schools. It is a rallying point for opponents of Federal Court intervention. But we cannot get rid of the buses or the judges without working programs which will prove neither of them is any longer necessary. Tremendous strides have been made in Boston's Public Schools in the last several years, but they are overshadowed by the busing issue.

And this brings it all back to you and to me. If the voters do not insist on a better Public School system, it will not come about. It will not be long before you may have children ready for elementary school. Unless you intend to leave Massachusetts, you will be right in the middle of one more catastrophe created by your elders, but inherited by you and allowed to continue. Even if you do leave Greater Boston, you might well have the same problem wherever you settle. To the best of my knowledge, no city, town, state or country has accepted the Golden Rule as a way of life.

But today is your day. We are all here to honor you. You have made it. You are now part of the elite. Less than 10% of our population has a college degree. This doesn't necessarily make you any smarter than the other 90%. It only means that you are more fortunate. Undoubtedly, somebody helped you along the way.

What do you want out of life? What did you get out of Suffolk? How much will you compromise in order to get along? What are you willing to fight for? These are not idle questions. They are well worth dwelling on in the privacy of your own mind.

Students of any generation are noted for their idealism; for their rigidity; for lofty goals which other generations ignore or forget.

Will you go along with the establishment just to get ahead? How practical will you get to please the boss? Will you be too busy trying to get ahead to bother about the other guy?

These questions are no easier for you than they are for me. Life is a constant compromise, but it need not be hypocritical. We all change. We mature. We understand. We forgive. We help.

But, we don't have to sell out.

I want to suggest to you today that you don't sell out. That you have an obligation, not only to yourself and to your family, but to our society and to our way of life. As you start out professionally, you still have an obligation to the world around you.

If you were indignant over Vietnam and Watergate, for example, you should stay indignant.

Don't get so involved with your own little world that you say, "The hell with the rest of them. I'm going to get mine."

It won't work. At least, it shouldn't. But, again, it all comes back to you. What do you really want out of life?

Naturally, you will have to bear down on your new job. Many of you will assume family responsibilities which will eat up a lot of your time and energy. You are also entitled to some fun and relaxation. But there is a satisfaction in meeting broader commitments. In paying our dues. In fighting for the common good.

Too many of us do not realize this until it is too late, and we seldom learn from our past mistakes. We gloss them over; defend our actions or inaction.

Take Vietnam, for example. What did we learn? The minority of Americans who opposed this action from the beginning were ridiculed, maligned and punished. It was an illegal, immoral and stupid war, but how many of us took a stand against it? Especially of my generation? Too many of us accepted the political propaganda and lies while we attended to our personal needs.

Watergate was so unbelievable that only a handful of newspaper reporters stuck with it. Now, we can all go to the movies and applaud a couple of guys who fought the power structure and won. Now that it is all over, we, as a nation, want to punish those who got caught. That way, our own conscience will be clear and we can go back to doing our own thing.

But, if you think that Vietnam and Watergate were bad, there is another tragedy at our doorstep. It is our inept approach to an equal public education for all races. This has not only affected your generation, but it will influence the lives of your children and your grandchildren.

Like a nation of sheep, we were herded together in support of Vietnam. Now, we are herding our children together, shoving them into little yellow buses, because we think we can give them a better education on the other side of town.

In the name of equality, in certain key schools, we have lowered the standards instead of raising them. Instead of diluting differences of race, we have emphasized them. Instead of bringing ethnic and racial groups closer together, we have started a civil war. Instead of strengthening neighborhoods, we are destroying them.

Court-ordered busing, or forced busing, whatever you want to call it, was considered a tool to racially integrate our public schools. Instead, it has become a weapon tearing us apart.

Close to $30 million are being spent each year in Boston on buses and police in a vain attempt to artificially bring equal education to all our children.

Have any of you ever been to Charlestown, for example? Have you seen the schools in this all-white neighborhood? They are outdated, worn out and dilapidated. Who in his right mind would want to go there, even if he lived across the street? Then we add insult to injury and tote the poor black kids over there and say:

"This is it. Whether you like it or not, get in that yellow bus and the cops will take you to school. It may be a dump, but it's equal."

At the same time, we say to the Charlestown mothers:

"Fair is fair. Now we are going to bus your kids into the black neighborhoods to equalize our education system."

And to all parents, we say:

"Obey the law, and with a little bit of luck, your child will get home alive."

There is a parallel in Boston which we might look at for a moment. I am referring to Boston's Combat Zone. The city fathers found that they were embarrassed by the amount of smut, pornography and strip joints which were sprinkled throughout the city. So, what did they do? They created the Combat Zone. There, anything goes. Dump it all around Washington and LaGrange Streets. Keep the rest of the city pure.

The only trouble is that it doesn't work. It slowly, but surely oozes out and there are today pockets, or little combat zones, just as we have little City Halls.

The theory is, however, that Mr. Clean can take his pleasure in the Combat Zone. He can get drunk, watch a filthy show, have sex with a teenager, or whatever, and then head for home in the suburbs and respectability.

Now we have found that we can use our Boston schools as a combat zone. Shuffle the kids around, but keep them in the city. Don't contaminate the suburbs. Contain these kids. Let them fight. And, above all, let's be patriotic and law abiding. An equal education is what the Constitution says.

What is equal about downgrading a whole generation of children in our cities, while those who can afford to move to the suburbs, look the other way?

Professor James S. Coleman of the University of Chicago was the architect of court-ordered busing. In 1966 he did a study for the U.S. Office of Education. The report stated that children from disadvantaged backgrounds performed somewhat better when they attended schools with children from more affluent homes.

Now, he has testified before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee that the whole program is a mess. He never envisioned black cities and white suburbs.

Whether or not he envisioned it, that is what is happening. Not all because of forced busing, but that certainly has speeded up the process.

In the last five years, the number of whites in the Boston Public Schools has dropped from 62,000 to 36,000. 53% of the students in Boston's schools this year are non-white, although the city as a whole is still 75% white.

In ten of the largest cities in the U.S., the percentages of white students in the last twenty years have changed as follows:

Baltimore, from 58% to 27%.
Chicago, from 70% to 37%.
Philadelphia, from 61% to 33%.
Milwaukee, from 97% to 60%.
Washington, from 36% to 3%.
Houston, from 77% to 37%.
Dallas, from 84% to 41%.
New York City, from 72% to 32%.
Los Angeles, from 76% to 40%.
Detroit, from 71% to 22%.

What is it going to take to wake us all up? How much longer can the citizens of Massachusetts look the other way, while Boston goes down the drain? What do the people of Greater Boston think is going to happen to them when Boston becomes a city of a few rich and a majority on welfare . . . mostly black? When Boston hasn't any middle class to speak of . . . when there aren't enough whites in any school to classify it as being balanced?

Federal Judge W. Arthur Garrity did not want to take over running the Boston Public School system. He was forced into a vacuum of social and public leadership. For decades, there wasn't a voice in Boston raised above a whisper to give minority children a decent education. And that is only part of it. The minorities could live in squalor and nobody cared. And they were effectively barred by both labor and management from getting a decent job.

What kind of a human being is it who says today: "Leave the minorities in the Combat Zone to fight it out with the poor whites who can't escape either."

We on the Herald American have advised our readers to stay calm—obey the law of the land—avoid violence.

It is the only sane advice anyone can give. We told our readers to look to the courts for salvation; look to better schools; look for better leadership; look to the judges.

They look, and who do they see?

Disillusionment, with success the exception, rather than the rule.

When violence breaks out, another committee is formed; another study is made; the police are blamed for not keeping order.

It is Vietnam all over again.

Busing was seen as a panacea. But, of course, it is not. The problem is immense and complicated. Busing is only one tool, but it has become a symbol which causes fury among the races.

"I'm against forced busing, but . . . . " has become a phrase which infuriates many blacks.

They aren't in love with it either, but without this trump card, they see themselves back where they were ten years ago when blacks got the short end of the stick in education, just as they did in everything else.

Busing has got to go. It is counterproductive. But, we just can't cancel the busing contracts and go back to where we were. There must be action which guarantees minorities in this city equal rights to a decent education.

How do we get there? If all the committees formed in this city would address themselves to this question and stop wringing their hands in pious despair, we would find the answer.

Now that increased taxes are involved, perhaps we can look for some tangible results. It is a sad commentary, but most of the progress in this country has been tied in with the profit and loss concept, rather than in helping mankind.

Now, busing is embroiled in the Presidential election. Some complain about that, but election time seems to be the only time that politicians give a damn about what is happening to the voters.

Let us hope that elected officials at some level start to assume the responsibilities of their office.

As I said earlier, Judge Garrity would not be running the Boston Public School system today if the elected School Committees, City Councils and Mayors for the last fifty years in Boston had done their jobs.

But, damning the past is not going to help us today or tomorrow. And remember, if it took us this many years to get into this condition, it will be many years before it is corrected.

If we start now, perhaps there will be a semblance of a decent, equal education for your children when that day comes.

So far, however, those in Greater Boston have been able to contain this forced busing problem in the city. Here, in our equal education combat zone, we battle it out while the more affluent suburbs ignore it. In the meantime, everyone who can afford to, moves or pulls his children out of the Boston Public School system.

Despite this loss in students, however, the costs keep going up. The cost per high school student in Boston today is $2,300.

When I suggested recently to some black leaders that the entire Boston metropolitan area had to take part in the public education of all students, they responded:

"Are you kidding? We can't get anywhere with the whites in the city, and now you want us to take on the whole state?"

Another suggestion was that the blacks need representation on the Boston School Committee. Realistically, this is not going to happen, as long as five School Committee persons are elected at-large. But, if they were elected from districts, there would be some minority representation on the Committee. Such a bill should be passed by the State Legislature.

This would be one step in the right direction, but it is not enough. Judge Garrity has already taken steps to get more minority representation in the school system. He has ordered that teachers and administrators be hired on a one-black-for-one-white basis until the percentage of black professionals in the school system equals the percentage of black students. But, this will take time.

Jobs in the Boston School Department have hung on a patronage system for far too many years. In addition, there are white-controlled unions at all levels, and our Civil Service system guarantees the status quo for generations.

Another avenue also addressed by the U.S. District Court is to allow parents to have more say in the operation of the neighborhood schools. Judge Garrity has set up biracial parent councils and has included parents in screening committees which help

select principals and headmasters. This parental participation could be expanded to all aspects of school life. To guarantee decent buildings and books, for example, parents could work closely with School Committee members elected from their district.

Also, with close to $30 million each year now going to buses and police, there should be a way that this money can go into new schools, with priorities being given to the minority areas.

On another level, a system should be established whereby parents have some say in which schools their children attend on a voluntary basis. The magnet school concept could be combined with a network of regional schools like those already existing in parts of the State.

Remember the G.I. Bill which came into existence after World War II? Many of you have shared in it. The same type of program could be adopted in Greater Boston. It has been referred to as a voucher system.

Here is where the suburban schools would become involved. For example, if 50 qualified Boston students elected to go to Newton, the City of Boston would pay to Newton so much per pupil. This helps Newton meet its financial commitments. It also helps Boston, which now spends many times more for buses and police. At the same time, it is entirely possible that some students in Newton might elect to go to one of the successful magnet schools in Boston. They may wish to go to Madison High to study music, to English High for art, or to Copley Square High which offers experimental, rather than traditional styles of teaching.

These proposals for district representation of the School Committee, a quota system for hiring minorities, priorities for more schools in minority neighborhoods, a G.I. Bill-type of enrollment in Boston and its surrounding communities are proposed for one purpose only—to indicate that there are many ways to equalize a good education without relying so heavily on forced busing.

Beginning today, however, most of you will be on your own. You must make a living, and you are entitled to what you earn. But, don't be like sheep. Don't believe everything you hear or everything you read. At the same time, don't ignore everything you hear or everything you read. Don't leave it up to someone else. Think for yourself and act on your convictions.

To paraphrase a former President:

"If you don't, you won't have anyone to kick around anymore except yourself and possibly your children."

BUDGET PRIORITIES NEED REASSESSMENT

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I have long been concerned about the need to reassess our budget priorities, and in particular to eliminate unnecessary defense spending and to channel more funds into programs directed toward solving our many urgent domestic problems. On April 29, when the fiscal year 1977 budget resolution was before the House, I voted for the amendment proposed by Representative HOLTZMAN to reduce defense outlays by $2.5 billion and to redistribute this amount for spending on welfare, the Small Business Administration, increased mass transit construction, job opportunity and older Americans programs, student assistance, medical research, and law enforcement and justice programs. In this connection, it was of great interest to me to learn that on April 8 the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County, N.J., unanimously adopted a resolution urging that the Federal military budget be reduced by 15 percent and that two-thirds of the money so diverted be earmarked for programs to restore the core areas of our cities. For the consideration of my colleagues, I include the text of the board's resolution No. 33988 in the RECORD at this point:

RESOLUTION No. 33988

Whereas, the present national budget total for military expenditures is $101* Billion; and

Whereas, it is entirely possible that it could be increased to $120** Billion before the budget is adopted and put into effect; and

Whereas, $21.2 Billion of this amount is earmarked * * * to provide 244 B-1 bombers which when broken down amounts to $84 million per plane; and

Whereas, expenditures of this kind are hardly warranted in these times when our cities are subject to drastic reductions in personnel and federal dollars assistance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the federal military budget be reduced by 15% and that ⅔ of the money so diverted be earmarked for programs to restore the core areas of our cities.

Passed unanimously at the April 8, 1976 regular meeting of the Board.

PRESIDENT FORD SALUTES JULY 1, 1976, INTERNATIONAL FREE ENTERPRISE DAY

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, today has been designated "International Free Enterprise Day." The President has sent to John G. Hutchens, president of the U.S. Industrial Council at its headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., the following telegram which I believe merits the attention and thoughtful consideration of all Members of the House. A message, I heartily endorse and applaud:

"International Free Enterprise Day" gives me a welcome opportunity to greet and commend the members of the United States Industrial Council.

The future vitality of our society depends on our continued success in responding to the competitive market pressures inherent in our American economic system. Your efforts to strengthen and promote free enterprise are steps in the right direction. On this occasion I want to ask your support for administration policies that seek to reduce unnecessary Government regulation while encouraging sound and responsible financial measures that permit individuals to reap the rewards of their initiative, skill and hard work.

The coinciding celebration of our National Bicentennial adds to the significance of "International Free Enterprise Day" and gives all Americans a chance to take pride in the heritage of liberty that has made our striking economic progress possible.

GERALD R. FORD.

Mr. Speaker, the President is absolutely correct when he points out the indivisibility between political and economic freedom. Ultimately our political freedoms are inextricably bound up in the defense of the consumer directed free market competitive economy.

A VOLUNTARY CITIZENS BAND EMERGENCY NETWORK URGED

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, in the past few years, the citizens band radio has grown tremendously in popularity. While the mention of CB radios usually brings to mind their popular means of spotting and avoiding speeding violations, the CBers ability to communicate safety information during emergency situations is very beneficial.

Many Members of the House are CBers and as a CBer myself I am certain that like me, they have heard many accidents and other emergencies or road hazards reported on CB channels.

Properly organized, each CBer can, in fact, become an extension of the arm of the law and contribute greatly in providing emergency aid for victims of highway accidents.

However, as very aptly pointed out in a recent editorial in the Tallahassee Democrat, I strongly question the wisdom of providing unavailable Federal moneys for this excellent program when it most likely could operate very successfully on the available enthusiasm of volunteer CBers.

The article follows:

VOLUNTARY CITIZENS BAND EMERGENCY NETWORK URGED

The current CB radio fad may be harnessed to provide emergency aid for victims of highway accidents. The federal government is encouraging citizens band radio operators to participate in a nationwide emergency network. But there is bad mixed with good.

The highway safety network results from concern that many people injured in highway accidents die needlessly or are permanently disabled because they do not receive prompt and proper emergency care.

The plan calls for states to coordinate local governments in dispatching emergency personnel and equipment to crash sites. There already is a name for it; National Emergency Aid Radio (NEAR).

With the help of the CB fans, the goal is for 100 percent coverage, 24 hours a day.

If it were done entirely on a voluntary basis, the program would be praiseworthy. But the federal bureaucrats have plans for subsidies which could turn a good program into another boondoggle

For instance, the Transportation Department's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration plans to underwrite the cost of planning and organizing the network on a state and local basis. It intends to pay for such things as base stations and antennas. And federal officials say Uncle Sam will finance the purchase and installation of CB radios in vehicles used by government agencies. We can just see the agencies flocking to get that "tree" money from Washington so they can put more CB radios in their vehicles.

The project takes on even greater spending proportion with plans for federal spending to provide training, administration and education of the public.

It is easy to see where a potentially beneficial program may go sour. The Traffic Safety Administration ought to rethink the whole thing and keep it strictly voluntary.

We believe the CB radio enthusiasts will be only too willing to participate. It would add an element of excitement and service to personal enjoyment.

What will destroy the enthusiasm of CB operators quicker than anything else is the knowledge that federal money is being poured into the program to provide expensive equipment for public employes who may (or may not) be taking part.

We believe the taxpayers would like to see a voluntary emergency program established which makes use of already established emergency units. Somehow the federal bureaucrats seem unable to think in any terms other than increased spending.

RIVER HISTORIAN APPLAUDS LOCK AND DAM SYSTEM

HON. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. Speaker, there has been much controversy recently about lock and dam No. 26 located at Alton, Ill. This lock is of critical importance to the free flow of commerce up and down the Mississippi River. One of the foremost authorities on this whole question is my good friend, Bill Petersen. The following article, which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, is an excellent assessment of the situation and I commend it to my colleagues:

RIVER HISTORIAN APPLAUDS LOCK AND DAM SYSTEM

William J. Petersen, superintendent emeritus of the State Historical Society of Iowa, is an expert on the Mississippi River in all of its ramifications. He was born in Dubuque in 1901, the son of a steamboat man, and grew up with the river as his playground. Petersen later wrote his doctoral dissertation at the University of Iowa on the subject, Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi.

Petersen spoke to a U.S. Engineers meeting at Dubuque in April, 1974, giving a comprehensive report on the many positive effects of the lock and dam system that he has noted through the years.

"The completion of the 26 locks and dams provided the impetus for a tremendous growth in commercial river traffic. During World War II, and in the years that followed, tonnage accelerated at a phenomenal rate, reaching 25,000,000 tons in the Rock Island District in 1972, or 100 times the tonnage carried in the 1930's," Petersen reported.

"The building of the locks and dams during the 1930's was met with considerable vocal and written opposition by those ecologists and environmentalists who forecast the doom of fish and wild game along the entire Upper Mississippi," he said. "The following incidents may be of value in illustrating the varied nature of this opposition.

"In 1945 the Upper Mississippi Water Use Council asked (me) to serve as historian on a trip they were to make from Minneapolis to Cairo abroad the Penniman. The Water Use Council had been invited by Colonel Malcolm Elliott to join him and the United States Army Engineers on an inspection and public relations cruise. The Council urged Colonel Elliott to include me as official Mississippi River historian to point out interesting and significant historic sites. Upon boarding the Penniman, Colonel Elliott appointed me as daily chronicler of the trip.

"The purpose of this eight-day trip down the Mississippi was to find out what the public needed and wanted and what objections, if any, they might have to any proposed river improvements. Delegations from various Mississippi River communities were to be brought aboard; a meeting was held over which Colonel Elliott presided. In addition to channel and flood control, one of the major accomplishments of this trip was to agree on the location of marinas at various towns along the way, marinas that were nonexistent in my youth, but that today are used by tens of thousands of boating enthusiasts and their guests.

"It was at McGregor that an episode occurred that I have never forgotten and have retold many times. A resident of McGregor complained that the Lockmaster at Guttenberg should be cautioned not to let the water out of the dam so fast as it was frightening the fish and had ruined fishing in the McGregor area. A resident from Prairie du Chien nudged my arm and whispered: 'Of all the stupid, idiotic statements! Why, just last year the leading authority on bass fishing in the United States visited our city and declared that he had never found a spot in North America that could equal the bass fishing he had enjoyed around Prairie du Chien.'

"Catching bass in the Mississippi would have been a fairly uncommon thing in my youth. I remember well old John Studer, a commercial fisherman at Dubuque, who lived only two blocks from the Petersen home, and whose daily catch consisted largely of carp and buffalo. I carried the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald to the Studer home between 1911 and 1916 and consequently arrived at their house each day about the time he was cleaning his catch of carp and buffalo, with a few catfish, gar, and pickerel thrown in. Had John Studer lived, he would have marvelled at the amazing variety of game fish caught in the Mississippi following the creation of the 9-foot channel.

"Not long after the amazing McGregor criticism aboard the Penniman, an even more reliable source came to the support of my Prairie du Chien informant by testifying to the presence of bass and other game fish in the Upper Mississippi. I was visiting with Ding Darling, the noted Pulitzer Prize winning cartoonist of the Des Moines Register, who had been an outspoken critic of the lock and dam system because he, too, was convinced of the possible ruining of the environment. Ding was a member of the State Historical Society of Iowa and quite familiar with my books and articles, his favorite book being 'Iowa: The Rivers of Her Valleys'. Ding was also aware of my interest in furthering waterways traffic on the Upper Mississippi. Accordingly, it was with no little surprise that Ding should declare: 'You know, Bill, I was very much opposed to the creation of the 9-foot channel on the Upper Mississippi because of its possible harmful effect on fish and wild game and the natural environment. Since 1940 I've certainly changed my mind on the 9-foot channel as it has become apparent to all of us that the gains and improvements of the environment have been many. We have even found that where tens of thousands of fish used to die as numerous sloughs dried up, our finny friends now thrive in a more stable water not subject to such wide deviations in the stages of the river.'

"Lending support to Ding and my unknown Prairie du Chien fellow-passenger aboard the Penniman in 1945 are the frequent invitations I received from President Eugene Garbee of Upper Iowa College to go trout fishing with him in Northeastern Iowa. An avid fisherman, President Garbee told me on several occasions that nowhere else could one catch more trout than he did in the streams emptying into the Mississippi in Northeastern Iowa. Never a fisherman, and seemingly always too busy writing and promoting Iowa history, I unfortunately never became a disciple of Izaak Walton. But I am thoroughly aware of the wonderful work of the Iowa Conservation Commission in stocking the streams along the Upper Mississippi with a variety of game fish far surpassing those in existence in pioneer days.

"It must be abundantly clear that I am, primarily interested in maintaining the Upper Mississippi as a highway of commerce. The transportation of coal, oil, and fertilizer upstream, and the movement of grain downstream (to mention a few), are vitally important to the people of the entire Upper Mississippi Valley.

"On four occasions I have been on towboats that have been held up for ten to twelve hours while waiting our turn to get through Lock 26 at Alton. This meant a half dozen tows were waiting above and below Lock 26 at the time we arrived. It does not take much figuring to estimate the loss to each towboat delayed for this length of time. Even more important, if one remembers the energy crisis—coal, oil, fertilizer, grain—one can really see that anywhere from three to six million tons of the above commodities might have reached their destination had the delays at Lock 26 been minimal—as they very well should be. The alleviation of the energy crisis through the arrival of coal, oil, and fertilizer and the emptying of grain elevators along the Mississippi are urgently needed for a healthy Iowa and Upper Mississippi Valley economy.

"A few months ago I learned to my disgust that certain environmentalists in the St. Louis area were condemning the enlargement of Lock 26, declaring among other things, that it would destroy the sacred habitat of the bald eagle. The same arguments were advanced against the 9-foot channel during the 1930's. But lo, there are probably ten, twenty, and possibly 50 times as many bald eagles wintering along the Mississippi at Dubuque, Bellevue, Clinton, Davenport, Keokuk, and points in between. It was the turbulent open water below the locks and dams that has provided the noble bald eagle with food throughout the winter months.

"Not to be overlooked is a recent decision of a Wisconsin judge, acting on similar advice by environmentalists, that restrains the St. Paul District Engineers from doing any channel work between Guttenberg and the Twin Cities. The matter of the disposition of sands and spoils was condemned. It must not be redeposited in the river but should be emptied, no doubt, into railroad cars and perhaps carried many miles away. This could become so costly as to virtually eliminate Congressional appropriations and destroy waterways transportation on the Upper Mississippi, an objective long desired by the railroads which would gain untold billions at the expense of the American taxpayer. I firmly believe that the situation in the 1970's is comparable to that of the 1930's, when the 9-foot channel was being created, and that the environmentalists, either sincere or motivated by the enemies of waterways transportation, will find themselves just as wrong as did Ding Darling.

"Looking back over a period of seventy years, years in which I have been intimately associated with the Upper Mississippi in all its varied moods, I cannot help expressing my sincere gratitude to the Army Engineers for the sound work they have done on waterways, flood control, the improvement of the habitat of fish and wild game, the establishment of marinas and safe harbors, and their cooperation with other agencies in the preservation of our environment.

"This feeling was ably expressed in 1964. Thus, a quarter of a century after the completion of the locks and dams, the Fish and

Wildlife Service of the United States Department of Interior declared: "Today, the Upper Mississippi Refuge includes some 194,000 acres among the wooded islands, waters, and marshes extending 284 miles southward along the river bottoms from Wabasha, Minnesota, to Rock Island, Illinois. This great river refuge demonstrates man's ability to preserve scenic, recreation, and wildlife resources amidst the needs of modern civilizations.

"May it always continue to be so!"

In 1974 prices, the estimated cost of Locks and Dam No. 26 was $425 million. As fully disclosed in the Corps report, additional items in the system already authorized by the Congress totaled approximately $1 billion. The results of these investments is hardly a ripoff since the alternative is to move the same kinds of commodities by an alternative mode which would result in higher prices to consumers (for example, one utility company estimated, that without the waterway, electrical rates to their customers would increase 19%). Similarly, midwestern farmers would have reduced income because of higher transportation costs on grains which they sell and fertilizers which they import.

The five principal commodities that make up roughly 80 per cent of the commercial traffic on the Upper Mississippi River are petroleum and petroleum products; grain and grain products; bituminous coal and lignite, sand, gravel and crushed rock; and iron and steel products.

NEW JERSEY FREEHOLDERS SUPPORT "OPERATION TRANSFER"

HON. HELEN S. MEYNER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mrs. MEYNER. Mr. Speaker, there has been a considerable groundswell of support in New Jersey and throughout the Nation for the concept of "Operation Transfer" embodied in the Holtzman-Conyers amendment to the first concurrent budget resolution. I am pleased to endorse this program. I believe that it reflects the kind of budgetary priorities that Congress should be implementing.

Recently, the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, N.J. adopted a resolution unanimously which endorses a reordered Federal budget. I am pleased to insert this resolution into the RECORD at this point:

RESOLUTION NO. 33988 OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, N.J.

Whereas, the present national budget total for military expenditures is $101 billion; and

Whereas, it is entirely possible that it could be increased to $120 billion before the budget is adopted and put into effect; and

Whereas, $21.2 billion of this amount is earmarked to provide 244 B–1 bombers which when broken down amounts to $84 million per plane; and

Whereas, expenditures of this kind are hardly warranted in these times when our cities are subject to drastic reductions in personnel and federal dollars assistance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the federal military budget be reduced by 15 percent and that two-thirds of the money so diverted be earmarked for programs to restore the core areas of our cities.

Passed unanimously at the April 8, 1976 regular meeting of the Board.

COUNTING THE DAYS

HON. EDWARD MEZVINSKY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the plight of eight Korean children who have been approved for adoption in the United States. Their natural parents live in a leper colony and, wishing a better life for their children, have given them up for adoption. It is their hope that the new parents will be able to raise them free of the stigma that would follow them if they remained in Korea. The House has passed legislation which would allow these eight to immigrate to the United States and identical bills are presently pending in the Senate. This is a poignant story and hopefully these children and their parents—both natural and adoptive—will soon be relieved of their agony of waiting and uncertainty. The following article from the New York Times of June 29, 1976, clearly and succinctly presents this unfortunate situation.

LEPERS AND CHILDREN COUNT THE DAYS

(By Andrew H. Malcolm)

ANYANG, SOUTH KOREA.—It has been three years now since Mrs. Chin Wu Bum, a leper, first decided to allow her daughters to be adopted by an American family.

"Time does not heal things for us lepers," said Mrs. Chin. "I wish they could go soon. Every day hurts a little more."

Even though the children themselves are healthy, they face a lifetime of misery and discrimination in South Korea because of their parents' disease. So, three years ago, a Korean priest and a Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. woman joined in Operation Outreach, believed to be the first of its kind, to let eight children of lepers start new lives as full members of American families. Six of the youngsters will go to New York State and two to Washington, D.C. Others may follow.

But because the children are technically not orphans and the regular immigration quota is filled, their immigration procedure requires special United States legislation.

The four bills covering the eight children have been languishing in Congress where despite House approval they still face a wait before the Senate votes. No opposition is expected.

And while they wait for the papers to be shuffled in a distant city whose name they do not know, the parents care for their growing children in St. Lazarus Village, a private leper community near here, knowing that some time, some day a cable will arrive and their children will depart forever.

"The longer it takes, the harder it gets," said Cho Te Chung, whose two oldest daughters, Mi Kyong, 3 years old, and Hi Kyong, 5, are to become Joanna and Cecilia Marchese in Mahopac, N.Y.

"Once we decide to separate," the father said, "it should be fast. We can't have the idea hanging on our heads all the time."

The Rev. Lee Kyong-Jai, who runs St. Lazarus, 25 miles south of Seoul, fears that a Senate rejection or a much longer delay would simply reinforce the age-old Korean discrimination against this country estimated 80,000 lepers.

Although leprosy is ranked as the least contagious of communicable diseases and although there is no evidence that the disease is inherited, even healthy relatives of lepers cannot find jobs, adequate housing or attend schools with other youngsters.

Only a very small percentage of the population is susceptible to the leprosy bacillus—and then only after prolonged intimate exposure—but tradition, fear and ignorance prompt Koreans to shun those with the disease. They are called mundungi.

Father Lee's idea is to let the healthy children escape such a life sentence. "The little ones should be free to fly away," he says.

And he hopes that the American example in receiving the children will, in turn, help weaken the discrimination here and in many other lands.

It was a painful decision for the parents. "It is just one more kind of pain that comes with leprosy," Mr. Cho said, "but we must accept the sacrifice for their future."

"We are not normal and we know it," Mrs. Chin said, "but our children are guiltless. Why should we cling to them just for ourselves?"

The children, who range in age from 3 to 15, do not yet realize the full ramifications of the move. Confronted by a visitor from her future homeland, one shy young girl hid behind her father and clutched his wooden leg.

Seven-year-old Chin Suk, who is to be adopted by Arlene Roemer in Washington, D.C., has told her father that she will become a doctor in the United States and return here to cure him. Mr. Chin smiles. Leprosy is not curable, although in most cases here medicines ahve arrested its destruction.

None of the parents expect their children to return.

"Perhaps the American families will send us one or two pictures a year," Mr. Cho said. "That would be nice."

For now, life goes on as usual in St. Lazarus Village, a tiny, tidy community tucked amongst some hillside pines where the group's motto is: "Sooner or Later the Seeds of Our Love Will Grow."

The 430 residents, some of them stooped and housebound, go slowly about their household chores in the modern huts built with donations from many countries.

The 150 children attend a special school where the lessons include the revelation that not every child grows up to become a deformed adult with stumps for hands, a misshapen face, disclosed skin or empty eyes.

Regularly, the less obvious lepers take orders from the others and go to a nearby town to shop.

Sometimes Father Lee translates a new letter from the United States. Bernice Gottlieb, the Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., woman who runs Operation Outreach, sends support checks when possible.

And the American households all write, including the John W. Datz family of Centerport, L.I., and the Peter Elliotts from Huntingon Station, L.I.

The letters speak of love and anxiety and eagerness to meet, as well as plans to redecorate rooms for the Korean children for "that wonderful day" when they arrive.

"We tell the children," Mr. Cho said, "that they are going to a nice place and everything will be happiness there for them."

As he spoke, a tear rolled down his wife's cheek.

"Being a man," he added, "I am tough so, of course, nothing bothers me. But it is hard on my wife."

Nearby, Mr. Chin cleared his throat.

"If the girls stayed," he said, drawing lines in the dust with the toe of his shoe, "and they grew up and had boyfriends and they found that the girls' parents were lepers, then our daughters would forever. have hearts stamped with pain. The future for them here is bleak. They must go. Me and my wife would like our misery to end with this generation."

RUNNING TO MONTREAL

HON. J. KENNETH ROBINSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Speaker, I take these moments to invite the attention of the House to a unique Bicentennial event which will commence in front of the White House at 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 3, 1976.

The project consists of a run from that point to Independence Hall in Philadelphia, from which point on the next morning, July 4, a team of runners will carry greetings to the U.S. Olympic team in Montreal, Canada—the message received at the White House, presented to the runners on behalf of the President, and others from the Governors of the States.

This Bicentennial event was conceived by Tom Lough of Port Republic, Va., whom I am proud to claim as a constituent. He is a high school teacher, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and a competitor for the United States in the modern pentathlon at the Olympic games in Mexico City in 1968.

I am sure my colleagues of the House join in wishing Tom and his fellow runners fair skies and a fast track as they set off for Montreal.

I include at this point a summary of the project, as follows:

The Bicentennial Olympic Project is an activity designed to link the Bicentennial celebration in the United States with the Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada in a meaningful way. This is the concept of the project:

Messages to the United States Olympic Team from the governors of the 50 states and the mayor of the District of Columbia will be assembled and presented July 3 to a group of runners in Washington, D.C. The runners will carry the messages to Independence Hall in Philadelphia where they will be transferred to another group of runners in a special ceremony July 4. These runners will carry the messages to Montreal where they will deliver them to the assembled United States Olympic Team prior to the opening ceremonies of the Olympic Games. Thus, members of our Olympic Team will receive greetings from their respective governors, and through them, from the entire nation.

The project has been approved and is officially recognized by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. The United States Olympic Committee has stated they will receive the delivery of the messages with appropriate protocol and ceremony. The project is sponsored by the United States Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Association.

The Modern Pentathlon is an Olympic sport in the summer games, consisting of horseback riding, fencing, pistol shooting, swimming, and cross-country running. The Biathlon is a sport in the winter Olympics, consisting of cross-country skiing, and rifle shooting.

The route of the runners will be as follows:

Washington, D.C., to Philadelphia, PA—US Route 1.

Philadelphia, PA to Montreal, Can.—Route 532 to Washington's Crossing, Route 202/I-287 past Morristown, NJ, to Haverstraw, NY. North on Route 9/9W/9N, past West Point, Saratoga, Fort Ticonderoga, to Champlain, NY. Into Canada on I-15, across Victoria Bridge into Montreal.

A special highlight of the project will be July 4, when the messages will be taken by swimmer across the Delaware River where George Washington crossed with his troops December 1776 prior to the Battle of Trenton.

This project is non-profit and within the tax-exempt status of the US Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Association. Contributions are being sought from all 50 states to cover the $4,000 budget in an attempt to get participation from the entire nation, which the project represents. Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes and may be sent to Bicentennial Olympic Project, Box 160, Port Republic, VA 24471.

Personnel:

RUNNERS

Washington to Philadelphia—selected athletes from the national training centers of modern pentathlon and biathlon, under the charge of Army Captain Lyle Nelson.

Philadelphia to Montreal—Zane Branson of Moneta, Virginia. Chuck Hunter of Santa Clara, California. Lyle Nelson of Boise, Idaho (member of 1976 US Olympic Team in Biathlon at Innsbruck). Tom Lough of Port Republic, Virginia (member of 1968 US Olympic Team in Modern Pentathlon at Mexico City). Project Coordinator.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Posy Lough of Port Republic, Virginia—clerk, secretary.

Patta Steele, Shenandoah, Virginia—press relations.

NATIONAL FOOD SERVICE EMPLOYEES WEEK

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, since World War II, the food service industry has been one of the most rapidly growing of all American businesses. One of the reasons for this is that an unprecedented number of Americans have made dining out a regular practice. There are more restaurants open for business in this country than ever before. In fact, commercial eating places now generate nearly $30 billion in volume a year.

Another factor adding to the growth of the food industry has been the rise, over the last 30 years, in the number of health and educational institutions which daily provide meals for millions of Americans. Last year alone, the volume generated by institutional food service reached nearly $20 billion.

The human effort required to run this $65 billion industry, which feeds so many Americans, is provided by the Nation's 4 million food service employees. More than any single factor, it is their daily efforts that have helped the food service industry double its volume over the past decade.

In order to recognize this contribution to the food service industry, and to the Nation's well-being, I am introducing today a resolution designating a National Food Service Employees Week. Such a gesture would be a most fitting note of appreciation to these 4 million working Americans.

OWENS-ILLINOIS PROMOTES GLASS RECYCLING

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, Owens-Illinois is the world's largest glass container manufacturer and is headquartered in Toledo, Ohio, which I represent in the Congress. The company has announced a 50-percent immediate increase from $20 a ton to $30 a ton in the floor price it pays for glass bottles purchased from the public for recycling. I commend Owens-Illinois for taking this action and hope that it will result in increasing the company's purchases of reclaimed glass by the announced goal of 100 percent. This effort will both conserve materials and save money.

The text of the company announcement is as follows:

Used glass bottles and jars are now worth more than ever.

The increase which we have announced makes many glass containers more valuable—on a unit basis—than any other packaging material. The price boost goes into effect immediately and applies to any quantity of clean, uncontaminated, color-sorted glass containers.

Bill B. Jones, O-I vice president and general manager of the company's Glass Container Division, said the 50-percent increase is being instituted "because of the value of the glass to us, as we want to purchase substantial additional amounts at all of our plants."

Bottles brought to O-I are crushed and added to sand, soda ash, and limestone for melting and forming into new glass containers. Reclaimed glass has been used for centuries to make the raw batch materials melt in the furnace at lower temperatures, thus conserving fuel and extending furnace life.

"Glass recycling is an important way to conserve and stretch energy since glass can be recycled with less energy than that required for new raw materials," Mr. Jones said.

"We estimate we could use substantially more reclaimed glass if it were available, compared with the 15 to 20 percent of cullet generally used today in glass container manufacturing.

"Our immediate goal is to increase our purchases of reclaimed glass by 100 percent," Mr. Jones said.

"We will redeem any and every bottle brought to our plants, regardless of size, shape, or the products they once carried. The only requirements are that the containers be empty, reasonably clean, free of metal, and separated by color—clear, brown, or green."

O-I operates a nationwide network of 20 collection centers at its glass container plants across the United States. Since launching the nation's first public bottle buy-back program in 1968—which grew into an industry-wide effort to recycle glass in 1970—O-I has purchased more than 388,000 tons of waste glass from the public. That's more than 1.5 billion bottles—enough to fill more than 15,500 railroad freight cars. In return for the glass, the public has received nearly $8 million.

Today, hundreds of thousands of Americans are reclaiming glass containers for recycling—and each year the number grows.

"Fundamentally," Mr. Jones said, "glass

container recycling is growing for one very important reason: the inherent value of the material.

"Although glass containers are a small portion of solid waste and litter, they are one of the most valuable components—in terms of redemption value—found in municipal refuse. In fact, many glass containers are worth more—on a direct container-for-container comparison—than any other packaging material, including aluminum.

"We believe that the recycling of resources, such as glass, is genuinely responsive to the public interest and in harmony with America's pre-eminently efficient food and beverage distribution system," Mr. Jones said.

SHAWN K. AIKEN, ESSAY WINNER

HON. RICHARD NOLAN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the birth of our Nation's independence, it is important for all Americans to recognize that the Bicentennial has dual significance. It has inspired us to become more aware of our Nation's past, but more importantly, it has reemphasized the principles and goals at the very foundation of our democratic system. This spring when I requested high school students in Minnesota's Sixth District to tell me how they would view their jobs if they were Members of Congress, these young people wrote about those worthy goals and emphasized keeping those principles at the forefront as Congress seeks to meet the challenges ahead.

I would like to share with my colleagues the text of the winning essay, writen by Shawn K. Aiken, a high school senior from Marshall, Minn.:

The situation in Washington of late is not unlike the time a man went to three doctors for his headache. One said the man had a tumor, one said he needed his tonsils removed, and the third said his shoes were too tight. Similarly, it seems everyone on Capitol Hill views our nation's problems a bit differently, having concomitantly diverse solutions. With 535 doctors offering diagnoses and prognoses, each a bit different than the previous, it is no small wonder that Dr. Gerald Ford and those on Capitol Hill seem unable to come to grips with such critical issues as energy, taxes and the budget.

Central to this inability to deal with issues of import is the problem a venerable political analyst once pointed out: "The trouble is there are to many Democratic and too many Republican Senators and not enough United States Senators." Recognizing that it would be impossible for any modern-day Paul Bunyan to break up the log-jam strangling Washington, it seems more realistic to begin at the personal level.

A very strong effort to foster bipartisan cooperation should be the primary goal of all Congressmen. It seems clear that only through this renewed effort toward cooperation can the Congress remedy the growing cynicism among Americans. Recent public opinion polls leave no doubt in most political observers' minds that our leaders are no longer trusted as they once were; that the faith placed in them seems to be shrinking.

To further encourage the growth of this new trust, existing ties with constituents have to be strengthened and new ones established. While that may sound very noble, it means nothing if one's constituents do not have a truly open line of communication with one, or one becomes inaccessible to all but an influential few. Mindful of that, all Congressional telephone numbers in Washington should be well publicized. Moreover, plebiscites should run in local newspapers to get a sounding on salient issues of the day.

While one of the primary issues before Congress must be energy, the issue has been obscured by political quibbling and infighting. It has been four years since the renewal of the Mideast War and the Arab oil boycott, but this country still has no firm national energy policy. Bipartisan cooperation could play a key role in resolving this issue.

Congress must seriously consider a restructuring of America's economic policy-making process. As Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Arthur Burns wields entirely too much power in determining America's domestic economic objectives. Certainly this is an important dimension of their lives over which Americans deserve much greater control.

It is conceivable that Congress and Dr. Ford could be faced with a massive malpractice suit in the very near future. While incidents like the Cuban Missile Crisis and the *Mayaguez* have been rallying points around which Americans tend to cohere, it is the duty of each Congressman to provide the leadership so necessary in 1976.

KITTY TAYLOR

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, Katherine V. Taylor of Newark has devoted most of her life to serving the elderly, the ill and the orphaned of her community and, indeed, the entire Nation.

She has served on Presidential, gubernatorial and mayoral commissions, she is deputy director of the Golden Age project of the Newark Senior Citizens Commission and director of Senior Citizens Affairs for the city's United Community Corp.

In addition to this community service, she has brought the problems of the elderly to public attention through radio and television programs, and through her writing. She has been a creative participant in church and civic affairs, and she has given tirelessly to insure equality and opportunity for all Americans.

On June 6, the friends of Kitty Taylor paid tribute to this remarkable woman with a testimonial dinner at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. As it was said, the event was intended to give Kitty Taylor a portion of that which she has given us.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the many friends and admirers of Kitty Taylor to extend to her my best wishes and respect. Kitty Taylor is truly a humanitarian woman whose work has been dedicated to improving the lives of others.

HOW ONE BIG FIRM FOUGHT HEALTH PERILS

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the second article done in a series by Richard T. Cooper and Paul E. Steiger, Los Angeles Times staff writers, relates the efforts of Dow Chemical Co. to protect their workers and surrounding environment.

Doubtless, all of us would hope that at some point all chemical operations would develop and implement a similar concern for workers and consumers.

The article follows:

HOW ONE BIG FIRM FOUGHT HEALTH PERILS—DOW CHEMICAL WAS PIONEER IN RESEARCH ON INDUSTRIAL DISEASE

(By Richard T. Cooper and Paul E. Steiger)

MIDLAND, MICH.—For the 35,000 citizens of this flat, faceless, miles-from-anywhere town lost in a sea of scrub trees and plowed fields, life begins and ends with one master, a giant corporation with an alchemist's passion for turning base materials to gold. Earth, air, water, the daily bread on the table, all lie under the corporate hand.

Winter and summer, clouds of steam rise from five square miles of pipes, tanks and kettles in which Dow Chemical Co. produces chlorine, caustic soda, carbolic acid, bug and weed killers, industrial solvents—a witch's brew of toxic substances that makes the radioactive fuel in most nuclear plants seem tame as lemonade.

Almost every paycheck comes directly or indirectly from Dow. Even the lawns have corporate roots: when heribicdal vapors got loose a few years ago and killed much of the grass in Midland, Dow paid for reseeding.

Voiceless and vulnerable as other company towns, Midland enjoys a critical difference: while many companies seemed oblivious to the dangers inherent in their operations, Dow pioneered in occupational health research and reform here and elsewhere long before labor unions, government leaders or the public seemed to care much about such things.

As a result, federal officials and even some competitors agree, Dow today points the way that all corporations must follow if workers and the larger society are to live safely with the golden goose of technology.

In its efforts to protect its workers and its environmental neighbors against both instant health hazards and the carcinogenic time bombs that explode with increasing regularity across the nation, Dow has developed a large assortment of weapons:

Proposed new products and manufacturing processes must undergo progressively more rigorous testing in Dow's sophisticated toxicological labs; workers are offered regular medical examinations; individual exposures to chemicals are monitored and recorded; detailed files are kept to enable researchers to correlate health data and workers' exposure histories, and Dow trains hard-to-get industrial hygienists in its plants.

At the same time, Dow researchers conduct epidemiological and mortality studies of workers to monitor the effectiveness of health programs and to search for unsuspected problems. Manufacturing operations are modified to meet health standards. And Dow, a major supplier of industrial chemicals, has even begun intervening actively in the way customers use its products.

What all this has meant, simply enough, is lives saved and crippling illnesses avoided.

In the early 1950s, for example, Dow scientists spotted potential health hazards in a compound called chloromethyl methyl ether, an important ingredient in the dawning age of plastics; they insisted that production facilities be designed to limit workers' exposure to one part per million.

Some other producers, first unaware of and then apparently indifferent to the danger, let exposures to chloromethyl methyl ether and related chemicals soar. Dozens of workers in those plants now are known to have died from exposure-related lung cancer.

Similarly, Dow toxicologists vetoed plans to produce an unusually effective antibarnacle coating for ships because the arsenic-based compound, highly poisonous, could contaminate harbors. And Dow recently withheld caustic soda from a New England customer until huge shields and other safety equipment had been installed to protect the customer's workers.

To be sure, other companies have made important occupational health efforts. And no one, including Dow, suggests that the company has always done everything necessary or desirable as soon as possible. Workers at Dow plants have died and been injured in fires, accidents and explosions. Recently a group of workers was exposed to the carcinogen vinyl chloride when 2,000 gallons of the substance were accidentally spilled. Further, some of Dow's operating executives are more resistant than others to recommendations for steps that would increase employe protection.

Also, Dow has been among the most outspoken opponents of the proposed Toxic Substances Act, which would require premarket testing of chemicals. The company denounces the bill as costly, wasteful and unnecessary interference with business.

Nonetheless, there is widespread agreement—even among some who still cannot forgive Dow for its role in napalm production during the Vietnam war—that the company has done more than others to promote its workers' occupational health and done it sooner than other major industrial corporations, and thus has avoided many of the problems afflicting U.S. workers generally.

Equally important to the growing debate over the economic feasibility of occupational health reform, Dow's record indicates that large firms, at least, should be able to make substantial improvements without reducing profits or lessening their competitive position, as long as top management insists that concern be built into operations from the ground up.

Consider vinyl chloride, perhaps the best known of recent occupational health nightmares. For many producers, it is a costly and appalling monument to heedlessness. For Dow, it illustrates the economic and social benefits of what the company has tried to do.

Discovered in Germany in the 1930s and developed by U.S. firms in the 1950s, vinyl chloride today is the word's second most common plastic compound, produced in the United States alone at the rate of 5 billion pounds a year. The ubiquitous substance is found in phonograph records, meat-wrapping film, auto interiors, water pipe, floor tile, electrical insulation and hundreds of other products.

Vinyl chloride, a gas until it is converted to a solid through a process known as polymerization, has also been used as an aerosol propellant for cosmetics, paints and pesticides.

In producing this bonanza, thousands of workers were exposed to vinyl chloride gas, often in concentrations of hundreds or thousands of parts per million and often for periods of several years. Some employes were regularly sent down into processing kettles for maintenance work and occasionally inhaled so much vinyl chloride that they experienced euphoric highs or were anesthetized.

Scattered hints and warnings of medical trouble cropped up, including evidence that vinyl chloride caused workers' bones to dissolve inside their fingers, but most producers pushed ahead with little regard for all that might be happening to their employees. Until 1974.

In January of that year, B. F. Goodrich Co. made the jolting announcement that vinyl chloride had been linked to a rare and fatal form of cancer, angiosarcoma of the liver, among exposed workers. Almost overnight a classic battle developed among manufacturers, labor unions, health professionals and the federal government.

Unions demanded total protection for workers. Producers argued that such reforms would be ruinously expensive, force plant closings and cost thousands of jobs. Occupational health specialists saw vinyl chloride as the tip of an iceberg. Finally, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration imposed a one part-per-million exposure limit for workers.

That standard, if strictly enforced, will probably protect future workers, but as Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, a pominent environmental health specialist at New York's Mt. Sinai Medical School, said a few months after the Goodrich announcement: "For vinyl chloride, in a large sense, we are already too late."

Thus far, 49 workers around the world are known to have died from angiosarcoma. Given the average 20-year time lag between the first exposure and death in this type of cancer, the toll among workers already exposed is expected to keep rising for years to come, no matter what is done now.

As had others, Dow steadily increased its involvement with vinyl chloride in the 1940s and 1950s, becoming a manufacturer of polymers and also a leading supplier of vinyl chloride gas to other processors.

But in keeping with general company policy of minimizing employe exposure to all chemicals, Dow's operations seem to have been tighter than most. More important, Dow's toxicological lab began a series of inhalation studies with rats, rabbits and guinea pigs in the late 1950s.

By today's standards, the tests were relatively unsophisticated, but they were soon to make a critical difference.

Groups of animals were exposed to various concentrations of vinyl chloride gas seven hours a day, five days a week for periods of six months—a rough approximation of a worker's potential exposure. Then the animals were killed, along with unexposed control animals, so that pathologists could make tissue comparisons.

What researchers found was evidence of liver cell changes in the vinyl chloride-exposed tissue that were so subtle they would have gone unnoticed except in direct comparison with cells from unexposed animals.

Dow toxicologist Theodore R. Torkelson, who was in charge of the studies, said there were "reversible fatty changes, evidence of stress, about the lowest level of injury you can have."

What Torkelson and his colleagues did not know then was that they were at the threshold of discovering the angiosarcoma link to vinyl chloride almost 15 years before the B. F. Goodrich announcement.

If Dow scientists had kept some of the exposed animals alive a little longer—now standard practice in such studies—instead of sacrificing them immediately after exposure stopped, Torkelson is convinced the tumors would have been found.

"I've kicked myself many times that I did not take 20 of those rats and let them sit for six months," Torkelson said recently.

Be that as it may, Dow published its results in 1960, including data indicating liver cell damage was detectable at 100 parts per million exposure levels but not at 50 ppm. The company urged the entire plastics industry to adopt a 50-ppm exposure limit voluntarily.

Other scientists dismissed the cell changes Dow had found as insignificant. Other companies rejected the proposal for cutting exposures, some even criticizing Dow as alarmist. Dow, however, set in motion an internal program that cut exposures below 50 ppm for most of its own workers within a few months, then worked on the handful of difficult and more costly situations over a period of years.

The result: Dow's cleanup cost it less than $3 million, company officials say, spread comfortably over an extended period. And when the Occupational Safety and Health Administration imposed its 1-ppm limit last year Dow met it without the expensive upheaval that its competitors had to endure. Most important, thus far no cases of angiosarcoma have been reported among Dow's vinyl chloride workers.

Just why Dow in particular developed the system that so far has kept it out of the worst of the occupational health minefields is not fully clear. Part of the answer may be that Dow began as a family firm concentrated in Midland so that top executives had a strong sense of personal identification with Dow's activities and were not isolated from lower-level subordinates or production workers.

Regardless of precisely why it developed, one thing seems clear about Dow's system: instead of being spawned in crisis and imposed on reluctant production managers by remote corporate officials, it has been woven gradually into the fabric of the company's operations over many years—and the evolutionary process has contributed substantially to the system's present effectiveness.

By including the occupational and environmental health experts in decisions on design, marketing and production at early stages, Dow officials say they minimize friction, avoid errors, reduce the need for costly retrofitting of equipment and raise efficiency—all concrete business benefits that increase the enthusiasm of operating executives for cooperating with the occupational health specialists.

Most company officials trace the beginnings of this system, and of Dow's exceptional concern for workers' health, to a set of puzzling accidents in the early 1930s.

Within a period of a few weeks, two men were found dead at the Midland plant. The first death was initially attributed to heart failure, but, when the second worker died, officials began looking for another explanation.

They found one. The second worker—and, it is now believed, the first man as well—had cleaned his skin in a company locker room with a colorless liquid he mistook for alcohol. The liquid was phenol, a chemical used in making hospital antiseptics, explosives, plastics and some dyes.

"If you spill enough phenol on you to make a patch about like so," said top Dow scientist V. K. Rowe, describing a 12-inch circle on his thigh, "you can wash it right off, and all you'll have is a little skin burn. Or you can leave it on there for 20 minutes and you'll be dead."

Dow officials had known all along that phenol was dangerous, but they had not known how dangerous. Nor had they trained workers to recognize the compound and deal with it effectively if they had contact with it.

The phenol incident struck a worrisome chord in the mind of Willard Dow, then the company's president.

His scientists were conjuring up new compounds every day. How many more might turn out to be sudden killers? Dow, son of the company's founder, did not much like the

idea of finding out only after his workers had died or been disabled. He put a young, freshly hired biochemist to work testing for potential hazards.

From that impromptu beginning the company has developed a program that aspires to protect not only Dow workers and Dow customers but also the customers' workers and the customers' customers from the risks inherent in the more than 8,000 separate chemical combinations the company sells or uses. What started with one man at one lab bench now involves hundreds of people and as much as $20 million a year.

With all its attention to toxic substances and the health of its workers, Dow Chemical Co. has scarcely suffered financially. Over the last 20 years its annual sales have increased more than tenfold, to $4.9 billion, while profits have increased by nearly 16 times, to $616 million.

FLAMMABLE MATTRESSES A THREAT TO SAFETY

HON. CHRISTOPHER J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention serious questions which have been raised recently about the safety of mattresses upon which many people sleep in many public health and penal institutions throughout this country.

Indeed, based on an excellent, five-part series by a highly respected newspaper in my district, the Norwich, Conn., Bulletin, it appears that the existing Federal safety standards regarding the flammability of such mattresses are inadequate to prevent death or serious injury.

In its series, the Bulletin outlines a problem which should concern all of us. A strong case is made that the Federal Government should closely review existing mattress flammability standards as soon as possible to see if they need revision.

Made of a plastic-type substance known as "polyurethane," these mattresses apparently burn rapidly and emit poisonous gases when ignited by an open flame, according to the Bulletin's investigation. The newspaper reports that several deaths in penal institutions already have been linked to fires involving these types of mattresses.

The newspaper's series states that these mattresses are considered fire retardant when new, yet the chemical used to make them fire resistant apparently dissipates within 6 months to a year, thus removing this quality from the product.

According to the Bulletin, the present mattress flammability tests and standards administered by the Federal Consumer Product Safety Commission do not appear to take into account the dissipation over time of the fire resistant chemical, the combustibility of polyurethane from an open flame, and not just from a contained heat source such as a cigarette, and the special threats these conditions pose to those living in confined, institutional situations.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is the Federal Government's responsibility to insure the safety of such products, and I think that the appropriate agencies should move quickly to fulfill this responsibility. An adequate flammability standard should be enacted in an effort to minimize the possibility of further death or serious injury from these mattresses.

I am pleased to say that my distinguished colleague from Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District, Hon. STEWART B. MCKINNEY, shares my great concerns about this potentially grave problem, and we will be working together toward a solution.

In view of these apparent deficiencies with Federal safety standards, and in light of the other questions raised about polyurethane mattress safety, we will be formally asking the Consumer Product Safety Commission to reevaluate its mattress flammability testing procedures and standards with the goal of upgrading them to insure the safety for all who use such mattresses.

As the Bulletin series shows, Connecticut and some other States have moved decisively to deal with this problem. However, it appears the problem goes beyond the borders of these States, and we will do our best to keep all our colleagues in the House informed as to any progress in resolving it.

At a future point in time, we will be inserting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the first three parts of the Bulletin's mattress flammability series, since they chronicle this problem comprehensively and since space limits prevent inclusion of the entire series.

I would add only that the Bulletin in general, and specifically the three staff members who produced this series, managing editor John C. Peterson, and reporters Denis Morin and Thomas C. Oat, should be commended for their public service and enterprise in researching and writing about this problem.

Their contribution to journalism and the public welfare should not go unnoticed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 479, final passage of the foreign assistance appropriations bill, I am recorded as not voting.

I did attempt to vote on this bill, but apparently—much to my surprise—the computer did not acknowledge my efforts. At any rate, I would like the RECORD to show that I supported passage of the foreign assistance appropriations bill, which contains much-needed funds for Israel, and I would have voted "yes."

THE LABYRINTH: HOW TO APPLY TO LEAVE RUSSIA FOR ISRAEL

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues in both the House and the Senate have raised their voices in opposition to the emigration policies of the Soviet Union and on behalf of various individuals who have been denied their right to live in the land of their choice. The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews and the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry have compiled a detailed analysis of the bureaucratic maze that potential emigrants must navigate before they may leave the country. I would like to share this material with my colleagues at this time:

THE LABYRINTH—HOW TO APPLY TO LEAVE RUSSIA FOR ISRAEL

Six leading Soviet Jewish activists—Vladimir Slepak, Prof. Alexander Lerner, Dina Beilina, Anatoly Sharansky, Edward Trifonov and Prof. Vitaly Rubin—have detailed for the first time from the viewpoint of Russian Jews the agonizing process of applying for an exist visa to Israel.)

1. Submitting the Exit Application

To officially apply to leave one must submit the local OVIR (emigration department) the following documents—

(a) an invitation from relatives in Israel

(b) a declaration of your wish to leave

(c) a "characteristika" (character reference) from your place of work

(d) permission from the parents of an applicant

(e) permission from a former wife or husband

(f) a certificate from your place of residence

(g) copies of certificates of birth, marriage, divorce, death of relatives, and educational diplomas

(h) a biography.

(a) The invitation. Because of extremely "unreliable" postal and phone connections with abroad, especially Israel, it is difficult to ask for the invitation from relatives. For the same reason, it is difficult to receive the invitation once sent. The struggle to receive an invitation lasts from one month to a year. You may have to try 5–7 times.

Cases are known where the invitation was delivered to the place of work or an official organization instead of to the applicant. If there are mistakes the correction can be made only by the Dutch Embassy, where only those people who already have an invitation are let in. It is very difficult for a person who lives in the provinces to find someone who can go into the Embassy. The invitations corrected in the Embassy can be taken away by Soviet personnel at the exit.

(b) The emigration declaration is written on a special form. The OVIRs of Odessa and Kishinev have often refused to give the forms, saying there are none available. Similar information comes from other cities.

(c) The character reference from the place of work or study. This character reference must point out the personal and job qualifications of the applicant. It is signed by the director of the enterprise, the secretary of the union and the secretary of the Party (even for people who are not Party members). The character reference points out that it is given "in connection with departure to Israel". From the beginning of

1976, in some places OVIR requires from the applicant a certificate from the place of work with the same signatures but without the character references. In this certificate one's job is noted and "the absence of any financial claims against the applicant is confirmed". The word "Israel" is not required in the certificate but the required word "OVIR" substitutes it so completely that the wish to leave becomes known at one's place of work.

It is very difficult to get a character reference or a certificate from one's place of work, since there are no regulations determining how an enterprise must give such a document. An enterprise asks OVIR to make inquiries about the document. After 1–5 months of persuasion and complaints to the higher Party and official Soviet bodies or to ministries it is possible to get the character reference.

In exchange for the character reference or certificate, the enterprise often requires the applicant to leave the job "voluntarily" to get rid of an employee without noise. If it is impossible to get rid of the applicant this way (the applicant refuses to leave his job), then numerous repressions descend on him, as public condemnations at general meetings, threats, or dismissals from his union. Thus, Ludmilla Fishman from Saratov was threatened that her two children would be taken away and she be sent for "treatment" in a mental hospital. Maria Braginskaya from Dnepropetrovsk was dismissed with a "wolf certificate"—it was written in her work record that "she was fired for her desire to leave for Israel". Braginskaya, a teacher, could not find work for a long time, and she is now delivering telegrams. She was refused an exit visa.

In the universities, getting a character reference results in dismissal. The deputy of the administrative section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Albert Ivanov said that those who wish to leave "would not be allowed to study at the universities". Dismissal is accompanied by meetings of students at which the applicant is called "a traitor to the motherland", "an immoral person" and so on. After dismissal from the university, a young man is drafted into the army: students are exempt from conscription. Very often people who are drafted are those who have asked for an invitation but never submitted an application to leave. The military registration office learns about the desire to leave in mysterious ways. Ivanov stated that he would "conscript those who submitted applications to leave".

High school students also require a character reference or certificate from school. The process of getting this is a hard test for children; it is often accompanied by obstruction by teachers and pupils. For example, in the case of the daughter of V. Dukelskaya of Moscow, classmates read from texts denouncing her as "a traitor to the nation". The son of Victor Kogan of Saratov was persecuted both by the students and teachers.

Will the situation change now with the introduction of a certificate rather than a character reference? Only time will tell. Its unusual form and context, however, give little hope for the better. It is clear that an applicant's wish to leave will still be known and the necessity of declaring "the absence of financial claims" against the applicant means his immediate dismissal. The enterprise cannot keep an employee whom they no longer trust with instruments, tools and items of value.

(d) The parents' permission. Parents who remain in the USSR must declare if they have a financial or moral claim to their son or daughter. This document is attested to by a seal and signature of the office of the parents' place of residence or work, letting these organizations know that a member of their family is going to Israel. In some cities as Vilnius or Kiev, his document can only be attested to in the place of work, and this process is more complicated. A notary, who in other cases can attest to signatures on a document, cannot do so in documents relating to departure for Israel. His signature would be considered invalid by OVIR.

The parents of an applicant face a very hard choice—deny permission or face harassment and repression if they do. In the case of a bad relationship with one's children (e.g., the father of Mikhail Plam of Moscow never saw his son from the day of his birth), the parents do not want to be repressed and refuse to sign. Loving parents often do not give permission for departure as they understand that their separation from their children and grandchildren will be permanent. Those who leave are involuntarily stripped of their Soviet citizenship and their relatives are seldom permitted to travel abroad as tourists, especially Jews. [ed. note: in the closed society of the USSR tourism abroad is a rare and prized privilege.] We know of a few cases of parents applying to visit their children in Israel; they are usually refused. One (or many) of the reasons why applicants cannot leave is because they cannot get signatures from their parents. In this situation you cannot go to court to force the signatures because it is a voluntary one. You cannot appeal your parents' decision in the administrative bodies either. If parents ask OVIR for advice they are usually told "do not write anything" (as in the case of Leonid Shtilman's wife, in Kiev). They are also advised the same way in places of work (as the parents of Boris Chernobilsky, in Moscow).

Unscrupulous parents use this opportunity to make financial claims against their children. The size of such claims can be unlimited and often results in direct extortion. The courts will not intervene in such cases.

(e) *Permission of a forrmer wife or husband* If an applicant has underage children who remain in the USSR, then permission of the parent who stays with the children is required. This document must also be attested to in the place or residence or work of the remaining parents.

If because of his worries about the future of the child (when entering college, for example, one's documents will point out that the mother or father lives in Israel) or for other reasons the remaining parent refuses to give permission, it is impossible to go to court to get the permission. Financial claims by the remaining parent (this means for the child until his majority) are not limited, either. If the parent who leaves agrees to pay alimony according to his wages or according to his wages to the moment of departure, and the remaining parent requires a very large sum, there is no organization that will help solve this problem.

If the exiting parent seeks to take his child with him, then the remaining parent—even if never having been involved with the child's upbringing—must give permission. There was a case in Bobruisk where permission was required from a parent whose parental rights had been taken away from him by the court shortly before the mother decided to leave for Israel with the child. The father, imprisoned for severe crimes, was returned his parental rights and allowed to decide the fate of the child.

(f) The rest of the documents. There is usually no difficulty here. However, there are many cases where, as a humiliation for the applicant, OVIR requires documents about parents' death when the parents died in places of mass liquidation of Jews during World War II, or when the parents disappeared at this time without a trace, and OVIR made these documents a tool of harrassment.

Documents submitted to OVIR are accepted by an ordinary inspector. The applicant receives no receipt for his documents. One usually awaits an answer for 2–3 months, but there are cases when one waits 10–15 months, though under Soviet law a decision must be made within a month of submission of documents.

2. If Exit Permission is Received; Departure.

In case of a positive decision, an ordinary OVIR inspector informs the applicant orally. Not more than a month is given to leave, but during this time the applicant must submit to OVIR additional documents, get a visa and pack and send baggage through customs. Usually it is very difficult to do everything in time.

(a) The additional documents required are the passport, military card, work record, trade union card, certificate of absence of any financial claims by the housing office about the condition of the apartment which is left, and the receipt for payment of 770 rubles for "renunciation of citizenship" and "official registration of the visa".

An applicant can spend about two weeks getting a work record from his place of employment, since regulations state that a person who leaves his job can be held back for two weeks to "finish the work".

3–4 days are necessary to obtain copies of the work record and other documents, since you are allowed to take from the USSR only specially registered copies of documents but not original certificates of education or qualifications or the work record. The certificate from the housing office is given to you only after you pay for future repairs of the apartment you leave. People who live in cooperative housing face additional obstacles: the money they paid for the apartment can be returned by regulation only after 3 months after it is occupied by new tenants. Usually these applicants have no other money to pay for the visas since their major savings were invested in the co-ops.

The time period of one's dismissal, the official registration of the copies of the documents, the arrangements necessary with the housing office, exceed the period of time allowed by OVIR. It is possible to arrange everything during this period of time only after humiliating visits to and persuasions of the relevant officials. There are no laws pertaining to this question. Sometimes complaints to OVIR or Party or administrative bodies help.

(b) Getting the visa. The exit visa is a necessary document for the exchange of money, getting tickets, obtaining special "international" certificates of marriage, birth and death of relatives, and finally for sending baggage. Those who live in the provinces spend their time going to Moscow, as the exchange of money and registration of transit to Austria is arranged only in Moscow. To accomplish this—if everything is all right (e.g., customs agrees to accept things to the end of the expiration of the exit visa)—one to two weeks more are necessary.

For each member of the family 90 rubles may be exchanged. Savings may not be transferred abroad. Pension is paid for 6 months before leaving, but not when the emigrant reaches the West. Personal property which may be taken abroad is limited by the usual USSR customs rules and unwritten regulations that apply to those leaving for Israel. It is impossible to take abroad valuable things. The whole "wealth" of those who leave is in household items. Only for those who leave for permanent residence in capitalist countries is there a rule that new items may not exceed 250 rubles in cost and more expensive items as radios must have belonged to an individual for over a year (this must be proved with documents). For furniture, no matter its price, an applicant must have had it over a year, even a 3 ruble kitchen chair.

At the border towns of Brest and Chop through which people go (except those from Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev), Soviet customs officials confiscate those things they do not allow to be taken abroad, though by law these items should be returned to the person who is exiting so he can leave it in the USSR.

Each adult can take abroad only one wedding ring of gold and one piece of jewelry, the price of which may not be more than 250 rubles. A woman can take abroad only one pair of gold earrings worth no more than 250 rubles. Each adult in a family may take 200 grams of silver items.

The total amount of expenses connected with departure is on the average about 1500 rubles per adult in a family, the equivalent of an average yearly wage. These expenses include: 770 rubles for exit visa and the "renunciation" of citizenship, about 200 rubles for fare to Vienna, 90 rubles allowed to exchange for dollars, up to 100 rubles for repair of an apartment and the trip to Moscow, and the rest for shipping baggage to Vienna and Israel.

It must be pointed out that receiving permission or even an exit visa does not give any assurance of a successful departure. There are cases of cancellation of OVIR's decision at each step, even during getting on the plane or train. Aba Stolyar of Moscow was taken from the plane; Lev Israilov of Leningrad had his visa taken away by strangers near the Dutch Embassy in Moscow. Instead of granting him a new visa, OVIR told him he was "refused because of regime considerations".

3. Refusals and the Chance to Appeal

An applicant is given a refusal by an ordinary OVIR official and only orally. They usually say, "you are refused. You may regather your documents and resubmit your application to leave in a year". When asked the reason for refusal, they answer: a competent commission decided the question of exit; they know the reason for refusal. Or, "Your departure is inexpedient" or "not in the interests of the state" or "you know the reason yourself".

The applicant cannot appeal to this unknown, anonymous commission. All his complaints to the administrative organizations return to OVIR. The applicant does not participate in the decision about his fate. There are cases where the refusal is the result of bad relations with officials in his enterprise or the result of private quarrels. V. Bakul, director of the Institute of Superhard Materials, told Leonid Multakh of Kiev, "I shall make you and your whole family rot here". Kiev OVIR refused Multakh a visa on the grounds of "V. Bakul's request".

The courts do not accept complaints about this and it is impossible to appeal the decision of this anonymous commission through the courts. In despair, the applicants appeal to international organizations and join demonstrations. After KGB warnings comes prison. Lev. Roitburd tried to meet with American Senators and tell them about the situation in Odessa. He was arrested at the airport in Odessa and sentenced to 2 years in the labor camps for "resistance to the authorities". Dr. Mark Nashpitz and Boris Tsitlonak were sentenced to 5 years' each of internal exile following a protest demonstration which they joined which was broken up by the KGB after a half minute. Considering the time after application for exit, 4½ years, they are punished for almost 10 years.

The list of repressions against exit applicants or those who try to struggle against baseless refusals is very large, as:

For attempts to speak with relatives and friends abroad phones are disconnected.

Correspondence is detained and controlled.

Dismissal from work and expulsion from universities.

Persons are followed and forbidden free movement within the country, as trips to Moscow for applicants for trips to the provinces to find out the situation in small towns. In such cases people are often taken from the train.

Conscription or callup for additional training. Here, the term of refusal increases because of "secrecy".

Individuals are interrogated for studying Hebrew, which is officially forbidden, and questioned and threatened with trial in connection with the issuance of a journal in Russian on Jewish culture and traditions.

People are kept under house arrest or jailed during the visits of famous politicians to bar meetings.

Often people dressed in civilian clothes beat Jews. The attackers are very well informed about their victims.

Children are persecuted in school.

Court cases and repressions are threatened and occasionally carried out. Lydia Nisanova of Derbent was warned that if she did not take back her documents from OVIR she would be arrested. On the basis of a completely fabricated case she was sentenced to 1½ years in the labor camp. Unfortunately there are many similar cases.

CAMPAIGN TO LEGITIMIZE THE PLO TERRORISTS

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, a multilevel campaign is being implemented in this country to direct U.S. foreign policy to a position of support for the Soviet-backed, transnationally active terrorist group, the Palestine Liberation Organization—PLO.

At the lowest level, the PLO itself, with assistance from the Cubans, is building a coalition of revolutionary street activists to create a disruptive presence in our larger cities and generate initial publicity in the left press. These activists are in many cases already members of terrorist support groups and may provide the PLO with recruits to assist in the logistics of a PLO terrorist action here or to perform some "solidarity bombings" as PLO proxies.

At the top, the campaign commenced with a call from the Institute for Policy Studies—IPS—for secret meetings between influential Americans, including national legislators, PLO representatives, IPS members, pro-PLO Israelis, and others.

The Institute for Policy Studies plan for meetings with the PLO was initiated by IPS's two codirectors, Richard Barnet and Marcus Raskin, and IPS staffer Saul Landau, a Castroite revolutionary who serves Havana as a propagandist and organizer.

The IPS plan called for the secret meetings to be set up by Samuel Rubin, one of the institute's principal financial angels and long a source of funding for Old Left and New Left projects. Samuel Rubin and his son-in-law, attorney Peter Weiss, are the two main financial stars in the IPS galaxy and a brief review of their activities is necessary to add perspective.

Samuel Rubin, the retired former chairman of the board of Faberge, has used his perfume fortune to fund many old and new left projects through his Samuel Rubin Foundation, 9 East 64th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021. In the late 1940's, Samuel Rubin served as chairman of the New Council of American Business, a Communist Party, U.S.A.—CPUSA—front which escaped public investigation. Samuel Rubin's son, Reed Rubin, serves as the foundations treasurer. Reliable old left sources report he is named for John Reed, the American Communist publicist for the Bolsheviks who is buried in the Kremlin.

Secretary of the Rubin Foundation is Cora Rubin Weiss, Samuel's daughter. Cora Weiss has been active for over a decade in organizing support for Soviet-backed Marxist-Leninist national liberation movements such as the Vietcong and Khmer Rouge terrorists.

Cora Weiss has been a quiet source for cash funding for a number of key antiwar groups and projects in support of the Indochinese Marxist-Leninist terrorists. She has served as a leader of Women Strike for Peace, a group thoroughly penetrated by the CPUSA and which acts in concert with the Soviet Union's World Peace Council apparat; of the CPUSA-dominated new Mobilization Committee and its successor, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice; of Clergy and Laity Concerned; of the Coalition for a New Foreign Policy, which in accordance with the calls of the World Peace Council is trying to stop U.S. development and production of new weapons to defend America from Soviet advanced weapons technology; and with Friendshipment, a project of reparations to the Vietnamese Communists of which Mrs. Weiss was a main organizer.

Currently, Cora Weiss has been serving the terrorist support groups of the July 4 Coalition—J4C—as an organizer and executive board member and assisting in gaining demonstration permits for the Philadelphia counter-Bicentennial march.

Cora Rubin Weiss' husband, patent attorney Peter Weiss, serves as vice president of his father-in-law's foundation. Peter Weiss was born in Austria on December 8, 1925, and was admitted to the bar in 1953. Weiss is a member of the National Lawyers Guild, the principal legal support group for revolutionary terrorists in the United States; and is a leading volunteer staff attorney with the Center for Constitutional Rights—CCR—an NLG offshoot.

CCR attorneys William Kunstler, Ramsey Clark, Bill Schaap, Margie Ratner, and Peter Weiss applied to join the defense team for the Baader-Meinhof terrorists now on trial in Stuttgart, West Germany. A young radical attorney on the Baader-Meinhof defense team participated in the kidnaping of the OPEC oil ministers from Vienna to Algeria last December, led by Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, alias "Carlos the Jackel." The Baader-Meinhof gang provided the logistical backup for the Palestine Liberation Organization's Black September slaughter of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

Peter Weiss served for 10 years, till 1973, as president of the American Committee on Africa, the principal U.S. support group for Soviet-backed African terrorists; and remains the ACOA counsel. Weiss is also representing the South-

ern Africa Committee, a related coalition of revolutionary supporters of African terrorists which recently discovered from a Freedom of Information Act suit that it was the subject of an FBI investigation. Weiss has been chairman of the Institute for Policy Studies board of trustees since 1970.

The IPS campaign is designed to create personal relationships between the Americans and the PLO representatives and to develop alternatives to foreign policy and spur on behind the scenes negotiations for a Middle East settlement giving the Palestine *Liberation* Organization major concessions, particularly control of any West Bank areas after an Israeli withdrawal.

The Institute for Policy Studies, through its leading activist organizer, Arthur Waskow, author of the Mayday disruptions of Washington, D.C., in 1971, and Paul Jacobs of the Transnational Institute, also participated in an advertisement which appeared in the New York Times on April 4, 1976.

The advertisement was sponsored by a coalition, Middle East Peace Now—NEPN—operating from the 11th floor at 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, and from P.O. Box 271, Nyack, N.Y. 10960, a post office box used by the Fellowship of Reconciliation—FOR.

Among the small group of sponsoring organizations was the Committee for a Just Peace in the Middle East—CJPME. This group is run by Alex Kolkin, chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A.—CPUSA—National Jewish Commission. The present function of that commission is to pressure the few Jewish members left in the CPUSA to defend Soviet anti-Semitism and oppose the State of Israel in support of Soviet foreign policy objectives.

Visits by my friends to the offices of the Committee for a Just Peace in the Middle East for literature and information revealed stacks of Communist Party literature, primarily reprints of speeches by the aging Stalinist warhorse, Hyman Lumer, who heads the CPUSA Educational Commission. Lumer has been an outstanding "Stakhanovite" in defending Soviet anti-Semitism and slave labor camps. Lumer was an individual signer of the MEPN and along with such identified CPUSA members as Anne Braden, Esther Cooper Jackson, Paul Jacobs, now a fellow of OPS's Transnational Institute; Sylvia Kushner, George Murphy of the Afro-American newspapers, Pauline Rosen, Jack Spiegel, Jessica Smith Abt, and Louise Berman, identified 30 years ago by the FBI as a Soviet intelligence contact.

The advertisement, which attempts to promote the PLO's gang of armed thugs as the equivalent of a freely elected sovereign state, was signed by the following mixture of Judas goats and sheep:

INDIVIDUAL SPONSORS

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Rosa Julstrom, Edward Kaplan; Abraham & Ida Kaufman; William Keeney; R. Scott Kennedy, Mideast Mobile Education Project; Roy Kepler, WRL; Sid Kivanoski; John Kliever, M.D., Americans for Middle East Neutrality; Fay Knopp; Rabbi Douglas Krantz; Ruth & Israel Kushner, CJP; Rabbi Lawrence Kushner; Sylvia Kushner, Chicago Peace Council; Dr. & Mrs. Donald Lehman; Rev. Bernard Lee, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Sid Lens; Betty Sue Lentz; Harold Leventhal; Henrietta Levine; Dr. E. James Leiberman; Yvonne Logan; Ross Lomanitz; Dr. Hyman Lumer; Bradford Lyttle; Scott Mackey; David McReynolds, WRL; Joy Marks; Paul Mayer; Irving Messik; Lorna S. Milgram; Rev. David J. Miller; Eleanor & Joe Miller, SANE; Lois Miller, UMC; Neal Mills; Reynolds Moody, Lt. Col. U.S.M.C. (Ret.); Arthur Moore, New World Outlook; Mr. & Mrs. Ward Morehouse; Joseph Mulligan, S. J.; George Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers; Frances Neely, Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL); Marian Henriquez Neudel, Chutzpah; Roberta Neuman; Craig Newby; Mildred Scott Olmsted, WILPF; Peter Orlovsky; Eleanor Gorham Otterness; Grace Paley; Marjorie & Victor Paschkis; Jack Patterson, AFSC; Jim Peck; Sid Peck; Elizabeth Pendleton; Marquita Platov; Irma Prior, WILPF; Fred Ptashne; Edward Ramberg; Robert Randall, Jr.; Lois Lee Rathbun; Rosalie Reichman, AFSC, Edna Roberts; Rabbi Michael Robinson; Pauline Rosen; Gertrude Rosenblum; William S. Samuel III; Prof. Ronald & Marguerite Santoni; Anne Schafer; Rev. Christoph & Kathryn Schmauch, World Fellowship; Marilyn Scholze; Howard Schomer, United Church of Christ; Henry Schwarzchild, ACLU; Rabbi Gerald Serotta, CCNY Hillel; Judy Sikora; Ruth & Philip Sillman; Hugh Smythe; Allan Solomonow; Jack Spiegel; Dorothy Steffens, WILPF; Lucy Steinitz, Response; Helene Stolker, JPF; I. F. Stone; Prof. Curwen Stoddart; Marilyn & Stephen Suffet; Rachel & Kenneth Tilsen, Native American Solidarity Committee; Harry Tobman, CJP; Louis Untermeyer; Edith Villastrigo, Womens Strike for Peace; Maurice Visscher; William Walker; A. Dudley Ward; Arthur Waskow; E. McKinnan White; Rev. Edward Wicklein; Herman Will, UMC; May E. Wilson; Louise Wilson; Raymond Wilson, FCNL; Matilda Saxton Winn, UMC; Rabbi Arnold Jacob Wolf, Yale Hillel; Beverly Woodward; Gordon Zahn; Vinton Ziegler; Jessica Smith Abt, New World Review; Baltimore Meeting of Friends; Robert Barnai, Amnesty International; Louise Berman; Rev. Wilson Boots; Brent S. Hall; Ethel Sanjines; Wendy Schwartz, WRL; Jean Wagner; Janice & Gerard Vanderhaar; Thomas C. Cornell.

Coordinator: partial listing.

*Organizations given for identification only.

RIGHT TO LIFE—NUTRITION AND EDUCATION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, one of the highlights of the National Right to Life Committee's very successful and productive Annual Convention in Boston, Mass., June 25–26, was a simulated congressional hearing on alternatives to abortion and supportive services for pregnant women. It was my privilege and honor to chair that hearing.

Those of us who hold the view that unborn human life has rights which must be protected even to the extent of amending the U.S. Constitution also believe it is vitally important to provide realistic, readily-accessible alternatives to abortion, including medical, social and other services to pregnant women.

That goal was the subject of the simulated Congressional hearing, coordinated by Majority Mecklenburg of Minnesota who did an excellent job of selecting the witnesses. The papers presented were of as fine a quality as I have seen in any actual congressional hearing. They were thoughtfully prepared, carefully researched and delivered with deep sincerity of conviction and commitment.

I believe that because of their high quality and the important information they offer, these papers ought to be available to all Members of Congress, and I am using the forum of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to do so.

The President of the National Right to Life Committee is Dr. Mildred Jefferson of Boston, a gifted surgeon, and a tireless, dedicated, inspiring leader of the national movement to protect unborn life.

The following paper on "Nutrition and Education" was presented by Mrs. Pat Zenner of Minnesota, charter member, March of Dimes National Council of Chapter Volunteers; Minnesota March of Dimes State Volunteer Advisor; former teacher; member American Citizens Concerned for Life and Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life:

SIMULATED CONGRESSIONAL HEARING ON SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR PREGNANT WOMEN NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE CONVENTION, BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 26, 1976

My name is Pat Zenner. I am a charter member of the March of Dimes National Council of Chapter Volunteers, the Volunteer Advisor for the great state of Minnesota, a former teacher and presently member of MCCL and ACCL.

I am not only very pleased to have been invited here today to share the views of the National Foundation-March of Dimes with this distinguished committee and all whose primary concern is the protection of life, but I look upon this opportunity to participate in this National Right to Life Convention as a privilege, and indeed, a most serious responsibility. Those who know me, also know my deep personal commitment to our mission—the protection of the unborn and newborn. And those who know and truly understand the March of Dimes as a major motivating force for all that is good in terms of protecting life, also recognize that this organization is equally committed to this most important mission. Surely there can be no greater mission in life than the protection of that life.

We in the March of Dimes believe that every child conceived has the right to be given the best possible chance to achieve its full potential as a whole, healthy human being—able to live a life of purpose and dignity. And we state here today, that it is imperative that every pregnancy be protected from the hazards that can and do affect the unborn in their first and most important environment—their mother's womb; from the healthy, well nourished mother with a potentially safe delivery, to the woman or adolescent girl who is at risk because of age, health history or socioeconomic disadvantage. Yes, the needs are many—complex by their very nature, but they are not impossible to meet if we utilize our knowledge, skills and efforts to focus on the very heart of the problem—alleviating, if not eliminating, the hazards themselves that threaten the health and well being of our unborn.

The object of our concern since 1958 has been America's unborn and newborn infants. . . . far too many of whom were coming into this world damaged, defective or dying needlessly. The March of Dimes embarked upon a broad new effort focusing on perinatal health care. We became firmly convinced that reproductive loss in this country—some 1,500,000 unborn and newborn babies every year—can be substantially lowered if proper heath needs of the mother and infant are met. "Perinatal", which means "in and around the time of birth", has various definitions, but the more we considered the variety of factors determining the outcome of pregnancy, the more inadequate these definitions seemed. So, the March of Dimes looks upon perinatal health as a continuum, embracing all stages of human development, at all ages, constituting an endless cycle stretching across generations. And so, the beginning is conception and that has become the philosophical fulcrum around which the policies and programs of the National Foundation-March of Dimes revolve. More specifically, we choose the moment when life begins as the focal point for our broadest, most far reaching plans.

The March of Dimes reaches out in many directions in its efforts to provide supportive services for the pregnant woman and her unborn or newborn child and we respectfully request your consideration for the following health areas.

Better facilities for the intensive care of the high-risk mother, her unborn child and critically ill newborn. At present, we support 67 medical services grants in 27 states, and 15 programs of perinatal services related to protection of the pregnant woman and her child before and after birth.

Adequate research to protect the unborn: At present we support 48 basic and clinical research projects at 39 medical centers in 22 states—18 of the projects have potential application to saving the mortally endangered fetus by prenatal prevention or diagnostic testing directed toward the protection of the unborn and subsequent life saving treatment in utero.

Encourage educational programs for perinatal health professionals to upgrade their skills in this vital health field. Currently we finance 9 grants in as many states to support training of nurse mid-wives, nurse clinicians and allied health personnel promoting care of the unborn and newborn.

Strong support to reorganization of obstetrical and neonatal care along more efficient lines—prime objective being to speed identification of the high-risk mother so optimal care can be provided to assure optimal outcome of each pregnancy.

Educate the public, especially our rising generation of future parents, to the importance of guarding their own health for the sake of their children—to reach and teach what the effects of poor nutrition, venereal disease, drugs, alcohol and smoking might have on an unborn child—to try to create a climate of care and concern among our young parents-to-be and develop an awareness of the miracle of life. At present, we support 18 public health education projects in schools, hospitals and health agencies to inform prospective parents how they can protect the unborn through sound personal health and nutrition habits.

In addition:

MOD furnishes volunteer assistance and education materials for health departments for community vaccination programs aimed at preventing rubella and RH blood disease in unborn babies.

We co-sponsor a nationwide birth defects monitoring program through which over 1 million births per year are monitored for early detection and investigation of unusual changes in the incidence of birth defects.

We present expert testimony before Congressional committees and engage in other educational activities in behalf of legislation for publicly funded programs of maternal and newborn health and nutrition such as the WIC program and the National School-age Mother and Child Health Act 1975.

Provide supportive services in terms of funding, educational materials and volunteers to the fine organizations who offer understanding, counseling and support to the troubled pregnant women, centers for the pregnant teenage girls who need help in all areas of preparation for the care of the life they are about to bring into the world and handicapped children and their families who so desperately need to know that "someone cares."

Question. Re: nutrition and its relationship to the unborn child . . . (statistics) curriculum guide for health education . . . nutrition.

I must admit, Mr. Chairman, that prior to my volunteer work with the March of Dimes, statistics per se were of little interest to me, let alone meaningful. But when statistics represent a human life, a life damaged or perhaps no life at all, they come alive for me Statistics show that low birthweight is the underlying cause of half the infant deaths in the U.S. It is unmistakably as serious a cause of death as the gravest birth defects. The U.S. has a shamefully high infant death rate—higher than 17 other nations, because, at least in part, we have a larger proportion of low birthweight babies. Nearly 8% of our newborns weigh 5½ pounds or less and birth defects are 3 times as common in these infants as heavier babies. We do know that *maternal malnutrition* often is associated with slow fetal growth which in turn leads to other developmental problems for the unborn such as mental retardation, learning disabilities, etc. . . . The National Foundation has launched a massive attack on maternal malnutrition because we recognize that proper nutrition is a major environmental factor influencing the outcome of pregnancy. About a quarter of a million low weight babies are born each year in America. An underweight baby runs a greater risk of birth injury, breathing difficulties and damage to its physical and mental development. It has been estimated that more than a million American infants and young children either have suffered stunting of their brains or are at risk of it because of malnutrition. When malnourished *pregnant women* are included in the estimates, one million unborn babies are added to the total at risk of brain damage. It is also estimated that of the more than 50,000 infants who die each year, 35,000 are of low birthweight. Teen age girls have a special need for a balanced diet for they are still growing into womanhood. By endangering their health now, teens may face needless problems when they become mothers. The March of Dimes is vitally interested in good nutrition as a means of preventing birth defects and improving the outcome of pregnancy We make available, at little or no cost, a wealth of excellent health education materials and audio visuals to teachers, public health educators, clubs and organizations and laypeople committed to this aspect of health education.

In an effort to reach and teach more young people about nutrition as a responsibility, a way of life directly related to the health and well being of future generations, the Curriculum Development Center of the Catholic University of America, under a grant from the March of Dimes, has recently completed a "Curriculum Guide for Health Education: Nutrition", in cooperation with the National Catholic Educational Association and USCC Department of Education. March of Dimes chapters all across the country are assisting in the implementation of this much needed health education teaching tool. Designed for Grades 7 through 12 and available to both parochial and public schools, the 5 modules, "Introduction", "Nutrition", "Consumer Education", "Community Resources" and "The Handicapped" can form the basis for a lifelong responsibility for personal growth. The National Foundation views health education as a continuum of life for attitudes and habits (like inherited strengths and weaknesses) are often passed on from generation to generation.

Question. Re: recently initiated study to determine the effects of induced abortion on subsequent pregnancies.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I welcome the opportunity to clarify the intent and purpose of this study.

As part of the National Foundation's continuing efforts to protect our unborn generations from any and all factors which might affect their health and well-being, we have recently initiated a comprehensive study which will attempt to determine the effects of induced abortion on subsequent reproductive function and pregnancy outcome. Under a $100,000 grant for this year a 7 member research team from the Harvard Medical School and School of Public Health, will study some 25,000 pregnancies to learn whether induced abortion increases the risk of later infertility, abnormal pregnancy, miscarriage, premature delivery, or birth of a dead or malformed baby.

The Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences found that previous foreign studies provided suggestive but inconclusive evidence of the possible effects of induced abortion on subsequent reproductive function. The Academy states that weaknesses and inconsistencies in variables (fac-

tors) such as maternal age, state of health, reasons for seeking an abortion, history of child-bearing and miscarriage, abortion methods used and specific abnormalities involved in later pregnancies makes those studies inadequate. This scientific study will expose to major scrutiny for the first time in the U.S. this major concern: the effects of induced abortion on subsequent pregnancies. During the five-year period required to gather and examine data, the March of Dimes hopes to keep the American people aware of the potential hazards being studied. Surely this is health education of the highest order. Over the years the March of Dimes has been consistent and persistent in its efforts to protect and enhance life, in spite of the risks and obstacles involved—to do any less than our best would be contrary to our very reason for being.

SUMMATION

Mr. Chairman and fellow committee members, the March of Dimes recognizes that government cannot do everything—and we pledge our full cooperation in all health areas that serve to protect the unborn and newborn within the limits of our structure and function as a voluntary health agency. Let us expand and strengthen existing programs and initiate new legislation when and where necessary for there is no time to waste when statistics speak for themselves in terms of human life. If we truly accept this most basic of all human responsibilities, then individually and collectively, we must work diligently to make each tomorrow better than yesterday—we must strive for unity for therein lies our strength. I'm sure you agree that protection of the unborn and newborn deserves "top priority" for they represent the future—indeed they are the future.

I am truly grateful for your time, attention and consideration, and once again, may I say, I feel privileged to have been invited to participate in this convention on behalf of myself and the National Foundation-March of Dimes.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS OF THE HOUSE

HON. JEROME A. AMBRO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. AMBRO. Mr. Speaker, this morning, the House of Representatives took a long-overdue and sorely needed step to effect major reforms in the administration of this legislative body. With the passage of House Resolution 1372 and House Resolution 1368 we have taken two important steps on the long road back to the restoration of the integrity and respect of this House. There could not have been a more fitting tribute that we could make to the celebration of the Nation's Bicentennial.

By approving House Resolution 1372, we have rescinded the House Administration Committee's ill-conceived authority to expand, change the character of, or create new categories of allowances for Members of the House without a direct vote on the House floor with the exception of cost-of-living adjustments under the authority of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1971, and some other minor technical changes. While I opposed the giving of independent authority of even cost-of-living increases to the Administration Committee, this legislation was brought to us under a closed rule which precluded amendments, and I felt that the numerous good points that it contained outweighed this one weak spot, and I, therefore joined with my colleagues to vote "aye."

House Resolution 1368 has even greater potential impact in that it establishes a Commission on Administrative Review composed of 15 members appointed by the Speaker as follows: First, 8 Members of the House, 5 from the majority party and 3 from the minority party; second, 7 individuals from the general public. This Commission is charged with the responsibility of making a complete and exhaustive study of the House with respect to administrative, accounting, and purchasing procedures; office equipment and communication facilities; recordkeeping; emoluments and allowances. In its work, the Commission will seek the advice of both the General Accounting Office and the business community. The Commission will report its findings and recommendations no later than December 31, 1977.

These two actions, when combined with new rules adopted by the Administration Committee itself abolishing the postage stamp allowance, eliminating cashouts, reducing the mileage reimbursement rate, requiring that disbursements be documented and certified by vouchers, and reducing the telecommunications allowance under certain circumstances, begin to chart a positive path in the direction of making the House more accountable to the public. I do oppose one new procedure adopted by the Administration Committee and that is the consolidation of allowances. At a time when we should be increasing public awareness and scrutiny, I do not feel that we should be cloaking our office financial activities in the shadow of a single consolidated allowance. It is my hope that the Administration Committee, or perhaps this entire House will reverse this unfortunate action.

Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago members of the New Members—Freshmen—Caucus—of which I was then chairman—made public a series of reforms that we felt would enhance the operation of the House of Representatives and increase its responsiveness as the people's branch of Government. While some of these proposals have subsequently been adopted by the Administration Committee—such as the elimination of "cashouts," the vouchering of all expenditures, abolition of postage stamp allowance, and so forth and by the entire House—such as the appointment of a Commission on Administrative Review, and the rescission of the House Administration Committee's authority to adjust allowances—I am personally disappointed that several others have not been considered, much less acted upon favorably. I am specifically thinking of the establishment of a mandatory employee grievance procedure, elimination of a whole host of unnecessary privileges and perquisites that accrued to Members of Congress over the past 200 years such as proliferation of limousines, first-class airline travel, subsidized gift shops, cafeteria, and barber shops, to name a few. While the specific reference to each of these might sound frivolous, and indeed silly, I think that they are symbolic and symptomatic of the splendid sense of isolation with which generations of Congressmen have surrounded themselves.

Finally, I regret that the House Administration Committee has chosen to add a separate funding category for computer services instead of continuing the present option of alternating computer services with a certain portion of the clerk-hire allowance.

While the 82 new Members of this House are not blessed with any special prescience or righteousness, the very fact of our newness does give us a different, and perhaps clearer, perspective on some of the problems faced by the Congress, in general, and the House of Representatives, in particular. Congress has grown fat and inbred and has become a large bureaucracy with all of the faults, interia, and stodginess that bureaucracies exhibit. We are fond of chiding and deploring the executive branch because its entrenched bureaucracy has shown itself to be inflexible, insensitive, and self-perpetuating. Indeed, many of us have introduced so-called "sunset" and "zero-based budgeting" bills aimed at cutting through the bureaucratic structures of the executive branch to its operational heart and making crucial determinations as to the efficacy of many of its functions and agencies. I am afraid that the procedures and administration of these Houses of Congress have become similarly stilted and unyielding, and ripe and ready for sweeping change. The members of this freshman class were key participants in a shakeup of the seniority system early in the 94th Congress, and we have been in the forefront of these reforms. It is my hope that the climate of the House will remain hospitable to even greater reformation in the 95th Congress so that this spirit of change will not be stillborn.

COAL TRANSPORTATION SLURRY VERSUS RAIL

HON. MAX S. BAUCUS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to applaud yesterday's decision by the House Interior Committee to table H.R. 1863, the coal slurry pipeline bill. That bill, if enacted would have bestowed to private developers the power to take other people's lands for the purpose of building a coal slurry pipeline more than 1,000 miles long. I would like to identify today for the benefit of my colleagues certain important points on both sides of the slurry controversy:

COAL TRANSPORTATION: SLURRY VERSUS RAIL

BACKGROUND

U.S. coal production totaled 601 million net tons in 1974 an increase of 1.6% or 9.26 million net tons over 1973. Production during the first half of 1975 increased at an even faster rate—up 3.1% or 9.88 million net tons over the first half of 1974. Although production has been increasing, domestic consumption actually dropped 1.0% from 1973 to 1974 and has only increased slightly during the first quarter of 1975. Thus the increased production in 1974 mostly left the country as exports, which rose by 13.3% or 7.06 million metric tons.

Of the coal produced in 1973, railroads transported about 67.1% from the mines, barges carried 11.6%, trucks moved 9.7%, .7% was used at the mine and 10.9% was used at the time and 10.9% was moved by conveyor belt or truck to mine-mouth generating plants.

The 390 million tons of coal that the railroads hauled in 1974 produced their single largest source of revenue—$1.83 billion or 11.2% of gross freight revenues. The 4.55 million carloads of coal transported compared with less than 2 million carloads of metallic ores, the next largest commodity.

The railroad tariff in 1974 accounted for about 23% of the delivered cost of coal shipped. (Mine value of coal shipped by rail was $6.0 billion in 1974).

Projections by the National Coal Association and studies made for the FEA and DOT indicate that coal production could double to between 1.2 and 1.5 billion tons a year by 1985. This dramatic increase will have serious implications for the transportation industry as the various transportation modes compete for a share of the market. The nation's beleagered railroad network sees coal as their future salvation in light of generally declining railroad traffic in other commodities. This hope has been somewhat dimmed by the prospect of a new competitor in the coal transportation market—the coal slurry pipeline. The remainder of this statement will focus on the advent of the slurry pipeline, compare the economic and environmental impact of slurry and rail transportation and make recommendations as to the position which best voices the concerns of Montanans.

THE ISSUE

The most recent evidence of the slurry-railroad struggle over coal shipment is the proposal by Energy Transportation Systems Inc. (ETSI) to build a 1,030-mile coal slurry pipeline from Gillette, Wyoming to Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Both Bechtel Corp. of San Francisco, one of the nation's largest construction and engineering firms, and Lehman Brothers, one of Wall Street's largest investment houses, own a 40% share of ETSI. The remaining 20% is owned by Kansas Nebraska Natural Gas Co. of Phillipsburg, Kansas.

The proposed pipeline would have a 38-inch diameter with a capacity of approximately 25 million tons of coal per year. Arkansas Power and Light Co., a subsidiary of Middle South Utilities Inc. is the principal planned purchaser of the coal.

Unfortunately for ETSI, their proposed pipeline right-of-way crosses beneath the tracks of nine railroads at 48 points. Of these nine railroads, only Missouri Pacific has granted the necessary permits. The remaining railroads have refused permits to prevent the slurry competition.

To overcome this opposition, ETSI is seeking governmental help. H.R. 1863, sponsored by Congressman Jones of Oklahoma, seeks to extend the rights-of-way provisions for oil and natural gas over Federal lands to coal pipelines under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. It also authorizes the use of eminent domain for coal pipelines contingent upon receipt of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity from the Department of the Interior. The granting of eminent domain will enable ETSI to get the necessary right-of-way over the private lands held by the recalcitrant railroads. The act also subjects all pipelines constructed to regulation by the ICC.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

Congress almost certainly has the power to grant the right of eminent domain to slurry pipelines. Natural gas pipelines were granted eminent domain in the 1947 amendment of the Natural Gas Act; oil pipelines received the right during World War II under the war powers of the Cole Act; and hydroelectric projects are licensed to use the power by the FPC.

The railroads, which have the right of eminent domain, are required by law to be common carriers. This means that they must make their services available to anyone willing to pay their tariff. The ETSI pipeline will have no such obligations. The proposed slurry pipeline is contracted to carry 25 million tons of coal a year for 30 years to Middle South Utilities. The pipeline will have no excess capacity to accommodate additional customers. Thus the pipeline is essentially servicing the needs of a single coal company and a single utility company.

The granting to ETSI of a public power such as eminent domain for a private good is a bad legislative precedent. It also unfairly discriminates against the railroads which must service all customers regardless of profitability while freeing slurry pipelines to handle the large volume, lucrative routes. Railroads are thus placed at a competitive disadvantage in that they must charge higher tariffs on all their lines to compensate for marginal common carrier operations.

To insure fair competition among competing transportation modes and to justify the granting of a public privilege, slurry pipelines should be required to have access capacity to accommodate additional customers. Yet the transfer of the flow of slurry to another destination would force an idling of the Middle South plant and thus drastically alter the economics of the project.

ECONOMIC COMPARISON

There have been three major studies comparing the relative economics of shipping coal by slurry pipeline and railroad—Bechtel's *The Energy Supply Planning Model; The Coal Future*, developed at the Center for Advanced Computation (CAC) at the University of Illinois; and *The Research Analysis of Factors Affecting the Transportation of Coal by Rail and Slurry Pipelines*, by the Hudson Institute. The first two studies both financed by NSF grants, reached conflicting conclusions as to the cost of railroad transportation. The last study, financed by Burlington Northern, concluded that pipelines cannot consistently transport coal more cheaply than unit trains.

The Bechtel study was based on a computer model which projected that the proposed Wyoming-Arkansas pipeline could transport coal more cheaply than can railroads. The validity of this study is being questioned in light of Bechtel's 40% ownership of ETSI. A Senate Interior Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Abourezk, is investigating the possible conflict of interest.

Professor Rieber, who headed the CAC study, suggests that the Bechtel model may produce inaccurate predictions due to the use of tariffs (prices charged) instead of actual economic costs in determining the cost of unit train coal transportation. Rieber also challenges the accuracy of the Black Mesa pipeline data upon which slurry pipeline costs were derived:

"Although we all use Black Mesa based estimates, can it be argued that these are understated with the mine or facility covering part of the tab?"

Until the accuracy of the Bechtel cost assumptions have been validated by an impartial research group, the conclusions reached are, at best, suspect in any economic analysis.

The CAC study appears more credible than Bechtel's. Its three authors, Michael Rieber, Shao Lee Soo, and James Stukel, have had extensive experience with pipeline technology. Significantly, two of the three authors admitted before the study that they believed it would be more economical to transfer coal by pipeline than by rail.

The CAC study concluded that the economic cost of transporting coal by railroad between Wyoming and Arkansas was $3.62 per ton. This figure was based on the cost of upgrading the existing 1,100 miles of track to a "like new" condition with new rails and ties. This upgrading would enable the unit trains to move at 50 mph when hauling coal and 60 mph when returning empty.

This cost is approximately half of the projected $7.22 per ton cost of shipping coal by slurry pipeline. CAC's cost figure for slurry pipeline compares closely to the $7.50 per ton generated by ETSI's own study.

If the CAC results are accurate, why is it that Middle South Utilities is prepared to sign a 30-year contract to receive their coal via a slurry pipeline? Basically, the reason is that the CAC study bases its results on the most efficient use of railroad technology. Unfortunately such efficiency is not prevalent in today's railroad industry, but there is evidence that the railroads are improving their operations to meet the future demand for coal. The unit train model (i.e., 100 cars per train) upon which the cost estimates were based currently accounts for only 35% of all coal shipped by rail, although coal tonnage moved by unit train increased by 26.3% between 1971–73.

While the study projects loaded trains moving at 50 mph on properly upgraded rails, rail bed and ties, the existing average speed of coal trains is only 21.7 mph due to the dilapidated condition of our nation's railroad system. Further, the study assumes that the train crew will receive one day's pay for one day of work. This would not be the case under existing labor contracts which pay on a miles run basis or an assumed 12.5 mph for a minimum of 8 hours. Under today's contract, a crew doing the projected 400 miles per day would receive five days of pay.

Finally, the observed descrepancy between CAC's estimate of $3.64 per ton and the current tariff of over $7 can be partially attributed to railroad monopolies:

"When comparing the model's costs with a total railroad unit train route, where several mines in an area are served by the unit trains of a particular company to several destinations in an area, the model costs are much lower because of efficient train use and lower predicted road maintenance per ton mile. This may occur because often one railroad company is the only access to the mine or power plant, i.e., a monopoly rent is charged."

The Hudson Study provides a more objective view of the issue. Though many cost analyses of projected revenues for slurry pipelines have been theorized by its advocates, the lack of hard evidence to substantiate their claims that pipelines are more cost efficient than railroads casts dubious shadows over their figures. The uncertainties associated with the pipeline lead one to believe that we do not know which system is superior on a straight performance basis. Their proposals therefore may be overly optimistic because they are speculating with hypothetical data.

The railroads on the other hand, have more at stake and will probably make more reasonable cost analysis projections. There is security in relying on the known railroad operation instead of speculating on the performance of the pipeline.

Given the current situation, the introduction of competition into the railroad's coal market is perhaps the strongest argument in favor of the slurry pipeline. That coal pipelines do encourage competition and force lower railroad tariffs is documented in the case of the successful operation of a slurry pipeline in eastern Ohio beginning in 1957. By 1963, the five railroads hauling coal in the area had cut their tariffs by nearly a third in order to underprice the pipeline and force its abandonment.

Factors other than purely economic costs

must be included in weighing the economic merits of the two modes of transportation. The material costs for upgrading the railroad are less than half that for a new pipeline. Building the slurry pipeline between Wyoming and Arkansas will require 1.1 million tons of scarce steel. Only 580,000 tons of steel are needed for the corresponding new rails and rolling stock.

Railroads are more energy efficient than pipelines. The diesel fuel expended by locomotive hauling coal is only 2% of the coal's energy content. This compares with 3% in the case of coal pipelines.

Railroads are more labor intensive than slurry pipelines. The movement of 25 million tons per year of coal from Wyoming to Arkansas by rail would generate 1,800 continuing jobs as opposed to the 245 produced by a slurry pipeline. In addition, the initial labor for rail upgrading totals 9,000 man-years compared to 7,500 man-years for construction of the pipeline. Employment for rail upgrading can be long term steady employment requiring a variety of skilled labor; employment generated by a pipeline is short term and not as variable. Given our nation's current high unemployment rate and Congressional efforts to sponsor productive work projects, it would seem counter productive to encourage labor-saving pipeline technology.

Another major asset of railroad transportation is its multi-functional nature and flexibility. A slurry pipeline is designed to move a constant amount of a single commodity from one point of origin to a unique receiver. For economic operation, the flow rate must be kept near the optimum. No such restrictions govern rail shipment of coal. A single double track between Wyoming and Arkansas can economically ship anywhere from zero to 85 million tons of coal annually. Thus railroads can adjust to variations in coal mine output and utility requirements. The railroad track network and the ease of building track spurs enable the railroads to serve geographically scattered mines and utilities.

Finally, railroads can carry more commodities than just coal. The upgraded track between Wyoming and Arkansas can be used for improved grain and livestock service and even shipment of war material for national defense. This potential for mixed freight takes on increased economic importance in light of the low BTU qualities (8,000 BTU/lb.) of western coal. Western coal is currently in demand because its low sulfur characteristics (less than 1% by weight) enable it to meet environmental standards while high BTU (12,000 BTU/lb.), high sulfur (up to 5%) Illinois coal cannot. If desulfurization technology makes high BTU eastern coal competitive, we may find ourselves with an empty slurry pipeline and a deteriorated western rail system. However, if the decision is made to ship coal by the western railroad system, and subsequently demand for western coal declines, the track could still be used to move other products.

Even if slurry transportation of coal is more economical than rail, the savings would be lost in the form of higher transportation costs for products still moved by rail. From this perspective, the approval of a slurry pipeline would work at cross purposes with Congressional efforts to improve the rail system. The $1.83 billion in revenues received by railroads last year for shipping coal enabled solvent systems to invest in much needed rail maintenance and perhaps prevented the collapse of the more marginal railroads. Penn Central, for example, derived 12% of its revenues from coal in 1974. (25) Had slurry pipelines shipped this coal, the revenues lost by Penn Central would have to have been compensated by increased government subsidies. Congressional hope for the economic viability of the proposed Conrail system is based on expected revenues from coal hauled to Northeast utilities. (26) What desperately needed private capital the railroads have received has been due to investor confidence in increased coal revenues.

Burlington Northern (BN) is the railroad most adversely affected by the proposed Wyoming-Arkansas pipeline. In addition to coal, BN ships western grain, lumber and foodstuffs. BN is planning to handle the projected increase in coal traffic with a $990 million program—half for fixed plant improvements and the rest to purchase 900 new locomotives and 3,250 coal cars. A slurry pipeline would cause BN to lose $150 million per year in revenues. This loss threatens both BN's proposed expansion program and its ability to finance the maintenance of existing track. This would have negative implications for the quality of service provided to Montana farmers.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPARISON

The major environmental drawback to rail transportation of coal is the noise and disruption produced by movements of large numbers of unit trains through rural communities. The number of 100-car unit trains required to haul the projected 25 million tons per year capacity of the slurry pipeline is about 2,500. Thus, without the slurry pipeline, an additional 14 one-mile-long trains a day will rumble through the towns on the major rail line from Wyoming to Arkansas. The slurry pipeline, which would run silently underground, creates no such traffic problems.

But a slurry pipeline would create other environmental hazards not encountered with rail travel. The first of these is the possibility of a breakdown in the system, such as a pumping station failure. Should such a failure occur, there would be a need to dump the paste-like slurry from all previous segments into dump ponds in order to prevent deposition and plugging of the pipeline. To accommodate the 855,000 ton hold-up capacity of the pipeline, the dump ponds would have to have a capacity of 3,660,000 cubic feet or the equivalent of seven football fields ten feet deep. Each pumping station would also need access to a 1.9 million gallon water reservoir in order to flush the segments of the pipeline during the dumping of the slurry. Thus the pipeline would require water rights at each of the pumping stations along the length of the pipe in addition to the massive dumping ponds.

At the only operating slurry pipeline, the Black Mesa, no outages have occurred since its completion in 1971 although power failures, plugging during tests and plugging worries at railroad crossings or by other sources of vibration have been experienced.

The most serious environmental shortcoming of the slurry pipeline is its use of 15,000 acre feet per year of scarce western water resources. This water is to be drawn from the Madison Formation north of Lusk, Wyoming. The Madison is a huge underground reservoir which extends from Wyoming into Montana, North and South Dakota, portions of Nebraska, north to Canada and south to Colorado and Utah.

ETSI claims that the groundwater to be used "would be limited to the immediate area of the well field and that no beneficial users of Madison water would be adversely affected." ETSI notes "official estimates" that the Madison contains one billion acre feet of water and is recharged at the rate of 150,000 acre feet per year. Further, ETSI claims that the deep well water they are developing is not economical for agricultural use—costing $400 acre foot versus $10 for Wyoming irrigation water.

Other hydrological studies have cast doubt on these figures. Studies by Dr. Perry Rahn of the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology showed that most of the ground water for the pipeline will be derived from South Dakota. The cone of depression from the pumping was calculated to spread as far east as Hot Springs, S.D., and will produce a loss in pressure in the Madison at Edgemont, S.D., 25 miles west of Hot Springs, of about 600 feet. This means that wells in the Madison which now have a static level at the ground surface will have a static level 600 feet below the ground surface after 45 years. Publications by the Wyoming State Engineer's Office also indicate that ETSI water is not localized to the well area. Their information shows that water entering the Madison from the Big Horn and Black Hills moves into the Powder River Basin and then feeds the shallower areas of Wyoming.

Uncertainty as to the recharge rate for the Madison has been expressed by the Department of Interior's Water For Energy Management Team:

"No estimate of the annual rate of recharge to the aquifers is currently available; however, it is a reasonable certainty that the withdrawal of 20,000 acre feet of ground water for an individual site would be greatly in excess of local annual recharge and would reflect extensive local groundwater mining."

ETSI's claim as to the impracticality of the water for agricultural or municipal use is not borne out by the facts. Madison water for the most part is highly mineralized and quite deep (up to 16,000 feet below the surface). The Powder River Basin, where the slurry water is to be derived, is one of the few areas where the Madison water is both shallow (3,000 feet below the surface) and pure enough to be classified as "good" stock water (under 1,000 parts per million dissolved solids). In Weston County, Wyoming, the cities of Newcastle, Upton and Osage use Madison water for municipal purposes. In 1973, about 7,000 acre feet of groundwater were withdrawn in Weston county for stock, domestic, irrigation and industrial uses.

Thus it can be concluded that the Madison water used by the slurry pipeline is water that could be used in Montana for agriculture and industry. To put the 15,000 acre feet in perspective, Montanans currently use 4,810,000 acre feet per year of surface water and 47,000 acre feet per year of groundwater.

MONTANA AND COAL SLURRY

Reviewing the economic and environmental data from a Montana perspective, it can be concluded that the proposed slurry pipeline may not be in our state's best interests. The Wyoming-Arkansas pipeline would reduce Burlington Northern's revenues. This loss could hinder BN from upgrading its rail system, force BN to charge higher tariffs and perhaps result in service cutbacks—all of which would be injurious to Montana's farmers and ranchers.

The pipeline will use 15,000 acre feet per year of water that could otherwise be used by small communities in eastern Montana which currently have an inadequate water supply. This quantity of water could also be used with greater benefit to Montanans by in-state, coal-fired electric powerplants (15,000 acre feet per year requirement) or synthetic natural gas plants (10,000 acre feet per year) which would help alleviate Montana's projected energy shortfall.

Construction of the pipeline will accelerate all the bad effects of strip mining without allowing adequate time to study reclamation techniques.

Since the pipeline terminal will be in Wyoming, Montana will derive no direct economic benefit from its construction. In fact, the pipeline's damage to BN might actually result in increased Montana unemployment due to a reduction in railroad jobs.

The vast numbers of unknown consequences of coal slurry pipelines lead me to oppose passage of this legislation at this time. Based on the information I have supplied today, it would appear that too many potentially irreversible outcomes may result from the development of coal slurry lines. Moreover, I am more confident that the railroads—a transportation mode with which we are familiar and one on which improvements would provide broader public bene-

fits—can transport the necessary coal we need to satisfy our energy demands. In short, enhancement of the railroad industry is in the best environmental, economic and social interests of our country and my state of Montana.

Therefore, I praise the Committee's wisdom in tabling this bill, but warn my colleagues that the powerful pipeline lobby may try to revive this legislation. I hope my colleagues will keep my thoughts in mind should this happen.

VIRGINIA CITIZENS CONSUMER COUNCIL WINS MAJOR VICTORY FOR CONSUMERS

HON. HERBERT E. HARRIS II

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the American consumer I would like to thank the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council for taking the initiative and fighting State restrictions that prohibit pharmacists from advertising drug prices. According to the Federal Trade Commission, the May 24, 1967, Supreme Court decision invalidating these restrictions will result in savings of $300 million in lower drug prices.

The decision resulted from a suit, brought in 1973, by the VCCC, Virginia AFL-CIO, and then VCCC President Lynn B. Jordan. The plaintiffs charged that the advertising ban kept consumers from getting comparative price information that was needed in order to choose a pharmacy wisely. A survey of prescription drug prices conducted in northern Virginia and Richmond indicated that drug prices varied widely for no apparent cause, except that the consumers had no comparative price information.

The ruling, based largely on the need of the individual consumer and society to receive produce and price information said:

> Advertising, however tasteless and excessive it sometimes may seem, is none the less dissemination of information as to who is producing and selling what product, for what reason, and at what price. So long as we preserve a predominantly free enterprise economy, the allocation of our resources in large measures will be made through numerous private economic decisions. It is a matter of public interest that those decisions, in the aggregate, be intelligent and well informed. To this end, the free flow of economic information is indispensible.

All too often, consumer groups have been maligned because of their activities against regulatory and corporate abuse. This case in particular points out that the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council and other consumer organizations are truly interested in making our economic system work effectively and efficiently. Indeed, this landmark Supreme Court interpretation of the first amendment's guarantee of free speech is a major victory for the consumer and the free market.

I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial commending this action that appeared in the June 3 Fairfax Journal:

CONSUMER VICTORY

The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling that Virginia may not prohibit stores from advertising prescription drug prices is good news for local consumers. The long range result will surely be lower prices for everyone.

The decision also represents a hard-earned victory for citizen activists who have worked diligently for years to wipe out an unfair law which limits normal price competition.

Spearheading the successful effort was Lynn Jordan of Springfield. She was the plaintiff in a suit challenging the law, along with the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council and the Virginia AFL-CIO. The suit was filed in 1973 and slowly worked its way through the court system.

Was the long battle worth it? "Absolutely," says Ms. Jordan, who was president of VCCC at the time the suit was filed. "This decision makes it possible for drug outlets to let the public know what they are charging, so customers can easily find out where to get the best buys."

Ms. Jordan noted that there is considerable variance in drug prices. For example, in April, she checked prices on Emycin, an antibiotic produced by the Upjohn Company. At one chain store, the cost for 350 milligrams (60 tablets) was $10.98. At a second store, the tab was $10.47. A third store charged $12.17, and a fourth quoted a price of only $6.95.

"With open advertising of drug prices possible," she declared, "retailers will have more incentive to demand the best possible price from the manufacturers."

The dramatic victory for Ms. Jordan and the VCCC points up the continuing, though often unpublicized, work of local consumer advocates.

We read a lot about Ralph Nader and his highpowered, highly promoted operations. But thousands of people in the VCCC and similar organizations are working just as hard and just as effectively to ensure that all of us get a fair shake in the marketplace.

IS PUERTO RICO A COLONY?

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, the joint resolution I have introduced today, pledging the Congress of the United States to recognize and accept without reservation the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, is in many ways the most serious test of the sincerity of our adherence as a Nation to the principles of the American Revolution we claim to celebrate this Bicentennial Year.

There is a deep affirmative duty, in my mind, that we in Congress face to live up to the principles of our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution, and concede the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence.

This Government has an immense amount of power it uses all around the world, and naturally it is often asked in the name of what principle it uses this power and why it takes upon itself the right of coercing other people. For a long time the answer has been, "national self-determination." We have interfered in the internal affairs of many countries, and our excuse was to keep anyone else from interfering. Yet while we talk like that and try to get other people to believe us, at the same time they can plainly see that when it comes to a real sacrifice and real inconvenience on our part, we do not live up to these principles. The reason for this is Puerto Rico, a colony that we simply have refused to let have its freedom. I can think of nothing more effective toward increasing our prestige in the world than to make a really unexpected gesture of devotion to our principles by doing something that is not easy, something that will not bring us immediate advantage in trade terms or in terms of a vote in the United Nations, but that will show to the world that there is one great power that really believes what it says and that the United States is concerned more for principle than power. This country amazed the world two centuries ago by joining together in a courageous act of principle: I am asking my colleagues to join me in surprising the world again today.

IS PUERTO RICO A COLONY?

The United States acquired Puerto Rico by military invasion and conquest. When the United States entered the Spanish-American War in 1898, Puerto Rico had just won almost complete independence from Spain through the Autonomic Charter. In that year, the United States invaded Puerto Rico. In December, the Treaty of Paris was signed, and Spain ceded Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands to the United States as booty of war. The United States set up a military government on the island. Despite all the new laws passed by the U.S. Congress since that date, Puerto Rico today lacks even the basic powers granted to it by Spain in 1897, including the right to establish its own currency, to set tariffs on imports—even from Spain—to enter into commercial treaties, and to establish its own postal system.

In 1917, the Jones Act, or the Law of Federal Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States, was passed. It unilaterally abolished Puerto Rican citizenship and imposed U.S. citizenship on the Puerto Rican people, even though their only popularly elected governing body, the House of Delegates, had passed a resolution firmly opposing U.S. citizenship for Puerto Rico.

The classical colony is one where the people of the land have neither the power to make laws that govern them, nor the power to revoke them. The Jones Act made the Puerto Rican people subject to the laws of the United States, stipulating that unless otherwise stated, the statutory laws of the United States * * * shall have the same force and effect in Puerto Rico as in the United States."

Today, the Puerto Rican Legislature may pass laws only in the areas expressly transferred to it by Public Law 600, a 1951 amendment to the Jones Act. The U.S. Supreme Court can revoke decisions of the Puerto Rican Supreme Court if it is determined that they countervene the Constitution or a law of the United States.

Despite the subsequent changes in the form of local government for Puerto Rico, the United States still controls these fundamental areas of Puerto Rican life: Citizenship, foreign relations, for-

eign commerce, immigration and emigration, currency, defense, the postal service, labor relations, transportation and communication. A 1965 report by the School of Public Administration of the University of Puerto Rico showed that there are 12 Federal agencies with 53 subdivisions and 12 regulative Federal agencies operating on the island, all to administer U.S. Federal laws.

Puerto Rico is still a classical colony of the United States.

This colonial control has direct and pervasive effects in the most important areas of national life: Monetary currency, defense policy, and economic production. Because the government has no control over its own currency, the material basis of independence does not exist. Puerto Rico is condemned to suffer the effects of economic policies taken without consultation and without considering the effect on the Puerto Rican people.

In defense Puerto Rico is assumed to have no direct interests of its own. It serves only our interests, and in return has to tolerate the presence of a huge, repressive, and dangerous Military Establishment.

In considering the framework of commercial relations between the two countries, all the basic decisions are made by agencies of the U.S. Government. We are so used to this situation that we do not see that this implies the most flagrant neglect of the interests of one of the parties, namely Puerto Rico.

None of these areas of U.S. prerogative—citizenship, currency, defense, and market—constitute "common agreements." The concept "common" implies an agreement between equals, and such agreement takes place when it is in the mutual interest of both parties. Puerto Rico is in no way an equal, sovereign nation, freely entering into a relationship with the United States. Far from being in the interest of both parties, these "common agreements" are clearly in the political, economic and military interest of the U.S.A., and are a severe abridgement of the welfare and freedom of the Puerto Rican people.

Some have argued that the present Commonwealth government, which "delegated" these vital areas of defense, currency, citizenship, market, and foreign relations to the United States, was agreed to by the Puerto Rican people by referendum, and that the majority of the Puerto Rican people do not support independence.

We do not want to debate what particular "status" the Puerto Rican people support for their country. That is their choice. It is not the issue for us. For this Government, and in particular, this Congress, what is at issue is the fact that no people can carry out their right to exercise self-determination regarding their political future unless and until they are a free and sovereign nation first. That is, Puerto Rico must be independent first, in order then to be able freely to choose what its relations with other countries, peoples, and governments should be.

This is why the famous "Magna Carta of Decolonization," United Nations Resolution 1514 (XV), passed by the U.N. General Assembly, December 14, 1960, and signed by the United States, states:

> Immediate steps shall be taken in trust, non-self-governing territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or color, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom—

As well as saying—

> All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

The referendum held in 1952 offered the people of Puerto Rico only two alternatives; To keep the old arrangement, or to approve the new Constitution of the Free Associated States. The election was run by the administration in power. It was held while the island was occupied by U.S. troops, in a period when the pro-independence forces had been violently repressed. Finally, the U.S. Congress never committed itself to being bound by the results of the referendum. For all of these reasons, this referendum is not valid under international law.

With the exception of the fact that "independence" was included as an alternative, these same criteria apply to the plebiscite held on the island in 1967. In addition to these conditions invalidating the plebiscite, it was not supervised by the United Nations, and it was conducted by the defenders of the status quo, who had a great deal of influence over the mass media and complete control over the repressive apparatus. More than 60,000 native U.S. citizens and naturalized foreigners were allowed to vote, and the election was held under the eye of the CIA and the FBI present on the island.

The commonwealth form of government did not make Puerto Rico self-governing. As we have shown, the fundamental areas of Puerto Rican life are still controlled and regulated by the U.S. legislative, judiciary, and executive structures.

The fact is that U.S. colonial involvement on the island represents a clear and present threat, restraint and coercive force preventing the Puerto Rican people from exercising their right to self-determination.

The Puerto Rican people are denied the right to vote for the President of the United States or for voting representatives in either House of Congress, yet are subject to all the laws passed by the Congress, unless Congress otherwise rules, and their local laws can be unilaterally abrogated or changed by Congress.

The facts are overwhelmingly clear. Puerto Rico has been from the day of its military seizure from Spain until today in every essential aspect a classic colony of the United States.

Our duty is clear. There is no constitutional power in the Government to hold a colonial people in a subordinate status.

It has become abundantly clear that any further continuation of the inferior, essentially colonial status of Puerto Rico, in whatever camouflaged terms those who benefit from the colonial status devise, violates the affirmative duty of the Congress, under our own Constitution, to concede the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence in violation of sweeping promises made in the midst of the Spanish-American War, disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty over colonies "liberated" from Spain, fashioned a form of governmental control over the Puerto Rican people designed to keep them in a permanent inferior status. This sprang from economic needs and was justified by the opinion of many powerful members of Congress, who openly declared that Puerto Ricans were an "inferior" race of people unable to govern themselves or to participate equally with the people of the United States.

The debates in the Congress during the early years in which the nonequal subordinate role was permanently fashioned reveal over and again the underlying racist assumptions that the Puerto Rican people were inferior, unable to govern themselves.

There is only one way to eradicate these realities and symbols of colonial subjugation which offend the most elementary and sacred principles of Republican government. That is to affirm in simple and direct terms the mandate our own fundamental law presses upon us—to recognize the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence. Only in an atmosphere of freedom and independence can the Puerto Rican people exercise their free sovereign will to determine their own future. Every student of international law knows that there is nothing which prevents a people from deciding either to remain independent or to associate with another nation in common accord, once they are freely exercising their will in an atmosphere of national sovereignty and independence. These ultimate questions are for the people of Puerto Rico to decide. The pressing, immediate and fundamental duty which faces the Congress of the United States, is to affirm the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence and to take the necessary steps to implement this affirmation of independence. The Constitution and the spirit of our institutions demand that we affirm this national commitment to self-determination and independence.

The needs of today, as well as the commitments of the past, require no less of Members of this House in this Bicentennial Year.

H.J. Res. 1010

> Whereas the people of the United States in the Declaration of Independence of 1776 made a commitment to the principle that all colonial peoples have the inalienable right to self-determination and the right to assume their place as free and independent states among the nations of the world, and whereas the Constitution of the United States mandates that the status of inferiority for any peoples presently under the control of the United States be forthwith abolished: now therefore be it
>
> *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That All powers and authority presently exercised by the three branches of the Government of the United States, legislative, judicial and executive, and all its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Armed Forces of the United States, over the territory of Puerto Rico, are hereby relinquished and

transferred unconditionally and without reservations to the people of Puerto Rico, in order to allow them to fully exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire.

In order to implement the purposes of this Resolution, the Congress urges the people of Puerto Rico to freely convene a constituent assembly with full proportional representation for all the people of Puerto Rico in order to organize the body politic of the Puerto Rican people and fully exercise their inalienable right to determine their own future.

SOME ATLANTA YOUNGSTERS ON THE MOVE

HON. ANDREW YOUNG

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. YOUNG of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Russian language students at Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta, Ga., pulled off a big one this year. Beginning last September, the 18 members of Ms. Billie Gaine's advanced Russian class labored with bake sales, raffles, and similar "small change" projects to raise $5,900 in half-scholarships for the class to participate in a trip to the Soviet Union. By March 8 the group had only netted a little over $500. Foundations and organizations were not responding to letters from Ms. Gaines. Then finally, there was a ray of light—a gift of $2,700 from a donor in New York. The rest of the funds came pouring in—through the efforts of the remarkable teacher, Billie Gaines, and her hard-working students. Then on April 8, the 18 black students of Russian language and culture began their 9-day study tour of Leningrad and Moscow. The joy of Billie Gaines and her students is infectious. An article about the project from the Atlanta Constitution, written by editor Hal Gulliver, follows:

SOME ATLANTA YOUNGSTERS ON THE MOVE

There are some exciting things happening in Atlanta public schools these days.

On Thursday, a group of 18 students from Booker T. Washington High School left for a nine-day study-tour of the Soviet Union. Saturday, tomorrow, a group of 8th graders from O'Keefe Middle School leaves for Paris with their French teacher. Both trips are splendid opportunities for the young people, needless to say.

This is the second year such a group made this trip from O'Keefe, and last year's came back with exciting tales of adventure which inspired a new interest in taking French in at least some 7th and 8th graders.

The Washington High School students, all Russian students, represent the culmination of a 16-year-old Russian studies program, the most ambitious project yet undertaken by the school and the pupils in the program. Mrs. Billie D. Gaines, the Russian instructor at Washington, wrote about it and said, "The joy which I write to share with you is not simply that an entire class, regardless of economic means, will be able to have this exciting experience. My joy is that citizens from every racial, social, and economic segment of the Atlanta community have made this dream come true."

The pupils at Washington started last fall trying to earn money for the project.

"The students began enthusiastically with the advent of the football season, supplying cupcakes, cookies and every other kind of baked delight after school. In today's spirit of equality, boys baked as well as girls. In yesterday's spirit as old as the first offspring, mothers baked when homework and band practice left no time for cooking. The bake sales spread to the West End Mall community service booth; the paper sales became too numerous to count. There were other projects. . . The young Russian students, although they were not eligible to go, baked and collected with equal zeal."

By late January, the pupils had raised more than $500. This was far short of the nearly $12,000 needed, and the Washington students had planned to ask people in the Atlanta community for financial support but first wanted to show they were willing themselves to raise as much money as they could. Their projects continued and at the same time they began to approach local business and civic leaders for help.

"And how Atlanta responded!" writes Mrs. Gaines, listing a long cheerful group of people who willingly helped.

"With the gifts of encouragement, financial support and materials for our slide presentations, the citizens of Atlanta have shown their pride in students who have lived up to the city's standards of academic excellence and personal decency. These students, in turn, are presenting a gift to Atlanta. By their very presence in the Soviet Union, they will demonstrate more eloquently than the slides they show or the Russian they speak, the true quality and spirit of Atlanta's people—her greatest wealth—who in one hundred twelve short years have transformed this city into the American city of the future," said Mrs. Gaines.

It is worth saying again. There are some exciting things happening in Atlanta public schools these days.

TERROR BOMBINGS INCREASE AS BICENTENNIAL APPROACHES

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, as I had feared, there has been an escalation of terrorist bombing in the past few weeks. Four bombings linked to the Castroite Puerto Rico terrorists have taken place in New York this week. Other bombings have recently taken place in Chicago, also linked to the Puerto Rican terrorists.

In a "solidarity bombing" at 1:20 a.m. this morning, a large bomb was detonated at the residence of the South African consul general in San Francisco, Calif. The blast was heard for 1½ miles and damage was noted for 7 city blocks. The material used was probably Tovex, a form of "plastic" explosive. Because the bomb was not a "directional" device, little structural damage occurred.

A call was made to a television cameraman, George Laing, who works for Channel 5 in San Francisco, by a person representing the Lucio Cabanes Unit of the New World Liberation Front—NWLF. Lucio Cabanes was a Mexican guerrilla terrorist killed by troops in 1974. The cameraman was told by the phone caller that he was chosen to receive the NWLF message because the terrorists admired his objectivity in previous reporting.

The terrorist said that the NWLF unit had set the bomb because of the "1,000 people massacred in Soweto in South Africa" and in solidarity with convicted murderer Garry Tyler, imprisoned in Angola.

No written communique has to date been received, but the NWLF's public representative, ex-convict Jack Rodgers, will no doubt produce a communique from the bombers in the near future.

This is an example of transnational terrorism—the use by one terrorist group of a foreign terrorist group to commit its atrocities. The South African terrorist organization, African National Congress, which is controlled by the Communist Party of South Africa, was the beneficiary of the NWLF terror attack. In turn, the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress are controlled and directed by the Soviet Union, from whom they also receive material support.

The NWLF is believed to have connections with Cuban-trained saboteurs and to be affiliated with the Weather Underground Organization through the WUO's liaison man with another terrorist group, Jeff Jones, who was reported by one member of an NWLF cadre recently arrested to be working with them.

It is one problem to prevent terrorists from entering the United States to commit their actions. It is an even greater problem when indigenous terrorists act as proxies for foreign terrorist organizations. In light of the record of the past weeks, I am apprehensive for our Bicentennial weekend.

URGENT NEED: CURBING POLICE STATE TACTICS

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the celebration of the 200th birday of our country, I was shocked to read in the Jack Anderson and Les Whitten column this morning of some extralegal and illegal Government harassment of these two journalists, as cited by U.S. Senator FRANK CHURCH, Democrat, Idaho.

That part of the Anderson and Whitten column which deals with this matter is, as follows my remarks.

I can think of nothing more urgent that we, as the elected representatives of the people, should do than to take steps to insure that these police state tactics employed by the Nixon administration do not happen again in respect to Anderson and Whitten, or to any other American.

The article follows:

NIXON VS. PRESS

The hostilities between the press and Richard M. Nixon during his White House years produced some extralegal and illegal government harassment. Now Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), citing our own case, has called upon the Justice Department to investigate whether "any violation of federal law" occurred.

Here are a few of the allegations, which Church has called to the attention of Attorney General Edward H. Levi:

The Central Intelligence Agency illegally assigned 20 agents to keep us under sur-

veillance. They allegedly took photographs of people entering our offices and planted a microphone in the office ceiling.

White House plumbers G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt sought poison from the CIA to slip into our drinks or to apply to our car's steering wheels. The plumbers also directed an intensive investigation of us.

The FBI arrested Les Whitten and obtained a list of our long-distance telephone calls from the phone company. No charges were brought against Whitten, and U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica ordered the FBI to destroy the long-distance telephone records.

W. Donald Stewart, the Pentagon security chief during the Nixon years, has stated that the military conducted at least 11 investigations of us. One suspected source, Gene Smith, was hauled before a grand jury but nothing came of it.

The Justice Department cooperated with International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. in investigating us. ITT hired the detective firm, Intertel, which worked with the Justice Department in an attempt to discredit us.

PEOPLES BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, since Members will soon be heading home for the 4th of July commemoration, I believe we must be concerned with the deliberate attempts to misinterpret the Bicentennial by a group called the Peoples Bicentennial Commission which has been very effectively described by the press as an extremely leftist group motivated by Marxist philosophy. One organization that has very effectively combatted it is the American Conservative Union's Education and Research Institute. I insert in the RECORD at this point a release on a major study they have made of the Peoples Bicentennial Commission:

ACU-ERI RELEASES STUDY ON PEOPLES BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Washington, D.C., July 2, 1976: The ACU Education and Research Institute today released a major study of the Peoples Bicentennial Commission, a leftist group that has been trying to use the American Bicentennial as a pretext for Marxist criticism and revamping of the American economic system.

The study, authored by researcher and internal security specialist Max Friedman, reveals the dominant Marxist influences on the original ideas for the creation of a "Peoples Bicentennial Commission", including those of the Johnny Appleseed Movement, the New American Movement (NAM), and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, with special notice being given to the influence of John A. Rossen, a former Communist Party USA organizer, and Jeremy Rifkin, a New Left activist.

The study also reveals the "sanitization" process by which Rifkin took hard-cored Marxist-orientated theories and programs and made them more palatable to the public. In one instance, the following quote from Rifkin's major piece, "Bicentennial," published in the *NAM* newspaper in November-December 1971, was omitted from a more general audience article, "The Red, White, and Blue LEFT" in the socialist-orientated The Progressive of November 1971:

"A genuine understanding of revolutionary ideals, is what links Thomas Paine, Sam Adams, and Benjamin Rush, and the American people, with Lenin, Mao, Che, and the struggles of all oppressed people in the world. Not until the masses of Americans begin to re-identify with these principles and develop their own revolutionary struggle will they be able to form a real bond of fraternalism and solidarity with the struggles of all oppressed peoples."

This pattern of "sanitization" characterizes much of the PBC's public relations efforts in an attempt to gain an aura of "legitimacy" from the general American public and news media, the study asserts.

The ACU-ERI study also reveals for the first time, some of the financing that has helped the PBC remain financially viable while other leftist groups have gone under, as well as many of its tactics and strategies.

The study also documents the PBC's approval of the Communist conquest of Indochina and its attendant enslavement of some 20 million people, while professing commitment of American Revolution of freedom in 1776.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

HON. ANDREW MAGUIRE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, recent revelations and allegations about the misuse of staff allowances by certain Members of the Congress have damaged the reputations of the guilty and innocent alike. Perhaps the largest group of unjustly maligned individuals are the thousands of dedicated and responsible female employees without whom this Government would not function.

This period of self-evaluation is certainly an appropriate time for us to examine carefully and thoroughly the problems faced by women seeking to serve the Government on an equal basis with men.

Institution of a Congressional Employee Rights Agreement as proposed by Congresspersons SCHROEDER and ROSE would be an important step forward. In addition, I would like to submit for the attention of my colleagues the following letter to the editor from the Washington Post of July 18, 1976, regarding the role of women in Government:

THE REAL DAMAGE OF THE HAYS/RAY SCANDAL

The real victims of the Hays/Ray scandal may be neither Wayne Hays nor Elizabeth Ray, but the people who type, file, answer the phones and aspire for more.

I'm one of hundreds of women who work on Capitol Hill. We earn our salaries in an honest way, and we're angry. We've been fighting for equal pay and position for years. Sure, some women have to cope with the advances of degenerate old men—but those cases are few and far between.

I started out in politics about ten years ago. My first job on the Hill was as a clerk. Later I became a receptionist. Whatever the title—and it was never a grand one—I found myself not only typing, filing and answering the phone, but also scheduling my boss, researching legislation, and running the office.

The men I worked alongside didn't start out quite the same way. They slipped right into such top jobs as legislative or administrative aides with nice fat salaries. I was not the only woman doing the work while men held the titles and earned the big money. It is a common enough pattern that has pervaded much of our nation, but which seems to have been overly represented in the male dominated world of Capitol Hill.

In 10 years of coping with the Hill system I've learned that the real problem isn't the repulsive advances of decadent congressmen. It's the pervasive sexism which is so rampant in the halls of Congress.

Unlike many women who gave up and quit this place, I've been able to move up in the world—I'm now an administrative assistant. I earn my pay and, finally, I've got the title to go with the work I do. So you can imagine my growing horror in watching the direction the Hays/Ray story took in recent days.

The scandal has created an image of Capitol Hill women which misses the mark and is far from reality. For every woman who can't type, file or answer the phone, there are a dozen women who will never be permitted to advance from the receptionist's desk to the research or managerial responsibilities usually reserved for men.

The disgrace is not what lecherous congressmen do for kicks, but that the women of Capitol Hill will now have to exert even more professionalism to break through this new veil of innuendoes, generalizations, and implications. We've been branded. And it's a major setback not only for us but for the taxpayers who have been deprived of the full talents of bright, competent women who are willing to do an honest day's work.

ANN M. ROWAN.

WASHINGTON.

THE BICENTENNIAL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as we begin in earnest to celebrate our Bicentennial, I would just like to remind my colleagues that despite the progress that America has made over the past 200 years, the basic ideals that our Founding Fathers fought so vigorously to obtain have not always rung true for many within our Nation. For many Americans, the principles of freedom and equality are still no more than rhetoric, and until they become a reality, the work of the American Revolution is not complete.

I believe that the Bicentennial presents an occasion for hope. Hope that the principles of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence can become a reality for all Americans. Hope that there can be liberty, justice, and equality in our courts, in our economic system and in our communities. Hope for the poor, the elderly, the minorities and the handicapped that for them, too, the American dream can be fulfilled.

But it will take more than hope to accomplish our goals. We will need dedication, sacrifice, cooperation, hard work and a sense of purpose if we are to succeed.

The Revolution that began in 1776 is unfinished. Our task is to fulfill the great dream our forefathers envisioned for us. Their ideals are our goals; their legacy is our model; the spirit of their struggle is our inspiration.

This Nation does have a long record of achievements over the past 200 years, but we cannot afford to spend our Bicentennial Year by patting ourselves on the back. Too much remains to be done, and too much is at stake.

We may not live to see the day when our dreams will be fulfilled, but we

should at least be able to say that we were a part of bringing that day closer. This, my colleagues is what the Bicentennial is about.

THE BICENTENNIAL IN BAYSIDE

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on this date, 200 years ago, the Continental Congress voted to sever its ties with England and to form the United States of America. With this anniversary in mind, I feel it is most appropriate to share the following remarks, made during Bayside, N.Y., Bicentennial observance this past May 15, by Nicholas G. Garaufis, chairman of the Bayside Coordinating Committee for the American Bicentennial:

The lowering of the Grand Union Flag, the last flag under British rule in the American colonies, and the raising of the first Old Glory signifies the changing of a sovereign from British royalty to the new sovereign, we, the people.

Today we honor our Nation and ourselves by participating in the observance of America's revolutionary beginning. The Bayside Coordinating Committee for the American Bicentennial thanks all of our community's civic, business, political and other organizations for participating in this once-in-a-lifetime event.

The observance of the Bicentennial consists of three facets, Heritage—the knowledge of our history as a nation, Festival—the pleasure of participating in a birthday party, and Horizons—looking to the next century of growth and progress.

We are aware of our rich past, especially in New York, the starting point for our ancestors on arrival in a new land to join the melting pot. And Bayside too is a melting pot, a polyglot of religious, racial and social groups living in harmony.

On July 4th we turn the corner of our third century and should look to the future for the key to our national health and happiness. In doing so, it is wise to recall that our patriotism must be constantly renewed and refreshed. We are all sons and daughters of the American Revolutionary experience and live in a mature nation; the meaning of patriotism for us was explained by a modern American patriot as follows:

"What do we mean by patriotism in the context of our times? A patriotism that puts country ahead of self; a patriotism which is not short, frenzied outbursts of emotion, but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime. There are words that are easy to utter, but this is a mighty assignment. For it is often easier to fight for principles than to live up to them.

When an American says that he loves his country, he means not only that he loves the New England hills, the prairies glistening in the sun, the wide and rising plains, the great mountains and the sea. He means that he loves an inner air, an inner light in which freedom lives and in which a man can draw the breath of self respect."

These words of the late Adlai Stevenson are the salutation to a new century of struggle, trial and, we pray, success. We face that effort with pride, hope, and an abiding love for this great and good land we call our home.

As a final note, I would like to commend Mr. Garaufis and the rest of Bayside's Bicentennial Committee for the outstanding job they did in planning their community's Bicentennial observance and thus making it a memorable occasion for all involved. It was a pleasure for me to participate in this observance.

RIGHT TO LIFE—ADOPTION: MYTHS AND REALITIES

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, one of the highlights of the National Right to Life Committee's very successful and productive annual convention in Boston, Mass., June 25–26, was a simulated congressional hearing on alternatives to abortion and supportive services for pregnant women. It was my privilege and honor to chair that hearing.

Those of us who hold the view that unborn human life has rights which must be protected even to the extent of amending the U.S. Constitution also believe it is vitally important to provide realistic, readily-accessible alternatives to abortion, including medical, social, and other services to pregnant women.

That goal was the subject of the simulated congressional hearing, coordinated by Marjory Mecklenburg of Minnesota who did an excellent job of selecting the witnesses. The papers presented were of as fine a quality as I have seen in any actual congressional hearing. They were thoughtfully prepared, carefully researched, and delivered with deep sincerity of conviction and commitment.

I believe that because of their high quality and the important information they offer, these papers ought to be available to all Members of Congress, and I am using the forum of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to do so.

The president of the National Right to Life Committee is Dr. Mildred Jefferson of Boston, a gifted surgeon, and a tireless, dedicated, inspiring leader of the national movement to protect unborn life.

The following paper on "Adoption: Myths and Realities," was presented by Mrs. Marcy Cavanagh Snead of Illinois, founder and chairman of the Board of Prospective and Adoptive Parents of America, PAPA; general editor and author, "Human Life: Our Legacy and Our Challenge," and "Who Will Speak for Life?"; vice president, Illinois Right to Life Committee.

The information follows:

ADOPTION: MYTHS AND REALITIES

(By Marcy Cavanagh Sneed)

If we are to offer the sanctuary which adoption most surely provides, to the troubled girl or woman experiencing a problem pregnancy and contemplating abortion as a solution to maintaining, after birth, an unwanted child; to longing childless couples; and, lastly, to those children who are now so desperately wanted by would be adoptive families: then we had better begin to clean up our act.

To promise to attempt to cover the gamut of all the problematical areas involved in today's adoption scene in the alloted eight minutes would mislead you and sadly disserve those whom we are pledged to serve: the seekers—the distressed pregnant, the threatened unborn, the homeless young and the questing infertile. Eight hours would barely scratch the surface. But we can, at least, introduce you to the rabbit-warren of some of the legalities, pressures, emotions, interracial and religious deterrant biases and plain garden-variety economics which dictate the way in which a very small, but growing percentage of Americans pursue their daily lives. Hopefully, through your interested cooperation, we may be able to hasten some very necessary reforms.

I began with legalities since I am firmly convinced that legislative reform, begun at the Congressional level and suggested for study and incorporation by the fifty legislatures would prove to be the most resourceful approach toward the eventual agreement of all state statutes dealing with adoption and lead to the eradication of prohibitive laws governing interstate adoption proceedings and most importantly provide for the imposition of stiff penalties, at law, upon anyone involved in the scandalous traffic in 'black' and 'grey market' children.

With white healthy infants in meager supply—attributable to abortion, widespread use of contraceptives and a decade of changing mores—young affluent, but despairing couples (some of whom have been on adoption agency lists for as many as six to eight years, and almost none under two years), with checkbooks in hand are now scurrying down every accessible avenue to a marketplace rife for profiteering among unscrupulous doctors and lawyers.

A New York Times article recently flatly stated that adopting a baby in that city would cost as high as $25,000. In Chicago, the figures have topped the $11,000 mark with no end in sight. Needless to say, such costs would place adoptable children out of the reach of the average prospective adoptive couples. A Connecticut adoption official has reported a proferred $5,000 bribe to legalize a private adoption which had cost $25,000 in Colorado.

Surprisingly, these facts and figures do no derive from the so-called black market, which is the sale or trade of a baby by its' natural mother. Rather, they are examples culled from hundreds of like cases within the legal area known as the "grey market."

In very many private adoption proceedings, the lawyer (often in concert with a doctor-partner) has been guilty of padding expenses to his own advantage and of advising his clients to consent to perjury, under-the-table transactions, illegal fee-gouging and inflated memoranda of expenses needed for the mother's allowable maintenance.

Lynn McTaggart,a reporter for the Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, described for the Subcommittee on Children and Youth of Senator Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) what happened when she posed as an unwed mother. "When I went to adoption agencies, they said I could not qualify for welfare. I was not indigent: I was just an upper-middle class girl who was knocked up in New York."

By contrast, when she went to see a private attorney, "he said all my expenses would be taken care of and not to worry about it. He gave me money for tuition. He gave me rent money. He gave me money for food and a promise of money for clothing and hospital expenses."

It must be emphasized here that the vast bulk of attorneys handling private adoptions disdain these practices. However, they like their conferees are not professionally schooled in home study and suitability evaluations and are therefore in no way qualified to determine the future of these young lives.

Overly stringent adoption agency investigations into the private lives of the adoptive couple (and this type of investigation occurs only too frequently) have led many away from agency adoption and into the private sector. The psychological wringer too often imposed by the greater-than-godlike figure

and requirements of the agency representative exacts its emotional toll in most cases. I cannot enumerate the parents I have met who seem to spend their lives apologizing to the child and to society for not being the "real" parents. And these people we are presently discussing are the successful adoptive couples. What of those who reside in the limbo of the rejected since from their viewpoint, neither God nor man has found them to be acceptable parental material?

Thus, the hegira, from all points of the spectrum, to private adoption, even though these parents must live with the knowledge that, statistically, the risk is greater in private adoption than in conventional adoption procedures, that the birth-mother or father may one day discover and challenge the bread-mother and father and demand, and perhaps realize, the return of the child.

"Our new daughter is six months old, her name is Anna Grace, and I'd love to show some baby pictures here but don't dare. At this point I don't even dare say where we got her, from what agency, state or country, for fear of attracting the natural mother's attention. Fear is endemic to adoption where we live. Under the laws and practices of New York State, a natural mother can reclaim her child from its adoptive parents any time until the adoption becomes final, which takes a minimum of six months and sometimes much longer. This is what Olga Scarpetta sought to do with her baby Lenore, and this is why Nick and Joan DeMartino, with whom the child has been placed for adoption had to flee with her to Florida. Adoption is a lottery, and we've drawn the grandest of grand prizes. To win and then lose would be intolerable."

Which leads us to another example of the schizophrenic legal decisions currently being handed down. According to the Stanley Decision of the United States Supreme Court, the unwed father of a child offered in adoption may contest the adoption and claim the child even after a finalized adoption procedure and having proven suitability, if his consent to the adoption was not obtained. Conversely, the Supreme Court of the State of California ruled that a husband and/or father's rights do not extend to the protection of his unborn child's right to life when the wife and/or mother's desire is to abort. Presently, the Missouri law providing for espousal consent in the case of a threatened abortion is undergoing judicial scrutiny on constitutional grounds, as is Illinois House Bill 1851, which is similar to the Missouri legislation.

Additionally, in some states adoptive parents must declare a practising religious background and eleven states, including New York, demand "religious matching" when practicable.

The restrictions imposing a seal of secrecy on adoption records have, with good reason, recently came under open attack.

It began with a routine office visit. My wife Jody complained of dizziness, and our physician urged her to come in for an examination. Two days later she was hospitalized and tests were taken. The diagnosis: fibromuscular hyperplasia of the internal carotid arteries.

The carotid arteries carry blood directly to the brain from the heart. Any interference can result in instant death or a crippling stroke. In my wife's case there was a blockage at the base of the brain. Within two weeks she was to undergo surgery to save her life. But first the doctor wanted facts about her family's medical history.

Had either of her parents had a stroke? Were they living? If not, at what age did they die? But Jody was adopted. We didn't know.

And so began a search for Jody's natural mother and father. Besides seeking answers for the doctors there were Jody's questions to satisfy as well. Over the years she had asked the same one: "Who am I . . .?"

We knew she had been born in a small town in Indiana. Beyond that, nothing. I contacted the court that handles adoptions in Jody's birthplace. The judge was sympathetic. Did I have any clues?

I could give him only my wife's name and those of her adoptive parents. That might not do, he said. After all, my wife is 49 years old; we were reaching back across nearly half a century to a time when births, even deaths went unrecorded. But the judge said he'd try. Call tomorrow, he said, but when I did, the news was disappointing.

"I'm sorry", he said, "we've been unable to locate the records."

"Judge, I said, "please would you mind trying one more time?"

When I called again on Monday he had uncovered a lead: my wife's last name, Cunningham.

The following day I flew to Indiana.

The judge was in his chambers when I arrived the next morning, a big friendly man in his 60s with blue eyes and white hair and a kindness that was almost immediately evident.

In his chambers he began making phone calls. First to the local newspaper. We had already learned that the doctor who'd delivered Jody was dead as well as the attorney who'd handled the adoption. All we still had was the last name: Cunningham—and in this town there were no Cunninghams.

While the judge called the city health department and then another number, I began thumbing through the notes I'd brought. Among them was Jody's birth certificate. Although it named her adopted parents, there was a number at the bottom.

When the judge finished his call, I said "Do you suppose the people in records could trace this?" He took the piece of paper and placed another call. Ten minutes later he looked at me across his desk. "They've got a first name on her mother," he said. "It's Mary, a Mary Cunningham. She's from a little town about 40 miles from here. They can't make out the father's name. The records are badly faded and they've been microfilmed."

Today, Jody is alive and well. Her biological mother was located and she experienced the additional joy of locating a brother, nieces and nephews, a whole hitherto unknown family. This is not always the case and unreported medical and identity tragedies are not uncommon, whether it is or is not merely idle curiosity which prompts adopted children to seek their origins is not the question here and is insignificant in light of the extremely real identity crises and other deep emotional and physical disabilities which the mandatory seal upon adoption records makes difficult, and at times, virtually impossible to successfully treat. Within the same milieu, the intensity of bitterness engendered by the prevention, to mature adults, of access to their own personal histories can only be compared with the very active fear of eventual rejection by these so-loved young, once they have found their answers, experienced by the adoptive parents.

"Our daughter is an amnesiac. Part of her past is permanently beyond recall. Her birth records are sealed by law, preventing her from finding out who her natural parents are. There was a time when all this secrecy seemed a perfectly logical thing, a necessary thing to protect the sanctity of the nuclear family. Even today Dr. Spock says: "The good agency stands like an impenetrable wall between the two sets of parents." But what of the child, left there in no man's land? Many people today suffer from vague, incurable identity problems. Why should an adoptive child have to suffer from a specific and curable one? I don't know if it's wise for adopted children to search out their natural parents when they grow up, and I confess to a fugitive fear or two that we might lose our daughter if she did. But she isn't a chattel. She isn't ours to hang on to or lose. She's hers."

The push to forbid future interracial adoptions grows more intense as the critics, not without some basis, become more vocal. They point to the damaging effect hostile community attitudes can have on the child's future, the enormous rise in the number of black, adoptive parents, the cultural bewilderment and identity crises to be endured by both child and parent and the lack of intelligent, informed counselling presently available, as deterring factors to successful adoptions.

In transracial adoption's behalf, however, the obvious benefit is the bright promise of eventual improved understanding and cooperation among the races.

Our ambitions for the world's waiting must be as effulgent as that beckoning promise and with the help of God, and one another, we will prevail.

RESOLUTION OF THE STATES OF FRIESLAND OF MARCH 1782

HON. RICHARD F. VANDER VEEN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. VANDER VEEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday His Excellency, A. R. Tammenoms Bakker, Ambassador of the Netherlands, presented the Congress with a copy of the resolution of the States of Friesland of March 1782. The resolution led to the United Provinces of the Netherlands recognizing the United States as an independent nation.

The United Provinces of the Netherlands was the second nation to recognize our independence. The action came at a time when the Netherlands was marking its own bicentennial of independence from "taxation without representation."

I was pleased and honored to take part in the ceremonies marking the presentation by Ambassador Bakker to our colleague, the Honorable LINDY BOGGS, on behalf of Congress. This gift is a fitting tribute to the longstanding, close ties between our Nation and the Netherlands. The presentation had a special personal significance for me, as my ancestors came to this country from the Netherlands. In addition, my congressional district has one of the largest concentrations of persons of Dutch ancestry in the United States.

The Ambassador's remarks chronicle the origins of the friendship and affinity that have characterized relations between our two countries. I am pleased to insert his statement at this point in the RECORD:

ROYAL NETHERLANDS EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C.

A few days from now the United States of America will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Today we need not dwell on the profound and far reaching consequences of this event for mankind and the global constellation. It is appropriate, however, to recall the strong emotions which the actions of the Founding Fathers aroused in Europe and nowhere more so than in what was then called the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

The news of the American rebellion and of the subsequent Declaration of Independence reached the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands in a period which could be considered as the Bicentennial of their own national independence.

Thus, it reminded them of the fact that their rebellion also had stemmed largely from indignation over the violation of the principle: "no taxation without representation".

It came naturally to the people of the Netherlands to sympathize with a cause with which they were so familiar. The first American agents in the Netherlands, Charles Dumas, Silas Deane and in particular John Adams, reported to Congress that in large sectors of the population they encountered strong echos of the ideals of the American Revolution. These feelings inspired large numbers of Dutchmen to advocate an open support of the American cause.

Moved by this spontaneous sympathy, and I must admit also by certain mercantile considerations, the United Provinces proceeded to contribute substantially to the needs of the young republic in the New World.

Ultimately this support given to the American cause was to drag the Netherlands into a fourth and costly war with England. In view of the risk of such a war many members of the States General of the United Provinces—a body comparable to the Senate of the United States Congress but with, at that time, an even more decisive say in the country's foreign affairs—were at first hesitant to give in to the urgings of John Adams to recognize American Independence officially.

However, on the 26th of February 1782, the States of the Province of Friesland, after considering the now famous memorandum of John Adams, by a historic resolution recommended to the States General of the United Provinces to admit John Adams as Minister of the Congress of North America. It was the sign many delegations of other provincial assemblies had been waiting for. Within a month the powerful provincial assembly of Holland and West-Friesland followed suit and on April 19, 1782, "Their High Mightinesses" of the States General of the United Provinces acceded to the Frisian initiative and, I quote, "resolved that John Adams shall be admitted and acknowledged in the quality of Envoy of the United States of North America to Their High Mightinesses as he is admitted and acknowledged by the present".

Thus the Netherlands officially recognized the United States as an independent state, becoming the second nation to do so.

Within a few months the second objective of Adams was achieved, the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce and Friendship. A lengthy series of treaties was to follow, each of them bringing our peoples closer together.

In commemoration of the decisive stand taken by the States of the Province of Friesland the Queen's Commissioner and the Provincial States of Friesland have decided to present to the Congress of the United States a replica of the historic Resolution of which I have spoken. On behalf of the Queen's Commissioner and the States of the Province of Friesland I have the honor to present to you, Mrs. Chairman, this Frisian contribution to the celebration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. I should like to express the hope that it may find a place in the Capitol where it will remind the members of Congress of the true affinity and faithful friendship which from the very beginning have characterized the relations between our two nations.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

HON. GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mrs. SPELLMAN. Mr. Speaker, because I was at the White House at the request of the President for the presentation of the International Women's Year Commission report, "To Form a More Perfect Union," I was not present here in the House and was unable to register my vote on several motions.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on final passage of House Resolution 1368, to establish a Commission on Administrative Review in the House of Representatives. My vote in opposition to recommittal of this measure was a clear signal that I would have voted for final passage.

Also, I would have voted "yea" on House Resolution 1372, to limit the authority of the Committee on House Administration to fix and adjust allowances; and "nay" on the motion to recommit that resolution.

Finally, I would have voted "yea" on the conference report for H.R. 14235, the military construction appropriations for fiscal year 1977, as was signaled by my previous support for this measure.

TRIBUTE TO R. S. "RON" SMITH

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to announce to the Members of this body, that on June 29, 1976, the Burbank Studios, Toluca Lake Rotary Club, and others from the community in Los Angeles, gave a surprise reception in honor of the promotion of Ron Smith to the main office of Bank of America in Van Nuys. Ron Smith has long been in the forefront of many community activities through his past service as president of the Toluca Lake Rotary Club, and as former director of the Toluca Lake Chamber of Commerce.

Ron has been equally devoted in the business world through his 38-year history with the Bank of America. He began his association with the bank as a messenger at the age of 18, and has steadily risen within the organization. Ron was promoted in 1950 to the rank of officer, to assistant vice president in 1959, and to vice president in 1964. He will now assume the post of vice president and manager of Bank of America's Van Nuys main office. Ron moves to this post from the Toluca Lake office.

Ron was born in Illinois, but moved West to attend Belmont High School in Los Angeles and Oregon State University. He is also a graduate of the Pacific Coast Banking School at the University of Washington as well as American Institute of Banking.

I am delighted to join with others in the community in saluting Ron on this occasion. He has accepted the challenge to improve the quality of community life, and in that service has distinguished himself as a leader. I would like to offer my warmest regards and congratulations to Ron, his wife, and his children.

BALDUS INTRODUCES SMALL BUSINESS AND FAMILY ENTERPRISE ACT

HON. ALVIN BALDUS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. BALDUS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill called the Small Business and Family Enterprise Act. The purpose of the bill is to create a definition in the law called "family enterprise," to insure that a fair share of Small Business Administration loans are made available to family-run businesses, and to life from the backs of these small operations some of the paperwork burdens that plague them.

There is no question of the vital role that small business plays in our economy. The 25th annual report of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business begins:

Satistically, 97.4 percent of the number of business community falls into the small business category. Smaller firms account for more than half of the employment in the country and over one-third of the Gross National Product. It has been shown, on many occasions, that the overall performance of the economy constitutes the most pervasive influence on the fortunes of small business. It can be said that "As goes the economy, so goes small business." This generality is reflected in the very concrete circumstances of success, profitability or failure of individual firms. Smaller enterprises possess less of all types of resources. They are more sensitive to economic adversity, and when the economy runs into trouble their very survival is at stake in a tragic number of circumstance.

But there is a further breakdown that can and should be made. Of these businesses, there is a group of them that operate on the mainstreets of our small, rural towns, and are the backbone of rural America. These small, single proprietorships, small corporations, and small-scale partnerships account for a large amount of gross sales in the retail sector. They are uniquely unable to hire accountants and lawyers to handle their records and inventory, and consequently have problems in applying for loans. Their larger, urban counterparts—the medium-size business—have a slight advantage in their ability to hire accountants or lawyers to help with paperwork of all kinds. This includes forms that need to be filed with the Government, as well as forms to be completed for loan processing.

The definition of family enterprise contained in this bill was arrived at with great difficulty and may seem at first glance to be somewhat arbitrary. The problem in defining one sector of business over another is that it is difficult tc determine exactly at what point a business ceases to be small, and instead has become somewhat closer to medium-sized. These definitional problems are discussed in the Senate Select Committee's 25th annual report on page 13:

4. Definitional problems.

The Statutory definition of small business if broadly defined in Section 3 of the Small Business Act. The definition stresses four elements:

a. A small business concern is independently owned and operated.

b. A small business concern is not diminant in its field of operation.

c. The Administrator (of the SBA), in making a detailed definition, may use different indices of size, such as number of employees and dollar volume of business.

d. Where the number of employees is used as an index of size, the maximum number of employees which a small concern may have under the definition must vary from industry to industry to the extent necessary to reflect the different characteristics of such industries.

The foregoing suggests that the kind of information needed to classify businesses for administrative action might include legal form of organization, amount of output (capable of being expressed in a common denominator), number of employees, and, last but not least, domonancy in its field of operation. It should be apparent that no single attribute can be applied to categorize an individual business firm as being small. Under the Small Business Act, and for the purposes of the many programs provided in that legislation, within wide latitude, the choice is left to the discretion of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

Pursuant to these statutory requirements, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration has promulgated nearly 1,500 small business definitions, according to the various industrial classifications of the Bureau of the Census.

Unfortunately, this maze of definitions has failed to protect the very small businesses that tend to be family run, or are run in the form of limited partnerships or corporations. It is these smaller enterprises that need protection from Government regulations and need assurances that they will have an even chance at obtaining their far share of SBA loans, despite their lack of resources in the form of lawyers and accountants to deal with the SBA.

This bill defines a family enterprise as follows:

It is evident that the bill uses the number of employees and gross income criteria, just as the Small Business Act does. The difference is that the definition in this bill does not differentiate by industry. The bill adopts the following definition:

"(b) For the purposes of this Act, the term 'family enterprise' means any sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation which—

"(1)(A) in the case of a corporation, does not—

"(i) have more than 10 shareholders,

"(ii) have as a partner any person who is not an individual, and

"(iii) have more than one class of stock;

"(B) in the case of a partnership, does not—

"(i) have more than 10 partners, and

"(ii) have as a partner any person who is not an individual;

"(2) employs at any one time not more than the equivalent of 10 full-time employees; and

"(3) has an average annual gross income of not more than $100,000 for the immediately preceding three-year period."

Ten employees is used as the cutoff, based on Bureau of the Census information available for retail sales businesses in the country; the $100,000 cutoff is based on similar information. According to the Bureau of the Census, and according to the Small Business Administration, there are about 2,000,000 retail businesses in the country. Approximately half of them do $100,000 or less in business per year—1972 Bureau of the Census figures. Nearly 1,400,000 employ 10–14 employees. Hence, for the retail business industry, it can be estimated that about half again do business with 10 employees or less.

It is my hope that the bill's effect will be to provide small family enterprise with its fair share of Small Business loans; that it will lift paperwork requirements for small businessmen with its passage, and be used as a legal hook to exempt them in the future from needless paperwork burdens.

I have included a copy of the bill with these remarks:

H.R. 14640

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Congress hereby finds and declares that Family Enterprises—

(1) constitute a major portion of the businesses in the United States;

(2) do not receive benefits from Federal programs in proportion to their importance to the economy of the United States; and

(3) are regulated to the extent that Federal reporting and recordkeeping requirements have become unnecessarily burdensome to such enterprises. (b) It is the policy of this Act to—

(1) recognize the importance of Family Enterprises by establishing a definition of such enterprises in Federal law;

(2) increase the benefits to such enterprises from the Federal Government by requiring that 50 percent of the aggregate dollar amount of business loans under the Small Business Act is reserved for such enterprises; and

(3) exempt such enterprises from certain burdensome reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Sec. 2. Section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632 is amended by striking out "Sec. 3." and inserting in lieu thereof "Sec. 3. (a)", and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) For the purposes of this Act, the term 'family enterprise' means any sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation which—

"(1)(A) in the case of a corporation, does not—

"(i) have more than 10 shareholders,

"(ii) have as a shareholder any person who is not an individual, and

"(iii) have more than one class of stock;

"(B) in the case of a partnership, does not—

"(i) have more than 10 partners, and

"(ii) have as a partner any person who is not an individual;

"(2) employs at any one time not more than the equivalent of 10 full-time employees; and

"(3) has an average annual gross income of not more than $100,000 for the immediately preceding three-year period."

Sec. 3. Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(9) Not less than 50 percent of the aggregate dollar amount of direct loans made under this subsection shall be made to family enterprises."

Sec. 4. (a) Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 3513. Relief for family-operated enterprises.

"The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, with respect to Federal agencies other than independent Federal regulatory agencies, and the Comptroller General of the United States, with respect to independent Federal regulatory agencies, shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to reduce the burden on family-operated enterprises (as defined in section 3(b) of the Small Business Act) of furnishing information to the Government."

(b) The analysis of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 3511 the following new items:

"3512. Information for independent regulatory agencies.

"3513. Relief for family-operated enterprises."

Sec. 5. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate shall, with respect to family enterprises—

(1) simplify Internal Revenue Service forms related to employees' pension, profit-sharing, and other funded deferred compensation plans (including forms 2950, 4848, Schedule A of Form 4848, 4849, 990–P, and Schedule A of Form 990–P);

(2) discontinue use of the Employers Federal Tax Return (Form 941) on a quarterly basis and allow such enterprises to file social security information on the annual Wage and Tax Statement (Form W–2); and

(3) discontinue use of the Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return (Form 720) on a quarterly basis and allow such enterprises to file excise tax information on an annual basis.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "family enterprises" shall have the same meaning given such term by section 3(b) of the Small Business Act.

DEDICATION OF PLAINVIEW YOUNG ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

HON. JEROME A. AMBRO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. AMBRO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, July 11, 1976, the Young Israel of Plainview will dedicate a new house of worship. This is the fruition of the hopes and the dreams, the planning and the plain hard work of all of the congregants for the past 5 years. During that time, in addition to addressing the spiritual and religious needs of its members, the Young Israel of Plainvew has distinguished itself by deep involvement and participation in and broad range of social and civic activities of the community.

In this, our Bicentennial Year, it is altogether fitting that a new synagogue building, reflecting the contribution of its members to their neighborhood and the Nation at large be dedicated. The United States of America is a great country because its social fabric has been woven from many disparate—sometimes conflicting—different textured threads, prominent among which is the Young Israel movement.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call my colleagues' attention to this auspicious occasion and to wish Mr. Arthur Ritholtz, the president of the

congregation, and all of the other officers and members a very hearty mazeltov.

RIGHT TO LIFE—TEENAGE MOTHERS: MEDICAL CONCERNS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, one of the highlights of the National Right to Life Committee's very successful and productive annual convention in Boston, Mass., June 25–26, was a simulated congressional hearing on alternatives to abortion and supportive services for pregnant women. It was my privilege and honor to chair that hearing.

Those of us who hold the view that unborn human life has rights which must be protected even to the extent of amending the U.S. Constitution also believe it is vitally important to provide realistic, readily accessible alternatives to abortion, including medical, social, and other services to pregnant women.

That goal was the subject of the simulated congressional hearing, coordinated by Marjory Mecklenburg of Minnesota who did an excellent job of selecting the witnesses. The papers presented were of as fine a quality as I have seen in any actual congressional hearing. They were thoughtfully prepared, carefully researched, and delivered with deep sincerity of conviction and commitment.

I believe that because of their high quality and the important information they offer, these papers ought to be available to all Members of Congress, and I am using the forum of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to do so.

The president of the National Right to Life Committee is Dr. Mildred Jefferson of Boston, a gifted surgeon and a tireless, dedicated, inspiring leader of the national movement to protect unborn life.

The following paper on "Teenage Mothers: Medical Concerns" was presented by Laura Edwards, M.D., of Minnesota. She is an obstetrician-gynecologist; medical director, St. Paul Maternal and Infant Care Project; assistant professor, University of Minnesota Medical School; full-time staff member, St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital; member, Board of World Mission, Baptist General Conference, and former missionary.

The material follows:

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR TEENAGE MOTHERS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

(Presented by Laura Edwards, M.D., project director, Maternal-Infant Care Project, June 26, 1976

INTRODUCTION

Experience in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital has convinced us that health care delivery to teenagers presents many unique challenges. Last year (1975), in the St. Paul Maternal and Infant Care Project located in the hospital, 42% of all delivered patients were 18 or younger. Of these 15% had already had at least one previous pregnancy, 76% were unmarried at the time of delivery, and 98% kept their babies.

The high risk status of adolescents is well documented. Increased risks of obstetrical problems include toxemia, anemia, infection and Cesarean section. Additionally, poor pregnancy outcome with increased rates of prematurity and low-birthweight infants have been the concern of many workers with adolescents.

In an attempt to address these problems, in 1973, after two years of planning and preparation, a comprehensive clinic and day care project physically located in a Junior/Senior High School in St. Paul was begun. Goals of this project were to improve the physical, social and emotional well-being of student parents and their children by providing high quality, comprehensive health care in a school setting and thereby reduce absenteeism and drop-out rates. Additional goals included increasing the parenting skills of student parents as well as providing educational and vocational experience in this area for all students so as to better prepare them for responsible adulthood.

To reach these goals, the clinic focused on three components; health care, health education and day care.

HEALTH COMPONENT

The clinic was initially located in poor physical facilities in the basement of the school. After 9 months it was moved to an attractive renovated classroom, which is carpeted and decorated in bright colors.

The clinic team consists of a family planning nurse clinician who is the leader of the clinic team, a clinic attendant and a social worker. A physician, along with a pediatric nurse associate, maternity nurse clinician and nutritionist spend part time in the school. Services of a dental hygienist, and health educator and counseling in various areas of home economics is also available. The team offers services every morning five days a week. Students may come to the clinic at any time for family planning counseling, education and referral, V.D. testing and treatment, pregnancy testing, Pap smears, immunizations and personal counseling and referral.

The students' class schedules and the daily listing of school attenders are available to the clinic. Therefore, follow up for missed appointments or abnormal laboratory tests is facilitated. Students can be reached in classes. Specific appointment times are given. Students are seen promptly so that the time away from classes is minimized.

The use of the clinic has increased tremendously, since its inception. In 1975–1976 46% of all female students and 64% of all 12th grade girls used the clinic. There were 2,631 staff encounters at 1,627 patient visits during the 1974–1975 school year.

The expansion of services to include immunizations, weight reduction and physical fitness classes and athletic physicals contributed to a more positive attitude by faculty members towards the clinic. Many patients are now referred to the clinic by school social workers, counselors, teachers and coaches. Last year half of the prenatal patients were referred by the school nurse.

Prenatal patients

Acceptance of the school clinic by pregnant students increased steadily. Thirty-five percent of the pregnant girls used the clinic during the first full school year. Over 92 percent of the pregnant students received their prenatal care at the clinic this year.

Over 95 per cent of the patients began prenatal care by 16 weeks gestation. None had less than 6 prenatal visits and over 85 per cent had more than 10 prenatal visits. Almost half of these patients had risk scores of 7 or more on our scoring system documenting their high risk status.

In addition to regular medical prenatal visits, all pregnant girls were seen at least once a week at the group prenatal classes. Some were seen literally on a daily basis. One current prenatal patient became extremely depressed when she was thrown out of her home by her mother. She would not eat and failed to gain weight. The clinic team decided to make daily contact and arranged for her to eat breakfast with the staff. She is now in the last weeks of her pregnancy and back on the expected weight curve.

Initial nutritional assessment of the prenatal patients showed that 95% were deficient in one or more major nutrients, with 43% having diets deficient in all major nutrients. 81% had protein-poor diets, 29% were anemic. Only one prenatal patient had an adequate diet. Resources for food were inadequate for financial reasons for all.

Although most authors have found significantly higher preeclampsia rates in young adolescent patients (some as high as 35 per cent), our preeclampsia rate was less than 10%. Other programs for young mothers which combined health and education services have likewise demonstrated low rates of toxemia.

Many have found that teenage pregnancies result in more premature and low birth weight infants as well as increased perinatal loss. Zackler demonstrated that prematurity rates were reduced by one-third and perinatal death rates by one-half when teenage patients received adequate prenatal care. In our series the prematurity rate was under 5 per cent and there were no low birth weight infants or perinatal deaths despite the fact that nearly half of the patients were high risk. This might be partly attributable to the fact that none of our patients had fewer than 6 prenatal visits. Only one infant was born prematurely when a student developed severe toxemia requiring delivery at 36 weeks. This 16-year-old had a severely alcoholic mother and was concerned in the last weeks of her pregnancy with problems at home including total responsibility for her younger siblings, with arranging for and getting her mother, who was late into a pregnancy, to the hospital clinic for prenatal care.

There have been no low birth weight infants and no perinatal deaths in the program patients to date.

Special services

Special services provided to sexually active students include gonorrhea and pregnancy testing and Pap smears. 14 per cent of the tests for gonorrhea were positive. All patients were treated and all have had follow up negative tests. All of the 15% of patients with abnormal Pap smears have had follow up. One patient with a class IV Pap smear was subsequently found to have early cervical cancer requiring surgery. One hundred and five pregnancy tests have been carried out at the clinic. Requests by students for pregnancy and V.D. testing provides opportunity for offering contraceptive services which include education on an individual basis and referral for services. To date 1,018 such services have been provided.

A family planning session for students who desire contraception provides the sexually active adolescent with education and counseling services that will enable her to choose a method of contraception, that will benefit her physical and emotional health. Students wishing contraceptive services are referred to the adolescent contraceptive Thursday evening clinic at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital. This is staffed by the high school clinic personnel so that the students see familiar faces.

The clinic nurse clinician keeps a log of all students on contraception and contacts them at least once a month, to discuss any problems related to contraceptive use.

EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

The educational component consists of four series of classes, all team taught. The prenatal series aims to increase the adolescent patient's understanding and knowl-

edge of the maternity cycle in order to have a positive birth experience and enhance their ability to mother her child. The series developed into 13 weekly group discussions. In addition to covering the routine prenatal topics such as nutrition and preparation for childbirth, sessions dealing with the problems of adolescent parents were added. A class on anticipatory newborn care is taught by the Pediatric Nurse Associate using one of the babies at the day care center to demonstrate newborn behavior and care. This is followed by a session dealing with parent-baby interaction, fears and concerns about becoming parents and attitudes about childrearing.

A new mothers' support group with classes for girls with babies under 6 months of age was begun last fall. The series aims to provide the student parent with information, guidance and support which will enable her to maintain a continuity of self and enter into a nurturing relationship with her infant. Sessions deal with mothering skills and feelings toward their infants. Originally planned for six sessions, these classes were extended to 8 session, many lasting 2 hours instead of the designated one hour. Those students who lost Health or Physical Education Credits while pregnant could make these up by attending the classes.

Students have responded positively to the group discussion approach. They have been anxious to talk about their fears and concerns about becoming parents.

The final part of the health education program is the 7th grade health communication series of six sessions. Its goals are to promote in the early adolescent an awareness of the concept of health and its implications for future life and an understanding of preventative health care, and how to use the present health care system. Throughout the educational part of the project, the serious responsibilities of sexuality and parenting are emphasized.

DAY CARE COMPONENT

The day care component of the Project is an early education program located in the church across the street from the hospital and half a block from the school. Its primary objective is to allow the adolescent parents to complete high school and at the same time, learn good parenting skills by working with their babies in the center.

The mothers must be registered students and must participate in a child development class for which they receive one social studies credit.

This course includes traditional child development concepts but also deals extensively with the mothers' feelings of self worth and ability. Stages of growth and development, along with corresponding information about stimulation are presented through the day care educational program at the time that the students are actually ready to make use of it. Additional topics include family relationships, parenting roles, appropriate use of the health care system, minor illness, dental care, budgeting, discipline and child abuse and neglect, and job goals.

The day care center is also a learning site for the students of the course in exploring childhood, who visit the center four times weekly.

Evaluation of the day care component shows that student parents are demonstrating better parenting skills. Illnesses are being recognized earlier. This year there were no hospitalizations of children who attended the day care center consistently. 100% of the day care infants were up to date on their immunizations and had received all screening tests appropriate for their age.

There have been no incidences of abuse by day care mothers. The day care director and her staff feel that the mothers are using less physical discipline and turning to more acceptable methods taught at the center.

40 students have used the center to date. Seven of the 10 current users graduated this year.

CONCLUSION

Three years is a short time to evaluate this project. Although all of the original goals have not been met, there are some encouraging developments. Prior to the implementation of the project, 45 per cent of the project high school students dropped out after delivery. In the three years that the clinic has been in operation 90.4 per cent of the Project delivered students have remained in school postpartum. None of these have had a repeat pregnancy. There have been 3 repeat pregnancies, all after the students either moved and dropped out, dropped out or graduated. You can understand my thrill at receiving an invitation and being present at the graduation of a girl who had delivered in January. She had been the despair of her teachers because of almost constant absenteeism and was reported to be on the streets. She achieved 3 A's and 2 B's her last quarter and was accepted for nurses training at Vocational Technical Institute.

There also seems to be indication of some decline in the fertility rate of the project high school students. Whereas 7.9 per cent of the total junior and senior high female population were pregnant in the first year, this dropped to 4.6 per cent last year and is 3.5 per cent this year.

An example of students' acceptance of the clinic team is shown in a thank you letter received after school closed this year from a young patient, who wrote "You are the best, and the most understanding friends anyone could have."

We are pleased that the total health, education and day care project has been included in the plans for a new magnet high school to be built at a different location. In anticipation of this, the project was invited to start prenatal and health clinics in January, 1976, in a make-shift classroom setting two half days a week at another high school. The early response in the second school has been very encouraging with eight prenatal patients enrolled for prenatal care and attending the series of prenatal classes. A health class for obese students has been started and will be expanded to provide interdisciplinary approach to weight control through behavior modification, physical education activities and improvement in self esteem strategies. Construction of the new school is expected to begin later this year. The child care center in the new school will be used for students in child growth and development classes as well as providing care for students' children.

Additionally, the team has been invited to provide services on a part time basis in another high school, using the already existing child development center as a base two afternoons a week. Last week the principal of a third high school gave enthusiastic support to the possibility of a similar program in his school. Each of these three schools have had two or three times as many pregnant students this past year as our original project school. Expansion of the Maternal and Infant Care Project services to these new high schools will only be possible if additional funds become available.

We feel that the measurable results to date as well as the positive response of the students themselves, justify the continuation of this project within the school system. We are convinced that this mechanism provides the best hope of reducing the incidence of the "unwed mother syndrome" by interrupting the vicious cycle of out of wedlock pregnancy, incomplete education, alienation from friends, family and society and repeat pregnancy all of which may not only predetermine the futures of these young patients but also the future of their offspring. We know that the project has offered hope to many young patients and their children and therefore represents a positive investment in the future of our society.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS OF FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to include in the RECORD the adopted policy of the National School Boards Association, so my colleagues can read what this body considers the important issues facing local school districts:

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

As the 1976 election draws closer, local school board members, in preparing for election themselves, find that among the national issues voters are truly concerned by the scope of federal bureaucracy and inefficient spending. Since education is the most emotionally charged as well as the most expensive public service, some of that voter concern has found its way into the federal aid to education programs. At the same time, there are a number of educational needs which invite expanded federal involvement. Accordingly, we appreciate this opportunity to present what we believe is a realistic agenda of what the federal government can and ought to achieve in education over the next four years—as well as some of our concerns regarding past efforts.

Simply stated, the local school board action agenda is outlined below:

I. Financial Assistance—

A. Increase aid for existing programs of special need (e.g., ESEA Title I, Education for All Handicapped Children Act, Bilingual Education Act, and Vocational Education Act).

B. Establish a general aid program on top of special needs—to ultimately fund one-third the cost of education.

II. Limit federal restrictions placed on local school governance—

A. Confine regulatory operations of the Office of Education and the Office for Civil Rights to meeting legislative objectives—and not to substitute for school management. Require that HEW compensate local school districts for the cost of maintaining records and providing data to the federal level.

B. Correct federal legislation in order to improve state/local coordination, and eliminate procedures that unnecessarily encourage state bureaucracy and the associated problems of red-tape and local grantsmanship in the redistribution of federal funds to local school districts.

III. Participation in Economic Programs—

A. Provide local school districts fair participation in future jobs programs, revenue sharing programs, etc.

B. Give consideration to the fiscal problems and tax capacity of local school districts to fund federally mandated programs (e.g., unemployment compensation).

C. Increase local school district participation in energy programs including allocation provisions, construction grants, etc.

IV. Oppose Labor Legislation which raise taxpayer costs to unaffordable levels or which usurp the local school district governance role—

A. Federal Collective Bargaining for school employees.

B. Civil Service grants to assist public employee organizations in the techniques of negotiations.

C. Aspects of pension reform, unemployment compensation.

V. Develop Federal Role in Major New Areas of Need—

A. Pre-school education.

B. Expanded community use of facilities—including career education.

C. Crime/Violence/School Discipline.

D. Consumer Education.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Currently, federal assistance for elementary and secondary education is in the nature of categorical aid. That is, federal funds are targeted to special children (e.g. disadvantaged, handicapped, and bilingual) or special curriculum needs (e.g., vocational education and library materials). Overall, the major elementary and secondary programs received about $4.2 billion in FY 1973 and $4.5 billion in FY 1976. This 7% increase over three years is a sharp retrenchment in the federal priority both in terms of the 30% range of inflation during that time as well as the 40% increase in total federal spending authority.

The effect of this retrenchment is typified by ESEA Title I, which provides about $2 billion per annum for improving the education of disadvantaged children. Because federal funding has failed to keep pace with the cost of services, the number of children participating in the program shrank from 6.7 million to 5.5 million during the period FY 1973–1976. This contraction of federal commitment cannot be justified especially in light of the excellent audit evaluations given to the program. Nor can it be justified in either human or fiscal terms since the program is such an obvious means for reducing the future problems of today's 9 million poverty based children.

Likewise, recent figures show that 50% of the nation's handicapped children receive an inadequate education, and another 12% are not able to attend school at all. For the most part, the unmet needs of these children can be attributed to the inability of state and local governments to pay for the high costs associated with special education. Last year Congress passed, with Presidential signature, a law requiring states to provide a free appropriate education for each handicapped child. Recognizing the financing problem, this law authorizes a federal expenditure of up to $3.1 billion per anum by 1982. For FY 1977, we anticipate appropriations of about $300 million. In short, the federal government has recognized the need, it has placed very difficult requirements on state and local units, but the entire thrust will dissolve unless there is national financial leadership. At this stage of anticipation, the failure to move on this priority would be a cruel hoax on America's 7million handicapped children and their families.

With respect to the general financial needs of local school districts, millions of students are receiving a less than comparable—and perhaps inadequate—education by the mere geographic happenstance of residing in a property poor community or a poor state. Further, while much is said of declining enrollments, population shifts among school districts are being experienced throughout the nation. Moreover, diversity of student interest and job market needs require that universal basic education be augmented by greater individual oriented instruction. Especially for students seeking meaningful alternatives to higher education, we are at a time when a much broader, sophisticated, and expensive education is required than what current dollars can buy.

While federal programs encourage states to equalize expenditures within their borders, only federal aid can equalize among states. Additionally, as evidenced by General Revenue Sharing expenditures in other areas, it is the federal revenue collecting structure which is best suited to support any major new advances in the nation's education priority.

Accordingly, in addition to fulfilling special categorical needs, there should be a federal program of general aid to absorb one-third of the cost of educating our public school children. Obviously current federal budget restraints would not permit an immediate expenditure of this magnitude. Nevertheless, long range plans should include general aid as a priority item with beginning steps toward that end to start now.

LIMIT FEDERAL RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON LOCAL GOVERNANCE

School administrators, classroom teachers, and parents are increasingly perturbed that Department of Health, Education and Welfare bureaucrats are using broad legislative and judicial mandates to impose very specific program requirements and educational philosophies on the community level. For example, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Lau* v. *Nichols* that the Civil Rights Act requires that a responsive education be given to non-English speaking children. While that case very specifically left the method of instruction to local school officials, the Office for Civil Rights has been requiring particular curriculum offerings which some school systems cannot afford or which parents do not want. In these cases, the school systems are faced with a total curtailment of *all* federal funds for noncompliance with OCR's curriculum philosophy.

Unfortunately, the above is merely one illustration among many which demonstrate that the Office for Civil Rights and the Office of Education have assumed regulatory roles which run deeper than the legislative or judicial authority of their mandate. Related to HEW's over-regulation is the separate issue of federal data collection requirements. Again, the point is made best by example. About one year ago, OCR required school officials to maintain a report for each student disciplinary action. While the laudatory objective sought was to ferret out racial discrimination in student discipline, this requirement promised to achieve little at high cost. Thousands of school districts do not even have significant minority group representation in their enrollments. More importantly, it was not clear what OCR was going to do with the information. For example, was it going to make Chicago prove racial neutrality in each of its 29,000 annual suspensions? How much would it cost to do so?

Recently, OCR required that San Diego conduct a survey under a new data collection format—within the last two weeks of this school year. Obviously San Diego had not budgeted the $100,000 necessary to conduct the study. Other "pilot projects" were preliminarily estimated to cost Philadelphia $2 million and Los Angeles $5 million. In mandating the surveys, the federal government does not reimburse the school system for taking funds away from student services.

Therefore, in order to protect community-based decision making, to prevent the arbitrary cut-off of funds (which invariably hurt the children that HEW is seeking to benefit), and to reduce data collection costs, we recommend the following legislation:

(a) Require that all HEW rules and regulations be accompanied by a statement showing how the rule or regulation is necessary to implement the legislative goal.

(b) Require that all HEW rules and regulations be accompanied by a statement setting forth the estimated local cost of implementation.

(c) Require that HEW compensate local school districts for the cost of maintaining records and providing data to federal officials.

In addition to inappropriate instances of direct involvement, the federal level has similarly erred by encouraging the establishment of state bureaucracy. Many of the federal aid programs allot money to the states for redistribution to local school districts. In performing this "coordinating" role, the state level has been relatively free to determine how much, when, and under what conditions a local school district can receive funding. But the potential benefits of this coordination are outweighed by several factors. State discretionary funding increases administrative costs; and at times it rewards local grantsmanship and politicking at the state level. Further, it creates budgetary uncertainty within school districts as to each year's funding level. A recent GAO audit of the Vocational Education Act is a case in point. Over one-fourth of the $400 million state grant funding was spent on state level administration.

It is our view that with a little less "coordination" these funds would have been better spent in the classroom. Meanwhile, the largest, most efficient, and most successful federal programs, i.e., ESEA Title I and Impact Aid, are based on a strict per pupil allocation to each local school district. Most of the funding under the new handicapped program will flow in that manner. We are urging that other large programs be funded on a local formula basis so as to avoid the unnecessary arbitrariness and bureaucratic wastes that can be associated with them.

In summary, it makes little difference to local school boards or the constituencies which they represent whether their bureaucratic frustrations are state based or federally based. In either instance, the potential benefits of "upper" governmental control can be outweighed by policy decisions which are made in the absence of a full understanding or sensitivity to the local situation. In light of the foregoing examples, we would urge that the design of federal aid to education programs be recast within that context.

PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

Local school districts expend approximately $60 billion per annum, and employ over 3 and ½ million full-time personnel. Compared to other governmental units, usually they maintain the most building space, operate the largest mass transit systems, and process the greatest volume of food. In many instances the local school district is the biggest business in the community and typically is the largest local and state budgetary line item.

The point is that public education plays a measurable role in local and national economics. Accordingly, federal programs which are directed toward economic recovery and stability should take local school districts into account. Yet, major economic programs for the public sector, such as CETA and General Revenue Sharing, have not directly provided for local school districts. Similarly, in dealing with the economics of energy, education should be more favorably treated in terms of construction grants, mass transit assistance, and fuel allocations.

But within the context of the economy, local school boards are also concerned that some federal programs can mandate enormous increases in state and local taxation. For example, the House of Representatives is currently considering an unemployment compensation proposal which would increase costs to state and local units. Estimates vary, but at the time of the next general election (i.e., 1980), the proposal could cost the taxpayers an additional $1 billion per annum. Therefore, the broader question presented is not whether the objective sought by these particular amendments is good or bad, but rather in light of the full federal agenda (e.g., pension reform, education of the handicapped) and other economic pressures whether the total financial impact on state and local units is beyond their taxing capacity. Increasingly, taxpayers are becoming aware that federal overspending is reflected in mandatory state and local spending—in addition to direct federal expenditures. Along side of this issue, NSBA urges greater intergovernmental planning among the three levels of government—including the participation of local school boards.

Oppose Labor Legislation which raise taxpayer costs to unaffordable levels or which

usurp the local school board governance role—

Local school boards are generally supportive of increased compensation for their employees as well as professional consultation in decision making. However, any federal legislation in the area of labor/management relations must be placed within the following context:

(1) Is the proposed activity an appropriate role for the federal government?

(2) Is the legislation affordable and consistent with taxpayer priorities?

(3) Does the legislation separate the elected school board member from his constituency on policy questions?

It is our position that a federal collective bargaining law for public employees fails on all three grounds. Without delving into the serious constitutional issues presented by such legislation, a few policy concerns should be identified. Federalization of collective bargaining would result in the centralization and uniformity of school management. As part of that process, community based decision-making would become subordinated to a nationally based structure with its own set of educational values and priorities. Currently, the major labor organizations support placing collective bargaining in public education under the National Labor Relations Board. Among the proposals suggested, that approach carries the additional objection to the extent that school board operations would be unduly influenced by unsuitable happenings and precedents in the private sector.

National legislation permitting school employees to strike or to seek binding arbitration is particularly distressing to the school board view of representative government. Unlike the private sector in which these powers work to redistribute shareholder profits, in education they operate to reverse taxpayer representation at the local school board level. In addition to large budget items such as wages, voters are entitled to be represented by local officials on matters of educational policy. But if policy issues such as class size are subject to bargaining, how can school boards represent and be accountable to the voters?

In conclusion, we do not believe that members of Congress would favor that their decisions over the priorities, policies, and the tax levels of their constituencies should be shifted to their employees, third party arbitration, or the forces of a strike. Therefore, it is our view that is far too presumptuous for the federal level to authorize the creation of mechanisms which force that result upon state and local government.

With respect to other labor legislation, while school board members may have concerns, they are not categorically opposed to unemployment compensation, pension reform, safety regulations etc. Rather, the main issues on these items are the appropriateness of the proposed federal involvement and the cost of implementation. Especially with many local governments groping for fiscal stability, any new tax burdens must be weighed against the complexities of solving those financial problems.

MAJOR NEW AREAS OF NEED

Public schools to be effective must relate to the changing character of both its students and the world for which they are being prepared. Children are bombarded by media communications, the choices brought by rising affluence, and greater flexibility in moral standards. They are less influenced by family—especially with the increase of working mothers; and they have a more complex world to be trained for—both as consumers and workers.

As a result, there are major new areas of need that should be addressed on a national basis. For example, we find that mothers at all economic levels want to return to the work force although their children are of pre-school age, NSBA would support legislation which would make federal funding available to local school districts seeking to operate programs for children in the 3–5 year range.

On the other side of the age scale, school facilities should also be made available for adult use—both in the area of leisure-time and career education. With respect to the latter, a greater effort needs to be made in the study and implementation of programs which prepare adults for several transitions between job training and work.

Particularly in recent years, there has been rising nation-wide concern over the prevalence of poor student discipline, drug and alcohol abuse, violence, and crime within the schools. These problems and what they portend for the adult future of the students involved is too wide spread to turn our backs on them or on our continuing support for public education. Accordingly, we are urging a national effort for the study and funding of a broad range of solutions including preventive instruction, adequate counselling services, building security, interagency rehabilitation programs, etc.

Recently, figures were released showing that a significant percentage of high school graduates are not competent to deal with the routine complexities of today's modern society. A major reason is that, although students are oriented toward career preparation, they may not receive instruction in family budgeting, credit purchasing, sales contracts, basic landlord/tenant concepts, etc. Although public schools recognize the need for consumer education, relatively few have the immediate capability to train students as consumers. Accordingly, NSBA urges that increased national attention be given to this area.

CONCLUSION

Overall the time has come in education to reshape federal programs consistent with the kinds of services which each governmental level performs best. The federal role should be one of leadership through financial assistance in areas of special need and general support. However, the era of federal overregulation and state bureaucracy should be closed so that federal programs can be realistically fused with local decisionmaking. The federal government should approach with great caution labor legislation which either undermines local representative government or which is beyond the tolerance of local taxing authorities. The fast pace of change in our society demands that national attention be given to such areas as preschool education, career education, consumerism, student discipline and related problems.

With the proper federal involvement we are optimistic that public education over the next four years will make rewarding strides forward.

THURGOOD MARSHALL: A LEADER IN THE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1976

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to bring to the attention of my colleagues the birthday, on July 2, of one of America's foremost black personages, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. In an era when many minority advances have been obtained via the judicial branch, Marshall has been among the premiere spokesman for civil rights. Long before men like Martin Luther King came into the public spotlight, Marshall was arguing cases before the Supreme Court which opened the way for the massive changes of the 1950's and 1960's.

His career as an advocate in court reached its zenith with the 1954 Brown against Board of Education case in which the "separate but equal" doctrine was finally overturned. Since the historic decision, Marshall has risen to be Solicitor General of the United States under President Johnson, and in 1967, to the U.S. Supreme Court, becoming its first black member in our history.

It is valuable in honoring this man, to look back to all that his efforts have accomplished and, at the same time, to look forward to the future in hopes of realizing yet more of the civil liberties to which Justice Marshall has dedicated a lifetime. It is the only way for us to go as we enter our third century as a nation.

THE UNITED STATES AND ZAIRE

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, it is fashionable these days for Congressmen to call for being "consulted" by the administration on matters of foreign policy rather than simply being "informed." Yet even consultation may not be adequate. After all, it does not necessarily assure Congressmen enough objective information—and analysis—that their decisions can be entirely informed and independent.

Let me cite the all too typical example of our consideration in the House International Relations Committee, several months ago, of the administration's fiscal year 1976 request for FMS credit to Zaire. This particular request happened to be a sudden and severalfold increase over last year's level. In the context of Angola, this naturally raised eyebrows. Yet the administration's official justification of it—submitted last November as part of the congressional presentation documents—amounted only to a superficial two paragraphs to the effect that the program for Zaire was necessary because it was necessary. There was no mention of widespread reports that some of our money might be finding its way, however indirectly, into the service of the FNLA, with whom President Mobutu of Zaire had by tradition, and especially of late, a close relationship.

In any case, one would have thought the administration had the burden of proof to justify aid to Zaire on its own merits. After all, President Mobutu is a notorious spendthrift, an autocrat, and not least an undependable friend. He would not seem to be promoting our Nation's highest ideals of freedom and dignity. Yet at the same time that President Ford was denying Federal aid to New York City, he was recommending a bailout of a much more insolvent, irresponsible, and unstrategic Zaire. I wrote to Secretary Kissinger for a more elaborate justification than we had yet re-

ceived. Only after a month did I get a reply signed by the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations—and I am given to understand actually prepared entirely at the desk level. It was not very detailed, and it shed little more light.

My point is not that we should not be supporting President Mobutu, but that Congress simply did not have the information and balanced judgments to make an educated decision about it.

To see better what is involved by way of this example, I think it is worth going into some detail.

There may be legitimate reasons for supporting President Mobutu's regime. As distasteful as some of us may find it, and others that our Government is subsidizing, the fact is that for good or ill the United States has over the years become entangled in a web of relationships. A precipitous renunciation of these might just cause chaos. Even liberals can agree that Zaire is relatively better off now than was the Congo on its immediate post-independence period. Nevertheless, the market economy has disintegrated since the Belgian days, copper prices have plummeted, inflation runs annually at over 30 percent, and the Government swings from one eccentric economic policy to another.

Regrettably, President Mobutu has systematically ridden the military, from which leadership tends to be drawn, of anyone with vision of a sense of social justice who might challenge him. Though one would not want our country to be seen endorsing that, and might prefer neutrality, a sudden withdrawal of aid would be interpreted as a very negative action and lose whatever good comes of our relationship without a guarantee of anything better. Zaire could be plunged into chaos, provoking outside interventions and yet another Angolanization. Rebels, after all, are said to be operating in the eastern regions, and possibly in Kisangani province; Congo-Brazzaville is said to be receiving stepped-up Soviet supplies; the MPLA is alleged to be itching to subvert Mobutu, and leftover Kataganese secessionists to help.

Maybe these are legitimate threats and justifications for our program of arms sales—and maybe not. But I have consulted distinguished experts outside the Government, and they are not so sure. It is not clear, for example, how strong the rebels are, or frankly whether they are to be feared as much as Mobutu; whether the MPLA or Congo-Brazzaville is any more threatening to Zaire than Zaire is to them; whether more arms would sooner promote a balance of power or an arms race in the region, a question that is of course classic in these cases; whether Mobutu would not simply use our weapons for more internal repressions or military adventurism—such as an invasion of oil-rich Cabinda he has been said for some time to be fantasizing—whether our transaction would somehow end up only lining pockets; and whether, above all, our arms are not meant as replenishment for Zaire's own aid already transferred or "loaned" or otherwise used on Angola. These questions are still all up in the air, and yet Zaire is but one obscure entry in the total program for security assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to an article from this morning's Washington Post that, frankly, has offered me substantially more information and perspective on Zaire than anything I have received from the administration.

The article follows:

U.S. PROPS UP A BELEAGUERED MOBUTU

(By Jonathan C. Randal)

KINSHASA.—One winter morning a European resident of Kinshasa awoke to find his Zairean cook jumping up and down with joy.

"The president is through—there's been a coup d'etat," the servant exulted, "Finally we will have enough to eat."

The servant proved wrong. The shots he heard and took for a revolution in fact were fired by troops searching for common criminals who had escaped from a Kinshasa prison.

But his reaction within the privacy of his employer's house—and the average citizen's indifference in public—typified a mood.

More than 10 years after he seized power—much to the relief of his fellow-citizens, who were sickened by the former Belgian Congo's first years of almost-constant civil war—President Mobutu Sese Seko is an increasingly lonely and discredited figure.

His strongest card is his lingering reputation as the man who ended the chaos of those early years of independence.

A common attitude is that summed up by a disenchanted, if resigned, taxi driver who said: "We might as well keep him because the next man almost certainly won't be any better."

That, too, seems a view shared by the Ford administration, which appears to shore up an old ally who recently returned to the fold after disastrous radical economic measures apparently inspired by official trips to North Korea and China.

Mobutu's failing popularity is a function of the normal attrition of power coupled with a major political and military setback—his disastrous intervention in Angola—and the economic mess born of neglect, falling copper prices and wasteful prestige expenditures.

In a speech in May, Mobutu went a long way toward confessing to the country's gradual, but unmistakable decline since independence in 1960.

"Let's make an effort to get away from the mentality that we used to have during the colonial period," he exhorted his fellow-citizens. "We are an independent people. Forget about the golden days that you used to have during the Belgian presence here."

Zaireans cannot be blamed for indulging in nostalgic selective memory. Once the most prosperous colony in black Africa, the country has now gone back to subsistence economy in many regions.

Mobutu completed the effect of natural neglect by forcing out the Greek, Portuguese and Pakistani traders who kept the bush marketing and distribution system functioning.

Farmers no longer can get their produce to market over washed-out roads and are no longer able to buy textiles, kerosene, and other staples. Farmers have either stopped planting for want of incentives or have taken to smuggling their produce abroad. Coffee, tea, gold and diamonds are among Zaire's riches that now show up as exports for neighboring countries.

The telephone service in Kinshasa has become so precarious that the government's inner circle communicates with each other by walkie-talkie, the ultimate status symbol. Private firms' shortwave radios have replaced the telephone, telegram and telex as the only sure communication systems in a country as large as the United States east of the Mississippi.

Mobutu has taken to blaming others for his troubles. The civil service has undoubtedly undergone a steady erosion. "In what other country in the world have you seen the whole population in business," he complained. "Some work for the government and still run a shop and don't pay taxes."

"Everybody is saying prices have gone up. What is Mobutu doing? The roads are in bad shape. What's Mobutu doing? Not enough buses in town? Don't look at Mobutu because Mobutu is working 24 hours a day," he said.

So difficult has it become for average Zaireans to make ends meet—inflation is running well over 30 per cent annually and Mobutu himself admits that 90 per cent of imported goods never get outside the capital—that they are no longer satisfied with confessions, catalogues of shortcomings and exhortations promising instant change.

"Everyone wants to buy a Mercedes overnight," he lamented.

"If you want to steal, steal a little in a nice way," he instructed his listeners. "But if you steal too much to become rich overnight, you'll soon be caught."

Mobutu, known as "the President-founder" of the country's only political party, or more simply as "The Guide," has yet to include these quotations in his Mao-like thoughts published in the government-controlled press.

But there is an acute awareness in Zaire that Mobutu has surrounded himself with men from northwestern Equator Province who are involved in many of the juiciest, if questionable, government-run offices and projects.

South African goods—especially foodstuffs—are regularly flown in aboard airplanes belonging to a Zaire state trading company. No Zaire official seems embarrassed by such overt trading with a country Zaire criticizes for its apartheid policy or by the fact that identical fruit and vegetables not so many years ago were available in ample supply from the Zaire's own Kivu area.

Diplomats are convinced that South Africa purposely offers Zaire cheap credit and advantageous exchange rates—no small asset for a recently devalued currency.

With the Benguela Railroad across Angola still out of order and the Mozambique line cut, Zaire now ships much of its copper exports through Rhodesia to South African ports.

Mobutu often complains about his fate, but he has no intention of quitting. "I've been in the front lines for 16 years and that's where I enjoy being," he confided in a recent interview.

Now that the United States shows signs of helping him out, he seems in better spirits, especially since Zaire's massive government and government-guaranteed foreign debt was recently rolled over by Western creditor nations.

The United States seems determined to place its faith in Mobutu's 55,000-man army, just as it did in the last decade. That army proved unable to end the rebellion in the 1960s without help from white mercenaries and Belgain paratroopers transported in U.S. Air Force planes.

And in the Angola showdown the Zaire army abandoned massive amounts of arms, ammunition and other material in its headlong flight from the battlefield.

The apparent U.S. government calculation is that a contented army will help keep Mobutu in power until Zaire experiences better days.

THE RIGHT-TO-FOOD RESOLUTION

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, last week the Subcommittee on International Resources, Food and Energy held 3 days of hearings on House Concurrent Resolution 393, the right to food resolution. Because of the extreme importance of these hearings, I would like to share with my colleagues a joint press release by Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, president of Bread for the World, Bishop James S. Rausch, General Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the U.S. Catholic Conference, and Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, National Director of Interreligious Affairs, American Jewish Committee. In addition, I am submitting the testimony I gave on June 24:

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN ROBERT F. DRINAN, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES, FOOD AND ENERGY, HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on International Resources, Food and Energy in support of House Concurrent Resolution 393, the Right to Food Resolution. As a member of Congress, a co-sponsor of H. Con. Res. 393, and a member of the Board of Directors of Bread for the World, I have a deep and growing concern over the prospects of adequately coping with the world hunger situation during the remainder of this century.

The Right to Food Resolution constitutes a foundation for a national policy recognizing the right of all persons to food and a nutritionally adequate diet. This resolution is an expression of Congress' concern over the deplorable conditions existing in this country and throughout the world with respect to hunger and starvation. Most importantly, this resolution is a sincere and realistic effort to promote the expansion of the United States' contribution to coping with world hunger.

The Department of Agriculture and various organizations have opposed this resolution on the grounds that it is irresponsible and threatens our own economic well-being. A look at the available statistics on hunger and starvation, however, belies that contention.

Last year, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimated that 15,000 people die of malnutrition daily; over 460 million people alive today have permanent physical impairments directly attributable to malnutrition. These shocking figures are an unfortunate commentary on this country's inadequate efforts to alleviate hunger and malnutrition throughout the world.

In recent years, we have been adversely affected by numerous factors contributing to world hunger. World food production and food reserves have been diminished by adverse weather conditions in many nations, especially in those poorer nations which cannot bear the increased burden of poor harvests and depleted reserves.

To further compound environmental problems, population growth in the poorer nations continues to mount at uncontrollable rates. A circular pattern is created as families bear more children in an attempt to counteract the debilitating effects of malnutrition on their ability to produce food, namely, high rates of infant mortality and death during the early years of adulthood. These additional family members, of course, must be nourished by additional food.

In light of these circumstances, we need desperately to begin formulating broad, long-term plans for solving the problem of world hunger and starvation. What we have failed to confront in the past, and what we continue to overlook, is the extreme sense of urgency with which these problems must be attacked. The most outstanding example of this lack of responsiveness is the current status of action resulting from the 1974 World Food Conference resolution. That resolution promised the development of a well-coordinated program for organizing a world food reserve system. But to this date, efforts to establish the "Global Information and Early Warning System" have been virtually nonexistent.

It is not that the United States lacks the technology or the resources needed to accomplish great things in the area of world hunger. Quite frankly, all we lack is the courage and the willingness to sacrifice. We are faced with a situation which demands the transcendence of political and military objectives; a situation which demands that we place humanitarian concerns above all else. Unless we act, millions will continue to starve. That fact should inspire us to make the type of long-term commitment embodied in H. Con. Res. 393. We should be courageous enough to act swiftly upon that commitment.

I can think of no other nation as capable of rising to such a challenge. The United States, as the wealthiest nation in the world and its greatest food producer, has a moral responsibility to do all that we can to stop starvation. It is unconscionable that in 1975 we gave less than one-quarter of 1% of our Gross National Product in total foreign assistance. The time has come for a vast reordering of our priorities to reflect our awareness of the suffering of untold millions of human beings throughout the world and our determination to alleviate that suffering.

The Right to Food Resolution before the Subcommittee is merely an expression of opinion by the Congress; its enactment will not in itself prevent a simple person from starving. Yet as an indication of our resolve and determination to confront this universal problem, it is an important first step. I urge the Subcommittee to act favorably and promptly upon H. Con. Res. 393.

JOINT STATEMENT

(By Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, President of Bread for the World and Former General Secretary of the World Council of Churches; Bishop James S. Rausch, General Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the U.S. Catholic Conference; represented by Fr. J. Bryan Hehir, Associate Secretary, Office of International Justice and Peace, U.S. Catholic Conference; Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, National Director of Interreligious Affairs, American Jewish Committee)

We are here for two purposes: (1) to express alarm at official foot-dragging by the Administration on the crucial issue of world hunger; and (2) to appeal to the Congress for passage of a resolution, now being considered in public hearings, that would acknowledge the right of every person to a nutritionally adequate diet.

We do not for a moment overlook the responsibility that other nations have regarding world hunger. At the same time we recognize that the United States is in a uniquely favorable position to help mobilize a truly global effort against hunger.

Last week in Rome, at a meeting of the World Food Council, it was reported that unless nations make much more comprehensive common efforts, the world is headed for a global food disaster by 1985. The World Food Council has called attention to the fact that food and fertilizer aid to the poorest countries has lagged behind goals, that the world has yet to agree on a global system of food reserves, and that food production in the developing countries is increasing more slowly than it did during the 1960's.

In the light of this and similar assessments we are dismayed that spokesmen for the Department of Agriculture have argued against the right-to-food resolution on the grounds that "current efforts directed at fighting hunger and malnutrition are sufficient at this time." The Administration's position not only ignores reality, but it contradicts its own position presented at the 1974 World Food Conference by Secretary of State Kissinger, when he said, "We regard our good fortune and strength in the field of food as a global trust. . . . The United States will make every effort to match its capacity to the magnitude of the challenge."

We are doing no such thing.

It is disheartening, therefore, that even the State Department, through Assistant Secretary McClosky, has filed with Congress a statement that says, "the Executive Branch questions both the desirability and the feasibility of establishing a world-wide right-to-food as a cornerstone of U.S. policy."

The right-to-food resolution is not asking for a chicken in every pot or a dessert on every table. It asks only for enough to live on—a nutritionally adequate diet—for everyone. And it asks that this right become a fundamental point of reference in the formation of U.S. policy. Nothing less will do.

The resolution is not a proposal for massive food handouts. Rather it recognizes the responsibility we have, in cooperation with other nations, of enabling hungry people to produce more food and to work their way out of hunger.

We stand with our colleagues, including the leaders of virtually every major religious denomination, who recently appealed to Congress to support the right-to-food resolution. They said, "Substantial gains against hunger will not be quick or easy or cheap. But they are not beyond reach. They will require exceptional efforts on the part of rich and poor nations alike. And they will exact some sacrifice from all of us. The alternative, however, is a broken world that we do not want our children to inherit."

The right of people to a nutritionally adequate diet is not ours to give or take away. It derives from the right to life itself. The Declaration of Independence identifies the right to life as an unalienable human right coming from God, who has created all persons as equals. Without the food to sustain life, that right is made meaningless.

In the Bible we read the admonition: You shalt not stand idly by while the blood of your brothers cries out to you from the earth. The fact that literally millions of our brothers and sisters are suffering from hunger in quiet obscurity and dying too soon cries out to us. To turn a deaf ear is not only to abondon them. It is also to let our moral sensibilities become callous and to encourage a process of dehumanization that destroys the bedrock of civilization.

We intend to ask the House Subcommittee on International Resources, Food and Energy to recommend this resolution for quick and favorable action.

PETITION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TO THE 43D SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak about a matter of concern to me. That is the manner in which the United

States will bring to a conclusion its obligations as trustee for the peoples of the Marshall and Caroline Islands.

Over the past several years I have repeatedly voiced my belief that attention to self-determination should be the basic principle underlying the formulation of American policy. It was for that reason I supported the efforts of America's chief negotiator, Ambassador F. Haydn Williams, Personal Representative of the President to Micronesian Status Negotiations to find a solution to the Mariana Islands Separatist Movement's proposals to separate the Northern Mariana Islands from the remainder of the island groups of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. That solution turned out to be the creation of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands as an unincorporated territory of the United States. I gave my support to approval by the House of Representatives of the covenant with the people of the Northern Marianas because that covenant clearly had their wholehearted support.

It now seems to me that the United States must be prepared to deal fairly and equitably with similar separatist movements in other island groups of the trust territory. The statement on June 30, 1976, by Tony A. deBrum to the United Nations Trusteeship Council on behalf of the people of the Marshall Islands, which I submit for the record, is the latest in a long series of developments in the Marshall Islands and elsewhere in the trust territory which cause concern. The announced U.S. policy for dealing with the remaining island groups, apart from the Marianas, is to support the creation of a "unified Micronesia," to be freely associated with the United States, with internal self-government while its defense and foreign affairs are handled by the United States. The United States would expect to continue to use this new state for American military purposes.

Quite frankly, I must say that expressions such as that of the people of the Marshall Islands, made at the United Nations yesterday, cause me to believe the Congress should examine with care the ongoing progress of negotiations with the people of the remaining islands of the trust territory. We already know, for example, that the existence of separatist movements among them is not confined to the Marianas and the Marshalls. In fact, representatives of Palau have appeared at the United Nations also to seek separation of their islands from the trust territory and separate negotiations with the United States regarding their future political status.

When I supported the Northern Marianas covenant last year, some of my constituents questioned my position. They expressed their fears that the Northern Marianas covenant was not in the best interests of the people of those islands and that the United States had sought to carve out the Marianas from the trust territory as part of a "divide and rule" strategy. My own support for the Marianas Covenant was based on my firm commitment to the principle of self-determination as the basis of any American policy.

The Marshall Islands Political Status Commission which petitioned the United Nations was authorized to seek separate negotiations with the United States, leading to separation for the Marshalls and ultimate independence for the Marshalls, by adoption by the Nitijela, the Marshall Islands legislature, of a resolution authorizing that step. The Nitijela adopted that resolution by a vote of 15 to 4, with 5 abstaining, on April 6, 1976. Since that time two of the four Nitijela members who voted against the resolution have signed petitions supporting it. Based on the April 6, 1976, Nitijela resolution and a long series of expressions of popular will which preceded it in the Marshalls, there is every reason to believe the Marshalls movement toward separation and independence is just as broadly based as was the separatist movement in the Marianas several years ago.

The people of the Marshalls have been good friends of the United States since World War II. Because many of their young people go on to college in my State of Hawaii, I have come to know many of them well. And I have previously visited the Marshalls and met with them in their own islands to learn of their particular problems.

They have borne the brunt of American strategic use of the trust territory. They have been caused at least some hardship by our use of their lands and waters. But from my close acquaintance with them over many years, I see no basis to believe they will not remain close friends with us or that they would not continue to make their lands and waters available for our strategic needs, assuming payment of fair compensation by our Government to them, even if they should become an independent nation, with full sovereignty over their lands and waters.

I am informed that Ambassador Williams intends to conclude negotiation of a Draft Compact of Free Association, based on the assumption the people of the island groups of the trust territory will adopt the proposed federated states of Micronesia constitution prepared at Saipan last year, with the expectation the Draft Compact of Free Association will be submitted to the congress of Micronesia at its special session at Ponape, commencing July 19, the further expectation the congress of Micronesia will approve the draft compact and submit it to the voters of the trust territory in November 1976.

I must express my concern about what seems to me unreasonable haste in concluding these negotiations. I understand there is not full representation of the Marshalls on the new commission on future status and transition. Furthermore, we see all of this taking place amid the outright opposition of the commissions on future political status of both the Marshalls and Palau being expressed at the United Nations this week.

Under the terms of the Draft Compact of Free Association, the lands of strategic importance appear to be the Marshalls and Palau, and not the central Carolines, whose leaders are the primary supporters of the Draft Compact of Free Association. Thus the course Ambassador Williams and his staff are pursuing gives every appearance of an attempt to impose a new political order on the very people whose long-term support of such arrangements may be most important to the United States from a strategic point of view.

It seems only logical to me that if it is the lands and waters of the Marshalls and Palau which are most important to the United States for strategic or military use, we should take the greatest care in seeing that our proposals have the support of the peoples of those island groups and their leaders. The simultaneous appearance of both groups at the United Nations to protest the present course of action causes me to doubt whether we are paying sufficient attention to securing support of the peoples of the Marshalls or Palau for the proposals we make. I must also say I have grave reservations regarding that provision of the Draft Compact of Free Association under which the peoples of the Marshalls and Palau could find themselves bound by its terms even though a majority of them might vote against it in a plebiscite.

I believe the prudent course of action for the United States at this point would be to hold meetings with the political status commissions of the Marshalls and Palau and work with them toward resolution of their concerns.

CONCERNED SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, last week I invited the Members of the Pennsylvania Delegation to meet with a group of leaders from senior citizen organizations in our State. At that meeting we began what I hope will be a continuing dialogue on the needs and concerns of older Americans in our home State.

Participating in the meeting were Mr. Charles B. Killinger, chairman of Senior Citizen Advocate, president of the Erie County Senior Citizens Council, Inc., and treasurer of the Governor's Western Region Advisory Council to the Governor; Mr. Charles Carter, chairman of the Governor's Central Region Advisory Council to the Governor; Mr. Steve Wiszanski, former United Steel Workers organizer, and a member of the board of directors, P.A.O.P., Mrs. Annie Nixon, a social worker from Pittsburgh, and Mr. Michael Tyson, president of Action Alliance.

This group of concerned senior citizens provided us with a great deal of information on how Federal programs impact on older Americans in the areas of health care, rural transportation, income security, housing, and the title XX "means test." They expressed to us a need for change in many of the policies of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, it is a terrible thing that many of our Nation's elderly are without hope, isolated, and helpless. We can and must change our Federal laws like those requiring a "means test" or requiring the loss of a substantial portion of SSI benefits if an elderly person moves in with younger relatives, or requiring the reduction in social security benefits when a senior citizen gets a job.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting into the RECORD at this point Mr. Killinger's opening statement, as well as some of the most important resolutions adopted at the 1976 Pennsylvania Conference on Aging, held on April 4–7 at Hershey, Pa. I urge my colleagues to look closely at this material, and I look forward to receiving their comments on the concerns voiced in these resolutions:

STATEMENT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE ON AGING

(By Charles B. Killinger, Chairman)

Today, we present to you the concerns, desires, beliefs and, even, the anger of the older citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on Agenda for Older Pennsylvanians. The resolutions which you have received represent the considered thoughts and deliberations of over two thousand leaders of the senior citizens movement in Pennsylvania in regional and state-wide Conferences on Aging over the past two years.

We were elected by the delegates of the 1976 Pennsylvania Conference on Aging to bring these demands to you for action and for re-action.

These thirty-nine resolutions cover almost every aspect of private and governmental response to the needs and rights of older citizens of our state. They are not perfect. They do not have the precision of the reports in the *Congressional Record*. We do not have the vast staff of the General Assembly or the U. S. Congress. But, for all of that, we know what we want. Our perception of our need is true. Our desire for response is strong. Our commitment to action, political action, to have these resolutions translated into law is deep and we will express that commitment through our votes and our continued presence in the halls of the Congress.

We would hope to see the following response from you on all of the resolutions, but especially those priority items which we will discuss today.

1. Your attention.
2. Your written comments on these resolutions to the Chairman of this Committee.
3. Your assistance in developing hearings of the appropriate committees of the Congress on our priorities.
4. Your sponsorship of appropriate legislation to accomplish our resolutions.
5. Your assistance in developing data related to our resolutions such as a breakdown of rural and urban Federal Mass Transit Assistance Funds as they affect the elderly.
6. A continuing relationship as we attempt to implement this agenda for Older Pennsylvanians.

Today, we wish to emphasize the following topics: Health care; income; transportation; title XX and the "means test"; housing.

We wish to also emphasize that we represent every region of the Commonwealth and both rural and urban areas. We are concerned with the special needs of our rural communities and the rural senior citizens who get so little assistance in housing, transportation, employment and health services.

Ladies and Gentlemen, for us this session is an experiment. It should have happened twenty years ago. We want to see how we can best work with our delegation in the Congress to meet our needs. We want your help. But the important thing is that we are here and we will be reporting back to our groups and associates on what happens here today and in the near future.

HEALTH

Whereas, the provision of health care and health maintenance services for older persons at a reasonable cost is a requirement of any just society;

Whereas, while Medicare and Medicaid have provided some critical health care resources for older persons, there are still enormous gaps in the health services available for average older persons and these gaps include a long-term care system in Pennsylvania, prescription drugs, podiatry services, eyeglasses, dental work, home-health care services, and many others;

Whereas, there is a problem of older people getting to medical facilities because of health reasons or lack of transportation;

Whereas, a variety of investigations have shown that many health care institutions for the elderly such as Kane Hospital in Allegheny County are not providing first-class health care;

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. Congress enact National Health Insurance for the aged and disabled at this session of Congress.
2. The Conference endorses the Governor's Comprehensive Health Care Bill (SB10/HB583) especially in the proposed establishment of primary health care centers to initiate home-care services for the elderly. The State Department of Health should adopt aging as a high priority service area under this legislation.
3. A separate qualified representative of the aged and a separate qualified representative of the disadvantaged be mandatory on all local and regional health advisory councils and boards.
4. Medical Assistance benefits in Pennsylvania be extended to open eligibility to all senior citizens in Pennsylvania based on age rather than a means test.
5. Medicare be amended to provide for such coverage as prescription drugs, podiatry care, eyeglasses, and dental and denture services, at a reduced rate or at cost.
6. Senior citizens and disabled persons be entitled to low-cost drug programs and that the Pennsylvania Legislature enact HB 473 which amends PL 63, Section 490–5, to permit pharmacists to substitute generic equivalents for brand-name drugs.
7. The Pennsylvania Department of Health, in cooperation with the Area Agencies on Aging and Multi-Service and Neighborhood Senior Centers, expand multiple health screening and early disease detection programs to insure that such services are available to all senior citizens.
8. Rural areas in the 67 counties be provided with mobile health care units so that primary health care is available to all.
9. The state provide technical assistance and expanded staff support to enable rural counties to implement integrated health services supported by multiple funding streams.
10. Legislation be passed at the state and Federal levels to require that patients under Medicare or Medicaid benefit from a utilization review which will require a plan for the patient to receive community or out-patient services after discharge from the hospital.
11. The state government upgrade its efforts to assure quality of care in such institutions as Kane Hospital.
12. The state government assure that overcrowding, inadequate staffing, inadequate supplies, inadequate staff salaries, and political favoritism in health institutions for the elderly be rooted out.
13. Congress enact legislation mandating that the Medicaid program provide reasonable payment to long-term, intermediate and residential care facilities.

TRANSPORTATION

Whereas, the transportation needs of the elderly are acute throughout the Commonwealth, especially in non-urban and rural areas;

Whereas, while the Pennsylvania Free Transit program is useful, it is restricted in terms of hours, routing, and location;

Whereas, mass transit planning financed under the Federal Urban Mass Transit Act and administered by PennDOT has historically neglected the special needs of the elderly and the handicapped;

Whereas, the Commonwealth recently suspended its Rural Transportation Program in the face of the needs of the elderly;

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. The needs of the elderly should become a high priority in planning mass transit by PennDOT, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and local transportation authorities.
2. The local routing of buses should be reviewed to assure that the special transportation needs of the elderly for shopping, health care, visiting, churchgoing, and other activities be accommodated on a par with general work trips and general shopping patterns.
3. The Rural Transportation Program of the Department of Agriculture should be immediately reinstated and expanded to all rural and other communities not having adequate transit services.
4. The state immediately initiate a program of contracts with transportation agencies to assure quick action in emergency situations.
5. The Commonwealth promote and encourage more coordination and/or integration of various public and social service transportation agencies and develop a statewide transportation program for the general public by utilizing the resources of such social service programs.
6. The present law allocating lottery funds for public senior citizen transportation be amended to provide for allocations to rural areas not now serviced by fixed route transit systems.

INCOME

Whereas, despite some improvement over the old system of Old Age Assistance, the current federal and state payment levels for Supplemental Security Income are inadequate;

Whereas, the low payment levels for SSI in this state do not foster independent living and dignity;

Whereas, the current limitations of $2,640 in earnings under the Social Security Act inhibits the ability of older citizens to seek employment opportunities and thus utilize their talents and energies;

Whereas, Federal food stamp regulations and limitations unduly restrict elderly persons from participating in that program;

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. The Pennsylvania supplement to the Supplemental Security Income payments be sufficiently increased to provide for a decent and independent lifestyle for recipients and that such SSI increase be made effective July 1, 1976.
2. The Federal SSI payment level be increased to at least the poverty income level as established by the Federal government.
3. The cash assets limit of $1,500 for SSI be increased to reflect price increases since 1972 when Title XVI was enacted.
4. The value limitations on residential property allowable under Title XVI be removed.
5. Federal regulations be amended to permit Medicaid and SSI to persons aged 60 to 65 in mental institutions.
6. Increases in SSA payment levels should not negatively impact SSI beneficiaries' eligibility for other income maintenance or social service programs and that existing eligibility levels be increased for food stamps.
7. The earnings exemptions for retired or disabled Social Security beneficiaries be increased to $4,000 and that the Office for the Aging and the Governor support Federal legislation mandating such an increase.
8. Earnings from public-service employment should be qualified as stipends rather than income for Social Security purposes.
9. President Ford's proposals to increase the rate of Social Security payroll taxes, to phase out Social Security benefits for surviving or dependent children age 18 to 21 who are attending school, and to change the present earnings exclusion from $2,760 to $230 monthly, be opposed.
10. Social Security benefits be proportion-

ately higher for persons with coverage extending more than ten years.

11. Social Security Trust funds not be viewed as the sole financing system for Social Security benefits.

HOUSING

Whereas, housing for the elderly should be recognized as a living arrangement involving the total needs of the occupant and goes far beyond the bricks and mortar of construction;

Whereas, the housing needs of older persons have not been adequately addressed by the Federal and state governments;

Whereas, senior citizens should be assisted to remain in their own homes where possible;

Whereas, the present system of supporting education principally by local property taxes puts an undue and unfair burden on the 70% of the state's elderly who own their own homes;

Whereas, it is essential that the consumers of housing for the elderly be involved with all aspects of the planning, construction, and management of such housing;

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. Housing for the elderly be made a major priority at the Federal, state, and local government levels.

2. A specialized unit for elderly housing be created in the Department of Community Affairs and that this unit maintain a regularized liaison with the Office for the Aging in all aspects of its operations.

3. The Governor's Office maintain a public information service on housing programs and opportunities throughout the state and that Area Agencies on Aging be provided with sufficient training to allow for the provision of housing assistance and public information campaigns at the local level.

4. The Governor and the General Assembly support the continued operation of the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency, together with a greater concentration on housing for lower income elderly.

5. The Pennsylvania Legislature enact rent control legislation.

6. The State government encourage and support the creation and activities of more non-profit and church-related housing development organizations and such groups should make rehabilitation of existing housing for the elderly a high priority.

7. Attention be given to small neighborhoods, housing complexes, or pilot projects which involve the rehabilitation of existing units that are available in desirable neighborhoods.

8. Congress support the construction of additional single and multiple low-cost housing units, particularly under Section 202 and Section 8 and rural rehabilitation programs administered under the Farmers Home Administration.

9. Minority elderly be given preferential treatment as eligible tenants and in the administration of Section 8 Housing Subsidies and that any political consideration in the selection of tenants for public or subsidized housing be abolished together with unrealistic income limits.

10. In order to fully implement Farmers Home Administration programs, additional FHA field offices be opened and sufficient funding provided to insure full program implementation and ready access to the rural population. It is suggested that an agreement be drawn up with CETA to enable sufficient manpower in local field offices.

11. The sliding scale of interest rates on Farmers Home Administration loans be extended to incorporate a graduated interest rate scale on loans to persons with incomes between $7,000 and $12,000 annually.

12. Alternate housing arrangements for the elderly be explored, including the use of under-utilized college dormitories.

13. All housing for the elderly include sufficient social services, community activities space, transportation resources, and adequate protection against crime.

14. Local housing authorities maintain a certain proportion of existing units to house emergency cases placed by local service agencies.

15. In order to insure fire safety for the residents of government funded housing projects, regulations be issued limiting the height of senior citizens housing to the proportions of fire-fighting equipment.

MEANS TEST—TITLE XX

Whereas, social services under Title XX should be provided to all older persons;

Whereas, it is wrong to segregate older persons in terms of income;

Whereas, the social services needed by older persons are related to social needs more than economic levels;

Whereas, social services funded under Title XX should be provided with dignity, with no red tape, in coordination with Older Americans Act activities and in an efficient manner;

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. The means test for senior center services, including transportation and related services be abolished and that support be given to the Green Bill, HR 11385, which abolishes the means test for older persons receiving senior center and related services.

2. Any forms used by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in administering Title XX and other senior services be uniform and simplified. The Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare adopt as the application form the draft revision of PW 654 as made part of this resolution and that this revised form remain in the possession of the provider agency subject to a Federal audit.

3. Some provision be made to include persons 55–59 who were served by other Federal and state service funds in the recent past but who, due to age, do not qualify for the 80% of the median income eligibility level established for Title XX services to older persons.

4. Older persons politically support these objectives with their representatives in the Congress and in the General Assembly.

5. The Conference's positions against the means test be presented and adopted as part of the party platforms of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

SENIOR POWER AND ADVOCACY

Whereas, the best advocates for senior citizens are older persons themselves;

Whereas, enough studies have been made and duplicated describing and documenting the needs of the elderly;

Whereas, senior power and advocacy by and in behalf of the elderly is a part of the political process of the communities, the Commonwealth, and the Nation;

Whereas, the advocacy by and in behalf of the elderly must be an informed advocacy utilizing data, information, and inspiration on such complex subjects as housing, taxes, health care, etc.

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. Older citizens commit themselves to a program of Senior Power activities including individual actions such as letter writing and individual contact with agencies and political leaders.

2. Any program of advocacy include a political element and involve specific goals of voter registration and political follow-through.

3. Older persons coordinate their individual actions and community level actions and join in demonstrations of support of legislation at the city, county, and state levels.

4. Such advocacy and initiatives of Senior Power include precise data and background on the bills and actions supported by older persons and be pursued as an essential part of the efforts of other groups and communities to deal with inequalities and injustices affecting the citizens of this state.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Be it resolved that:

1. Copies of all resolutions be sent to the Governor and to the proper legislative committees, both on the State and Federal levels, and that copies also be made available to all local officials and governing bodies on request.

2. Every year before the conference begins, as the first order of business, that the resolutions that were adopted at the prior year's conference be read and reported to the body-at-large, so that they would know what has happened to the resolutions that were adopted and proposed.

WHERE THE JOBS ARE NOT—AND WHY

HON. BARBER B. CONABLE, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, in light of the continuing controversy over the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the recent experience of my State of New York in losing jobs—and why.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Richard L. Lesher, has applied the "logic" of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill to the situation in New York State and come up with a devastating picture of what is likely to happen if this legislation receives approval.

I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues and insert Dick Lesher's remarks into the RECORD at this point:

WHERE THE JOBS AREN'T—AND WHY

WASHINGON.—Over the last two years, New York State lost more private sector jobs than the other 49 states together, according to a recent Teamsters Union survey.

If we apply to this situation the logic of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill—which would "cure" the national unemployment problem by providing government jobs—then the solution to New York's problem seems obvious: Let the state hire the jobless.

But wait a minute. New York already has the highest percentage of state and local government employees in the nation: 62 per 1,000 population, versus the national average of 54 per 1,000.

These public employees, who in many categories are the highest paid in the country, are costly to support. Also costly are the multitude of expensive "free" services they administer.

Consequently, the combination of state and local taxes in New York is higher, per capita, than any other state's. And New York State taxes high incomes more heavily than any other state.

For these and other reasons, businesses have been leaving New York at an accelerating rate. With them, of course, go the jobs. A study by an international plant-location consulting firm, the Fantus Company, quoted in the Amherst (N.Y.) Bee rates New York State as having the worst business climate in the U.S.

What accounts for this distinction, aside from the crushing taxes? Two New York scholars who looked into the problem—Bernard Lee Weinstein and George Keller—concluded that it is "a new attitude that many New Yorkers, particularly some highly educated, affluent ones in New York City, have developed over several generations of prosperity. . . . It's a post-industrial attitude, an almost 18th century aristocratic sense that business, making money, trade,

salesmanship, and economic expansion are unseemly if not contaminating."

These are the people, according to Weinstein and Keller, who want "to redistribute other people's wealth, rather than to create wealth of their own."

On the other hand, the authors say, "the business and financial communities in New York have lost a great deal of their political influence, have increasingly been neglected and more highly taxed, and have often been held up to public ridicule."

As a result of this climate, employers and "a number of New York's most enterprising, hard-working young persons" are being lost "to other states and other regions, where people are less affluent, still struggling, and more appreciative of business acumen. . . . To be sure, the quality of cultural life and social justice in these poorer regions is often lower, but so is the unemployment, the malaise, and the sense that things are coming apart."

Once established, the cycle feeds on itself. As the businesses and the young depart, they leave New York with more than its share of the aged and the poor—the beneficiaries and the victims of a social welfare policy that is quite literally bankrupt.

To be sure, there are things to be said in New York's favor, and Weinstein and Keller say them: Parts of the state are quite healthy economically; the state and New York City are suffering, to an extent, from national and regional trends not entirely of their own making; many widespread beliefs about the city and state—such as an unusually high crime rate and excessive labor problems in the private sector—are simply not true.

The authors are not trying to vilify New York. Rather, they want its citizens to face reality, understand its problems, and begin to take advantage of its many remaining resources. It is in that spirit—and in hopes that people in other parts of the country can learn from New York's difficulties—that I repeat some of their comments, taken from an article in Search, the quarterly of the State University of New York.

Will New York correct its mistakes and become more like the rest of the country? Or will the rest of the country make the same mistakes, and become more like New York? For a clue to the answers, keep an eye on the progress of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill.

"WINGS OF THE MORNING"—THE STORY OF MARYLAND'S FOUNDING

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to represent the "Mother County" of Maryland, St. Mary's County, which is located to the south of Washington, D.C. It was here that the first permanent settlement of English colonists was started in 1632 by the Calvert family. St. Mary's County is rich in colonial history and is also an area of great recreation value. Its famous stuffed hams, crab cakes, and oysters are legend not only in the area but well beyond.

On June 26, 1976, I had the great honor of attending the premier showing of Kermit Hunter's "Wings of Morning," an outdoor drama produced in cooperation with the St. Mary's County Commissioners, the Bicentennial Commission and the St. Mary's City Commission. As the guest of David Davis, who is in charge of the entire production, I thoroughly enjoyed this reenactment of the early history of Maryland. For those living in the Washington area who would enjoy visiting this historic county, the production of "Wings of the Morning" is presented Wednesday through Sunday nights at 8:30 p.m. through August 22, 1976.

St. Mary's County is a pleasant hour's drive away from Washington, and I invite all Members of Congress and their staffs to enjoy this historical production.

At this point I include an article from the Washington Post of June 20, 1976, written by Richard L. Coe:

REVISED "WINGS"

(By Richard L. Coe)

ST. MARY'S CITY, Md.—This lovely, remote first capital of Maryland reopens its second season of "Wings of the Morning" with new incidents, action and production details added to Kermit Hunter's outdoor drama.

One sits in almost the exact spot where the Calverts landed from the Ark and the Dove in 1634, where the St. Mary's River joins the Potomac and where the friendly Piscataways welcome a band which include Margaret Brent, who took her stand for women's rights 128 years before Abigail Adams took up the matter with her husband, John. Also in the Calvert party was Mathias da Sousa, a black, who became a member of the colony's General Assembly in 1641.

This character, ably voiced by Denzel Washington Jr., has now become narrator for the play in director David Davis's new version. Other strands include the conversion of the Indian chief, The Tayac, by Father Andrew White, jealousy of the breakaway colony at nearby Kent Island, and the persistence of Margaret Brent to assert her rights as property owner and voter.

Mathias da Sousa, as both participant and narrator, replaces the earlier version's use of letters between the London Calvert and his Maryland brother as link for the scattered events. This is done at some sacrifice of Margaret Brent's confrontation scene with the council, now less conclusive and hinting of her departure for Virginia. As Mary Carter Roberts observes in her valuable program note, "there is pitifully small amount to know" of Margaret Brent, so dramatic license almost amounts here to dramatic restraint. But the added incidents, especially the fights led by scrappy Capt. Richard Ingalls make for a far livelier script and production.

Physically, too, the production is immensely richer, more characters, elaborate dress, if too stately staging, for the Charles I colonization scene, necessarily performed in daylight. The playing areas on both sides of the stage are adroitly used and the landing party's arrival from the river is effective and will be more so with increased performing.

As a faculty member of Fordham University, Lincoln Center, director Davis has recruited more assured leads than those of previous "Wings." Frank Georgianna, as Leonard Calvert, and Debra Monk as Margaret, are strong leads and besides Washington's da Sousa I admired Garry Ingalls, the Capt. Ingalls, whose vocal and fighting skills are impressive.

This year's performances at St. Mary's City, 60 miles from the District in southern Maryland, will be on Wednesday through Sunday nights at 8:30, through Aug. 22. There are few spots so close to Washington that seem so remote, the reconstructed State House, St. Mary's College and Trinity Church constitute a poor man's Williamsburg and the locals of the fishing-farming community are both unhurried and amiable.

"Wings of the Morning" had its brief introduction the summer of '74 in a ballfield of Great Mills school. Last summer it went up several notches by moving to its proper setting. This year's version, in size, scope and assurance, is a big step ahead for the collaboration of county and city commissioners' investment under producer Edwin C. Atkins. Marylanders should take pride in this salute to their state's early, lasting freedoms.

THE EMERGENCY EDUCATION REVENUE ACT

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, last week hearings were held by the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education on a bill I have cosponsored with Congressman PEYSER to provide emergency assistance to local school districts that are unable to maintain basic educational services because of local fiscal problems and the general downturn in the economy.

This bill, known as the Emergency Education Revenue Act, could provide badly needed assistance to many urban areas of the country, including several jurisdictions in my own State of New York.

I insert into the RECORD the testimony that I have submitted in conjunction with these hearings. It is my hope that the subcommittee and the full Education and Labor Committee will work quickly to bring this bill to the floor of the House:

THE EMERGENCY EDUCATION REVENUE ACT

(By RICHARD L. OTTINGER)

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity to submit these remarks in conjunction with hearings you are holding on the Emergency Education Revenue Act.

As you know, I am a co-sponsor of H.R. 11991, the bill introduced by Congressman Peyser to add a new Title X to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This proposal would authorize grants to local education agencies that have been forced due to circumstances beyond their control to reduce the expenditure of funds for essential elementary and secondary education services. The timing of this bill is most appropriate, since the recent downturn in our economy has drastically affected the ability of local jurisdictions to raise the revenue necessary to maintain the many types of community service which they traditionally provide.

In my own State of New York the outstanding example of this is the case of New York City, which has experienced a severe fiscal crisis that remains unresolved. I understand that as a result of financial pressures, the City has been forced to cut school staffing by 22½ percent and increase the average class size by fifteen children. New York City is, unfortunately, only one of several U.S. cities facing such problems. The City of Yonkers, New York, for example, which is partially located within my own Congressional District, is struggling to maintain vital community services despite totally inadequate revenues.

Though I dislike bringing up what I know is an unpleasant subject before those of my colleagues who were involved in the 1974 dispute over the adoption of a new formula for the distribution of Title I funds, I feel compelled to remind you that this formula has further contributed to the inability of local education agencies in New York and other urban areas to continue vital education services.

As an example of what has happened under the adoption of the Orshansky formula, I

might point out that the Mount Vernon, New York school district was short some $600,000 for Fiscal 1976, for maintaining existing program commitments. The result of this was the complete elimination of their preschool program and the subsequent firing of teacher aides and supportive staff such as psychologists, social workers and speech clinicians. The number of children served by these personnel and programs was reduced by one-third. This year the district expects to lose an additional $129,000, plus some $25,000 under Part C. The City of Mount Vernon includes what we sometimes refer to as one of the "poverty pockets" of Westchester County—otherwise one of the most affluent counties in the nation. Approximately 30 percent of the children enrolled in the Mount Vernon public schools come from disadvantaged backgrounds. Not only has this loss of funds meant the elimination of programs that offer these youngsters the opportunity to catch up with their peers, it has also caused a further loss of jobs for those who were employed in these programs through the schools. Undoubtedly some of these people have been forced to resort to welfare, which places a further drain on our economy in general.

I have already mentioned Yonkers, New York as a city with enormous fiscal problems. In Fiscal 1976 the Yonkers public schools lost close to $400,000 in funding under the Orshansky formula. This resulted in the elimination of the entire elementary level remedial reading program. This year Yonkers expects to lose another $210,000, and this cut will mean elimination of all remedial tutoring in math and reading at the secondary level. Almost one quarter of the enrollment in the Yonkers public schools are children from disadvantaged circumstances. This City, which has no resources of its own to make up for the loss of Federal funds, will be forced to turn these youngsters out into the job market with insufficient preparation. The long range effect will be a loss of productivity and a further drain on the economy.

I would not want to make it appear that the Emergency Education Revenue Act is strictly a New York bill. Many urban areas throughout the country lost substantial Federal funds through the 93rd Congress's formula revisions for Title I, ESEA. I note that the representative of the Council of Great City Schools, Mr. Sam Husk, has estimated that if this bill is passed, many other cities, among them Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, New Orleans and Seattle, would qualify for immediate aid in addition to New York.

The question of urban needs vs. rural needs that was so much a part of the argument under the recent ESEA amendments produced an unfortunate situation in the Congress where we witnessed a virtual war over which type of community is more needy or deserving of Federal aid. I believe the more appropriate question, and the issue which is more effectively addressed by H.R. 11991, is how we provide *adequate* assistance to insure that the educational needs of all children are met.

Studies conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics show that in 1974 only about eight percent of the cost of public education on a national basis was financed out of Federal resources. States bore 36 percent of the cost of instruction and local sources accounted for 46 percent of funding. I think the Federal commitment to public education should be much stronger. I realize that this bill and these hearings will not be able to resolve the larger controversy over education funding, but I think it is important that we at least establish that more of the costs of education should be shifted from regressive property and sales taxes and on to the more progressive federal income tax. In our 200 years of history as a nation we have still not achieved the goal of providing a basic education for all Americans, and I submit that at least a part of the blame for this failure is the lack of a strong enough Federal role in financing our schools.

Mr. Chairman, I fear that the situation of local governments attempting to finance community services is not going to improve substantially in the very near future. Not only have many school districts been forced to reduce education spending because of the national recession and local economic problems, the prospects for improvement at the local level are not very encouraging. As our birth rate stabilizes and we have increasing numbers of senior citizens and childless persons protesting high property taxes to pay for public education, the role of the Federal Government in this area will have to grow.

I believe that the Emergency Education Revenue Act is a step in the right direction. It would aid those communities that are unable, despite their utmost efforts, to raise sufficient revenue to support essential elementary and secondary education services. Its passage would start us on the road to acceptance of the responsibility to insure a quality education for all Americans. I sincerely believe that we should have no higher goal than to make the opportunity for a complete education available to the entire population, regardless of personal economic circumstances or local financial conditions.

I appreciate this opportunity to share my views on H.R. 11991 and hope the Subcommittee will work quickly to make this additional aid available.

IN MEMORY OF JOHNNY MERCER

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important of American art forms is the popular song. From Stephen Foster to Burt Bacharach, Americans have been drawn together by the music and lyrics of her songwriters.

And of all of them, few deserve to be ranked above Johnny Mercer, the gentleman from Savannah, Ga., who died last week in California at the age of 66.

He had an ability to turn a phrase and find a rhyme—by hook or crook—that made his lyrics something magical. Some were light, uplifting and just plain fun. The skill of a master of light verse is evident in his "Glowworm":

Shine, little glowworm, turn the key on
You are equipped with tail-light neon.
You've got a cute vest-pocket master,
Which you can make both slow or faster.

Other Mercer lyrics evoked the finest in romantic sentiment. Who cannot picture himself as partner to that dream-maker and heart-breaker, "Moon River":

Two drifters, off to see the world; there's
such a lot of world to see
We're after the same rainbow'd end,
'round the bend,
My huckleberry friend,
Moon River, and me.

Sentimental or humorous, Mercer's songs were, like the title of one of them "Too Marvelous for Words," at least any but Mercer's themselves.

And what of the man behind the talent? The popular and respected local radio personality Frank Harden, who, like Mercer, hails from Savannah, recalls a local legend about Mercer.

It seems Mercer's father was an attorney and real estate agent for many years in Savannah, operating in the great small town tradition of informality. He had a roll top desk, crammed with miscellaneous scraps of paper, and an additional supply of papers randomly distributed among the various pockets of his various clothes. A great many of the scraps of paper were unpaid bills, but nobody, no doubt including the senior Mercer knew for sure which had been paid and which not.

When the old man died, his son sifted through the mess, sorted out the bills and paid them all. I think the story gives something of the measure of the man, and reveals an integrity worthy of emulation by all.

He is gone now, and there will be no more Mercer masterpieces. But we should thank Heaven for the dozens we have. I believe they will delight and enrapture people for generations to come. Having left us them, Johnny Mercer has left us a marvelous legacy.

The Washington Star published a laudatory editorial on Johnny Mercer upon his death, and I now insert it in the RECORD:

JOHNNY MERCER

For those of a certain age, the lyrics and melodies of Johnny Mercer are deeply imbedded (though anyone under the age of, say, 40, caught singing *I'm an Old Cowhand* probably would be subjected to a lethal dose of peer giggling). In more than 750 published songs during his long career, Mr. Mercer demonstrated a delightful range of idiom—from down-home to an evocative sophistication.

It really is extraordinary to think of the popular songs from the 1930s through the early 1960s that are likely to endure and to realize how many of them were, in whole or in part, a product of Mr. Mercer's talent: *Blues in the Night, That Old Black Magic, Autumn Leaves, Dream, Too Marvelous for Words, Tangerine,* and *One for My Baby* among them. And, of course, the ebullient *Ac-cen-tchu-ate the Positive.* Cole Porter said he wished he had written Mr. Mercer's hit *Laura.*

In 1946, Mr. Mercer, who died in California the other day at 66, won the first of four Academy Awards for *Atchison, Topeka and the Santa Fe*—his other winners were, *Cool, Cool, Cool of the Evening, Moon River,* and *Days of Wine and Roses.*

The list of those with whom Mr. Mercer as lyricist collaborated over the years includes many of the best-known American composers of the last half century: Jerome Kern, Hoagy Carmichael, Harold Arlen, Henry Mancini, Gordon Jenkins, Jimmy Van Husen and Michael Legrand. He also was a featured vocalist with Paul Whiteman's orchestra after *Lazy Bones* enhanced his reputation, and later sang also on Benny Goodman's radio show in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Mr. Mercer's voice was less memorable than his lyrics, but it was not unpleasing—high-pitched, easily rhythmic and redolent with his Georgia accent.

We are aware, of course, that there is a musicological opinion that allows only slight legitimacy to the realm of "popular" music. No doubt that judgment can be sustained on aesthetic and technical grounds. And surely a fair number of Mr. Mercer's songs were forgettable; too cornball, too saccharine. But, as we noted earlier, a fair representation has earned the high merit of any art—longevity. *Autumn Leaves,* in collaboration with Duke Ellington, for example, will survive the musical fashions of a good few decades to come.

Finally, what can be said of Johnny Mercer

is that his songs have given great pleasure to a diversity of people. Those of us who grew up singing and humming and whistling Mercer tunes have nice memories.

THE JOBS ISSUE IS STILL BEFORE THE CONGRESS

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the old-fashioned welfare-type make-work approach to jobs is a disaster. It does not respond to what people want or the country needs, and that is why the Humphrey-Hawkins bill is fading away. It is the wrong approach to a crucial issue, and the people have sensed that.

As the Denver Post put it in a recent editorial, "What we need is a comprehensive economic development aimed at putting some excitement and creativity back in the whole economy. Citizens then might be inspired to feel that they finally were being shown some real objectives."

The Denver Post calls for a reversal of the leadership in Congress which "for the past couple of decades has trended away from the idea of building creativity in capitalism—as a way of creating more jobs." Instead, Congress has relied on the Government handout approach which cannot provide the satisfying, challenging, career-type jobs that the American people want and deserve.

The 130 Members of Congress who are cosponsors of the Jobs Creation Act are responding to the jobs issue from the standpoint of building creativity in capitalism. I applaud the Denver Post for editorial leadership on this issue, and I am inserting their editorial in the RECORD at this time:

THE JOBS ISSUE

"It is hard to keep pace with the dichotomy that filters through the public press on many issues.

"Here's a tantalizing example:

"In its newest issue (June 21) Time Magazine reports that the attempt by old-fashioned Democrats like Sens. Hubert Humphrey and Henry Jackson to make an issue of 'jobs' is a bust.

" 'Whatever made him think that work was such a big deal?' a Pennsylvania labor member was reported as asking as he listened to a Jackson speech.

"Time goes on to say that Humphrey's big campaign pledge of 'full employment' (no matter what the inflationary cost) was similarly falling on deaf ears.

"Ah, but wait. . .

"A few days earlier Dr. Richard Freeman, professor of economics at Harvard, got national publicity for a countering view.

"The demand for jobs among over-educated young Americans is so great that profound social unrest is in the offing, says Freeman. He even suggests that if politicians (Humphrey and Jackson please note) exploit these frustrated young job seekers:

" '. . . the result would be . . . a radicalized youth movement which would make the anti-war movement of the 1960s look like a Sunday school picnic.'

"It's fascinating to compare the two views. They aren't necessarily in conflict, of course. The Humphrey-Jackson appeal is being made to the lunch-bucket worker who, as the politician envisions him, isn't highly motivated toward a career as the college grad.

"And what Freeman says about 'over-educated' young Americans seems valid, too. Having to take a lunch-bucket type job, when he's trained as a psychologist, is bitterly galling to the job-seeking grad.

"Probably the real problem is that the politicians don't get down to real issues. The old labor-union theories come out as heavy-handed insults by the time the politicians get through with them. The appeal tends to be aimed at slobs.

"In both cases the political common denominator fails. The leadership in Congress for the past couple decades has trended away from the idea of building creativity in capitalism—as a way of creating more jobs. When a liberal Democrat talks 'jobs' he usually means welfare-type make-work programs. Such jobs are, indeed, no 'big-deal.'

"But how about supportive career-type jobs which spur challenge and satisfaction?

"Thousands of technically trained young Americans would benefit if Congress stimulated the domestic oil industry instead of applied crippling restrictions.

"Colleges would benefit if capitalistic enterprise were spurred by federal policies to retain its leadership in the world economy. Instead, the goal in Washington is to curb U.S. influence abroad.

"All of this retrenchment backs up into other professions and trades which discover that job erosion of all kinds reduces customers for their services and products.

"Probably Hubert Humphrey and Henry Jackson are not wrong in talking about 'jobs, jobs, jobs'—to use Time's phrase. But they are talking on such a short-term basis that the result is to insult the American intelligence.

"What we need is a comprehensive economic development aimed at putting some excitement and creativity back in the whole economy. Citizens then might be inspired to feel that they finally were being shown some real objectives.

"In any case, we'd be interested in hearing what Dr. Freeman says we should do as a solution. At this point in time he's got a far better grasp on things than the politicians."

ANGOLA AND THE MERCENARY ISSUE

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, one of the significant unresolved controversies of our misguided involvement in Angola is whether we supported the efforts of mercenaries, even subsequent to the adoption of the Tunney amendment in January of this year. This is disturbing both because of the traditional stigma attached to such methods of war, and because of the implication that the administration might have thus attempted to skirt the view of the American public and the expressed will of the Congress.

Over the past several months, I have made numerous inquiries of the highest American officials, and yet it is still impossible, on the basis of the responses I have received, to say with any confidence that we were not involved—though this would seem to be the impression the Government has tried to convey.

In light of the celebrated revelations about two-faced executive conduct during Vietnam, Watergate, and, as recently explored by the intelligence investigations, perhaps much of the postwar period, it is difficult these days not to be skeptical of official replies that admit of any conceivable loopholes. Naturally, denials of covert operations, of their very nature, are especially suspect. This is a hard dilemma, whether or not to believe our highest officials, because one wants neither to be gullible nor paranoid, especially when it comes to matters that touch our national security.

I think the time has come for Congress to convene an objective inquiry and try its best to put the facts on the table and then sort out their meaning and implications for public policy. Representative LEE HAMILTON, chairman of the House International Relations Committee's Subcommittee on Investigations, on which I serve, has agreed to my request to conduct early hearings on this subject.

My own tenative opinion is that most Americans—and Congressmen—still do not begin to comprehend the extensive and sophisticated nature of our Government's covert operations. Our involvement in Angola probably would make an excellent case study. For example, it has been argued, as hinted at in the analysis I wish to insert by Robin Wright, of the Washington Post, that the three Americans put on trial recently in Luanda are much less likely to have been connected with the CIA than, say, those French mercenaries who fought effectively from December to March and then were experienced enough to know how to escape capture. I am afraid that these three just sentenced were more likely just disaffected and neglected Vietnam veterans, suffering both pecuniary and psychological needs, than members of some sinister conspiracy. I imagine the CIA would sooner recruit its mercenaries indirectly through Europe or Zaire than in the want ads of American newspapers. Indeed, one hears that DOD—which apparently still maintains within the JEC hierarchy an Office of Special Operations which used to have the reputation of a mini-CIA—keeps coded in its voluminous lists of draft eligibles potential mercenary recruits, such as those who have done time with Special Forces. It would surely be interesting—and arguably not jeopardizing of our national security—to get a precise accounting of CIA expenditures in Angola.

The point is that last January, Congress voting to end aid to Angola may well have been an illusion, even if the administration technically obeyed the Tunney amendment and suspended aid beyond that which the Congress had already unwittingly authorized. That is to say, there may have remained in the pipeline a substantial amount of unexpended money which could have been frozen on administration command, but which instead was used, contrary to the clear aims of Congress, to prosecute the war much further—and which, who knows, may still be underwriting the sporadic UNITA resistance today.

Mr. Speaker, I want to bring together in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues some of my statements and correspondence since the beginning of the year. Perhaps this will help to illuminate the frustration which has culminated in my request for a congressional inquiry.

First. On February 4, I wrote to the President asking for a categorical assurance that our aid to Angola had ended and that we are not in any way involved in the matter of mercenaries; and at the same time I submitted a more elaborate statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD;

Second. On February 23, Mr. Friedersdorf replied on behalf of the President, hedging on the use of pipeline aid and the possibility that countries like Zaire were using American assistance in behalf of Angolan factions;

Third. On May 28, I wrote Representative HAMILTON as to some still troubling questions and requesting consideration of hearings, and I included a copy of section 959, paragraph (a) of title 18 of the United States Code, being the operative language of current neutrality law;

Fourth. On June 7, Representative HAMILTON, in my behalf, dispatched inquiries to Director Bush, Attorney-General Levi, and Secretary Kissinger;

Fifth. On June 9, Director Bush replied; and on June 16, Assistant Attorney-General Thornburg replied.

Mr. Speaker, we are now aiming for hearings at the end of July or in the early part of August. It is important that we know whether Americans were enlisted or recruited for service in Angola contrary to our laws; whether the Tunney amendment really ended our involvement in the Angolan conflict; whether our Government was in any way involved in recruiting, training, funding, or deploying Americans or any other nationals as mercenaries; whether we are, or should be, offering the three Americans in Luanda assistance in their tragic plight. These are lingering and troubling questions which one way or the other should be resolved.

The letters and articles follow:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 4, 1976.

Hon. GERALD R. FORD,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing in my capacity as author of a House Resolution, introduced last week with over 200 co-sponsors, advising the President to "refrain from providing assistance of any kind, directly or indirectly, for military or paramilitary operations in Angola unless and until such assistance is specifically approved by Congress."

After all the effort and fanfare in passing the Tunney Amendment, it seemed apparent that overwhelming majorities in both chambers hoped they had settled the matter of our covert involvement in Angola. Technically, however, the amendment was narrowly drawn, and it has been speculated that there are many ways around it—in addition to what we have been told is merely a nominal amount remaining in the pipeline. Recent press reports only feed the speculation that the Administration may be continuing to provide substantial covert aid, and, in particular, that it may be involved in some way in the very controversial matter of mercenaries.

Attached is a statement identifying some Congressional concerns. Among others, one important concern is that the United States may be using third parties to effect its objectives in Angola. It has been suggested, for example, that we may have requested other countries to transfer, loan, or otherwise use American security assistance or other aid in the service of factions fighting in Angola, or to expend their own money, equipment, or forces, possibly with some understanding that they will be reimbursed.

Because of considerable public confusion and apprehension, I know many of us would appreciate your flat and categorical assurance that the United Sttes is no longer aiding any faction in Angola, in any way, directly or indirectly. If there is still money in the pipeline, we would appreciate knowing how much and, above all, whether any further aid, exclusive of that in the pipeline, is being extended, promised or encouraged. Finally, we would appreciate knowing whether the United States is in any way involved in the matter of mercenaries.

Sincerely,

DON BONKER,
Member of Congress.

Enclosures.

TUNNEY AMENDMENT

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, after all the effort and fanfare in passing the Tunney amendment, it seemed apparent that overwhelming majorities in both Chambers hoped they had settled the matter of our covert involvement in Angola. Technically, the amendment had only the effect of deleting $28 million earmarked for Angola that was incorporated in the fiscal year 1976 DOD appropriations. But Senator MCCLELLAN promised in public floor debate that, in his capacity as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he would not permit any reprogramming of other DOD funds without first consulting the full Senate. Moreover, it was widely assumed that the administration would consider itself instructed by the lopsided vote not to continue or undertake any other covert aid.

Unfortunately, there are persistent press reports that FNLA and UNITA are still being supplied with substantial outside money, and, in particular, that they are being helped to recruit mercenaries. On Monday, Ron Nessen, speaking for the President, and John Trattner, speaking for the State Department, responded to these allegations in such a hedged manner as to seem evasive. In addition, DOD Secretary Rumsfeld on Sunday and Assistant Secretary Ellsworth yesterday made the intriguingly emphatic point that they could account only for Defense Department money. Possibly it is a common practice to answer questions narrowly, not for purposes of evasion, but simply to avoid embarrassing retractions someday of something one honestly did not know to be in error. Nevertheless, it is only natural that such indefinite statements have given rise to considerable speculation that American money is still having an effect in Angola. And it becomes increasingly plausible when Secretary Kissinger continues to scold Congress for its vote on the Tunney amendment, as he did again yesterday in San Francisco.

Among myriad possibilities that the intricacies of Presidential spending power allow, it has been suggested that the United States may be encouraging African countries—such as Ethiopia, Tunisia, Morocco, the Ivory Coast, and the Cameroons—to chip in aid to Angola, possibly with leftover American security assistance or promises of more; that Public Law 480 food may be resold for cash or used to feed Angolan troops or Zairean troops fighting in Angola; that Export-Import Bank credits, Commodity Credit Corporation credits, and the emergency security-supporting assistance Secretary Kissinger has requested on the basis of continuing resolution may not be used purely for domestic purposes in Zaire; that money left in the Angola pipeline may be exchanged in black markets for even more; that we many have reciprocal arrangements with NATO countries for the lending of money for covert purposes; that there may be transfers between accounts or the use of unobligated previous appropriations.

Above all, it is speculated that American security assistance to Zaire may either be itself ending up in Angola or having the effect of freeing up Zaire's own resources for diversion. On this score, I wrote a month ago to Secretary Kissinger asking: "Do you have any information that Zaire is channeling any American security assistance to Angola, or that it is using any of our security assistance to replenish military resources of its own that have been diverted to Angola?"

Yesterday I received a reply from Assistant Secretary McCloskey. He wrote:

Equipment purchased by Zaire under FMS credits, like that provided earlier under MAP, may not be transferred to any third country without prior US Government approval. We have not been asked to approve any such transfer and we have no evidence that any such transfer has occurred. We have reminded the Government of Zaire of this restriction in discussions of the current FMS program.

In reading this closely, and consulting with the Government Accounting Office, legislative counsel, and the State Department itself, it becomes evident that the reply does not address my entire question, but only the narrow aspect of transfers. That is, it does not treat the matter of "loans" of equipment and money, nor Zaire's own use, say, of American C-130's—as have been sighted in Angola—in the service of the FNLA. Furthermore, there remains the possibility that our aid is facilitating the diversion of Zaire's own resources.

In any case, when the State Department says it has no evidence of a transfer, one would be remiss to forget the administration's reluctance to admit, or even look for, evidence of Turkey's aggressive use of American-supplied arms on Cyprus in the summer of 1974.

Additionally, there is good circumstantial indication that the new request for military sales to Zaire has an eye to Angola. It is a sudden and several-fold increase, corresponding to the general escalation of the war. Also, as one example, 12 armored personnel carriers were reported lost in the battle of Caxito over the summer, and it is exactly 12 that are being requested now, conceivably as a replenishment.

I am not in a position to level any accusations regarding the administration's actions or intent. I hope the speculation I have mentioned is entirely unfounded.

Nevertheless, it might be noted that in his recent book "Presidential Spending Power," Louis Fisher of the Congressional Reference Service cites several contemporary examples of an administration misleading Congress about military aid. Hearings by the Symington subcommittee in 1969 and 1970 revealed that the United States had offered sizable subsidies to the Philippines and Korea for aiding us in Vietnam, though it was made to appear that they did so independently; the Senate Committee on the Judiciary determined in 1972 that AID funds had been used to supply Loas military and paramilitary forces with food and medical care and other items; the Joint Economic Committee in 1971 concluded that nearly $700 million in food for peace funds had been channeled into military assistance programs during the previous 6 years and $1.6 billion since 1954; and Senateor CASE, a member of both the Appropriations and the Foreign Relations Committees, had to rely on an article in the Christian Science Monitor to learn that the administration had agreed to finance Thai troops in Laos.

Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced a resolution advising the President to refrain from covert aid to Angola. The resolution had over 200 cosponsors. I have no doubt that if put to a vote it would be carried by an easy majority of the House.

I do not enjoy "meddling" in foregin policy. I believe that generally the President should be accorded considerable flexibility. But in this case, the Tunney amendment and my

resolution have expressed an unusually clear and strong sentiment on an important issue. It now falls upon the President to state for the record whether he intends to heed this sentiment.

Because there is substantial public confusion, I therefore call upon the President to give Congress fiat and categorical assurance that the United States is no longer aiding any faction in Angola, in any way, directly or indirectly.

Relevant transcripts of the press conferences of Messrs. Nessen and Trattner follow, as does a news article from the February 2, Washington Post:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 2, 1976]

THE $20 MILLION FOR MERCENARIES REPORTED

(By Mary Russell)

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld yesterday refused to deny British reports that more than $20 million, mainly from the Central Intelligence Agency, is to be spent on mercenaries for Angola.

Two British newspapers said recruiting of British mercenaries to join factions fighting the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was being financed with American money.

"There has been what was once a covert activity on the part of the United States involving some funds to provide assistance to an element in the Angola conflict," said Rumsfeld, appearing on "Face the Nation" (CBS, WTOP). When pressed on whether $20 million was being used to train British mercenaries, Rumsfeld said he "wouldn't go into details."

The British Sunday Telegraph quoted diplomatic sources in Zaire as saying that $200,000 in U.S. money for the Western-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) has been sent to London for use in recruiting mercenaries. The paper said at least 300 Britons were joining the FNLA.

It added the CIA, had allocated $49.2 million in arms, other supplies and cash to the FNLA and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and that more authorized money was in the pipeline.

The Ford administration has admitted spending about $33 million in Angola. Recently Congress defeated an attempt to send $28 million more through the Defense appropriation bill.

Another British paper, the Observer, quoted a spokesman for Security Advisory Services as saying the recruiting of British mercenaries was being financed with American money. The SAS, which is doing the recruiting, received $564,000 in the past three weeks, the spokesman was quoted.

The Observer said the SAS spokesman claimed the group's contact was a liaison officer in the American embassy in London. An embassy spokesman denied it.

Rumsfeld said that the Soviet Union and Cuba have put $3 billion into Africa to gain bases, ports, other facilities and governments favorable to them. "Our interest is served if it's a continent with governments of their (Africans') preference rather than of the Soviets preference."

Rumsfeld said further cuts in the defense budget could create an unstable world and a "lack or sufficiency" for the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. If Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) fail, Rumsfeld said he might have to go back to Congress to seek supplement to the proposed $112 billion defense budget. He also said no Soviet violations of SALT agreements already in effect have been a threat to U.S. security.

PRESS CONFERENCE

(Press Conference of Ron Nessen, Press Secretary to the President, February 2, 1976, excerpted; with emphasis supplied:)

Peter Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News: Ron, can you tell us whether the United States did, as the British report, supply $20 million dollars of CIA funds for the recruiting of mercenaries for Angola?

Nessen: The United States is not giving any money to Britain to recruit mercenaries for Angola.

Lisagor. Did it?

Nessen: No.

Lisagor: That doesn't seem to square with what the Secretary of Defense said on television yesterday.

Nessen: I did not hear him say anything on that subject, Peter.

Lisagor: He was asked about it, and he didn't deny it. He evaded it. He certainly didn't flatly say no money was going. In fact, he inferred, if I heard him correctly, that there has been money sent in the past.

Nessen: To whom?

Lisagor: To other countries.

Nessen: The question was, "Have we given 20 million dollars to Britain to recruit mercenaries?" and I am saying the United States has, not, and is not, giving any money to Great Britain to hire mercenaries.

Lisagor: To any other countries to hire mercenaries in Great Britain?

Nessen: We have said before—and it is still absolutely true—the United States is not, and no agency connected with the government is recruiting or hiring or training American mercenaries.

We have also said limited amounts of money are being given to some countries which share our goals in Angola. We are not actually able to determine how every last cent of it is spent.

PRESS CONFERENCE

(Press Conference of John Trattner, spokesman for the State Department, February 2, 1976, excerpted with emphasis supplied:)

Questioner: Mr. Trattner, on another subject, there was a flurry of reports over the weekend that American money was being used to hire mercenaries outside the United States for use in Angola. I wondered if you had anything more to say on that subject.

Trattner: Are you talking about reports that such recruitment is supposedly going on in Britain?

Q: What I am asking is, whether there is any comment from the State Department on reports of American money being used to hire mercenaries.

T. The United States government is not involved in the purported program of mercenary recruitment.

Q. Does that include financing?

T: No U.S. government funds directly or indirectly to recruit, hire, train, or deploy.

Q: There is no loophole I have to look for there? It is not a matter of appropriated funds, or full consultation with Congress, no American dollars, no government money is being used for recruitment?

T: I would say you can relax on that.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 23, 1976.

Hon. DON BONKER,
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BONKER: The President has asked me to reply to your letter of February 4 regarding United States assistance to groups in Angola.

No funds have been expended to provide covert assistance beyond the funds originally authorized prior to the Senate vote of December 19. We have not initiated any further covert programs, nor would we initiate any without the explicit approval of the Congress.

With regard to mercenaries, no United States funds have been authorized or to our knowledge used for either direct or indirect recruitment, training or deployment of American mercenaries in Angola. Furthermore, the United States has not supported in any way the recruitment or use of mercenaries from the United Kingdom, an allegation which has received recent notoriety.

The actions of other countries with respect to the situation in Angola involve their own foreign policy interests and are not dependent upon the United States. Please be assured the Administration continues to comply with the relevant legislative constraints for the provision of American security assistance to foreign nations.

As you know, the covert assistance authorized prior to the December 19 vote has been reported, as required by law, to the appropriate committees of the Congress, including the House Committee on International Relations.

I hope this information is responsive to your request.

Sincerely,

MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF,
Assistant to the President.

MAY 28, 1976.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Investigations, House International Relations Committee, 2170 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to urge you, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Investigations, to consider hearings on the matter of possible American involvement in supporting mercenaries in Angola subsequent to Congressional action cutting off covert aid last January. There is serious question as to whether in some way the Administration attempted to circumvent expressed Congressional will in order to sustain certain factions in the fighting, and as to the credibility of its denials. Wednesday night, I had the opportunity, as part of a television panel convened on the subject, to hear from two American citizens identified to have engaged in the business of Angolan mercenaries. (The discussion, a special edition of the regular show "Crossfire," will be aired this Sunday at 6:30 P.M. on WMAL, channel 7.) They clearly implied the possibility of CIA connections.

Early last February, amid persistent press reports that American money was still finding its way to Angola and amid evasive Administration denials, I wrote to the President requesting a categorical statement as to whether we might still be involved in supporting efforts, including mercenaries. The reply that arrived three weeks later from Max Friedersdorf was not particularly reassuring.

Furthermore, whatever our official involvement, the fact remains that Americans were recruited to serve in Angola and, indeed, that at least three are currently imprisoned and scheduled to stand public trial on June 8 in Luanda.

To me, all this raises troubling questions which warrant official investigation.

Was there a violation of our neutrality law in the enlistment of mercenaries? If so, why did the Justice Department not move to prevent open recruiting, and why has it not since moved to prosecute admitted mercenaries and recruiters?

After Congress passed the Tunney Amendment, and particularly after the President signed the DOD bill which incorporated it, did our government continue to aid or in any way support, directly or indirectly, factions in Angola?

Do the Americans set to stand trial in Angola have any connection with the Central Intelligence Agency or in any other way the United States government?

Are we or should we be offering these

Americans legal, diplomatic, or other assistance?

I think answers to these concerns are important not only to understand our particular policy toward Angola but more broadly to understand the nature of the Presidential execution of foreign policy.

Attached are some pertinent materials; and I will be happy to suggest witnesses.

Sincerely,

DON BONKER,
Member of Congress.

Enclosures.

JUNE 7, 1976.

Mr. GEORGE H. BUSH,
Director, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BUSH: Congressman Don Bonker, a Member of the Subcommittee, has brought to my attention allegations of possible American involvement in supporting mercenaries in Angola subsequent to Congressional actions cutting off covert aid to that country in January 1976. It is my understanding that three Americans, who were reportedly recruited here to serve there, are expected to stand trial in early June in Angola.

I would like to know whether the Americans set to stand trial in Angola have or had any connections with the Central Intelligence Agency.

I appreciate your early attention to this matter.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Investigations.

JUNE 7, 1976.

Hon. HENRY A. KISSINGER,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Congressman Don Bonker, a Member of the Subcommittee, has brought to my attention allegations of possible American involvement in supporting mercenaries in Angola subsequent to Congressional actions cutting off covert aid to that country in January 1976. It is my understanding that three Americans, who were reportedly recruited here to serve there, are expected to stand trial in early June in Angola.

I would like to know (1) if, after the Congress passed the Tunney amendment, and particularly after the President signed the Department of Defense bill which incorporated it, the United States continued to aid or in any way support, directly or indirectly, any factions in Angola or Angolan factions in other countries, (2) if the Americans set to stand trial in Angola have or had any connections with any agency of the United States government, and (3) what support, legal or diplomatic, and what other assistance, if any, we are offering these Americans standing trial in Angola.

I appreciate your early attention to this matter.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Investigations.

JUNE 7, 1976.

Hon. EDWARD H. LEVI,
Attorney General, Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LEVI: Congressman Don Bonker, a Member of the Subcommittee, has brought to my attention allegations of possible American involvement in supporting mercenaries in Angola subsequent to Congressional actions cutting off covert aid to that country in January 1976. It is my understanding that three Americans who were reportedly recruited here to serve there are expected to stand trial in early June in Angola.

I would like to know (1) if there is a violation of our neutrality laws in the enlistment of mercenaries by a United States group in this situation, (2) whether the Justice Department moved to prevent open recruiting for such activities, and (3) whether it is your intention to prosecute admitted mercenaries and their recruiters?

I appreciate your early attention to this matter.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Investigations.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
Washington, D.C., 9 June 1976.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Investigations, Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR LEE: This is in response to your letter of June 7, 1976 with respect to three Americans about to stand trial in Angola. It is our understanding that the three persons being reported as American citizens are Daniel Gearhart, Gary Acker, and Gustavo Marcello Grillo. It is also our understanding that Mr. Grillo is actually a resident alien rather than a U.S. citizen.

We have reviewed Agency files and I am advised that there is no record that these individuals now have or ever had any connection with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH,
Director.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D.C., June 16, 1976.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Investigations, Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your recent letter to the Attorney General requesting information concerning the alleged recruitment of Americans to serve as mercenaries in Angola. You ask if the enlistment of mercenaries by a United States group is a violation of the neutrality laws; whether this Department moved to prevent open recruiting for such activities; and whether we intend to prosecute admitted mercenaries and their recruiters.

In reply to your first question, 18 U.S.C. § 959 prohibits the enlistment or recruitment within the United States of any person for service in the armed forces of a foreign country.

In response to your second question, where there have been allegations of recruitment within the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been under continuing instructions from this Division to conduct an appropriate investigation into each such allegation.

In regard to your final question, our investigations in these matters are continuing, and in those instances where sufficient evidence is developed to establish a violation of a federal statute, we will take appropriate action. I might point out that, in general, it is not unlawful for a person to leave the United States with the intent to enlist abroad in a foreign military service.

For your additional information, I am enclosing a copy of the statement of Acting Deputy Assistant Attorney General Robert L. Keuch before the Subcommittee on International Resources, Food and Energy of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on March 10, 1976 on the subject of mercenary recruitment for Angola.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. THORNBURGH,
Assistant Attorney General.

Enclosure.

JAMES SMITHSON AND HARFORD COUNTY, MD.

HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to join in support of the recent House passage of Senate Joint Resolution 196 which provided for the expression to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of the appreciation of the people of the United States for the bequest of James Smithson to the United States. I doubt that the many Americans who come to Washington, D.C., realize that the Smithsonian Institution is in fact the direct result of a bequest by an English citizen named Smithson who was born in 1765 and died in 1829.

James Smithson studied at Pembroke College in Oxford and graduated in 1786 at the age of 17. Records of that time describe him as "the best chemist and mineralogist of his year." Mr. Smithson apparently had a very strong scientific mind and devoted himself to skillful chemical analysis of a great many substances. In 1787 he was admitted to Britain's Royal Society, and throughout his lifetime pursued scientific interests in England and on the European continent.

Mr. Smithson willed his entire estate to his heirs and if none survived then to the United States to found an institution bearing the Smithson name and as he put it, to "be dedicated to the increase and diffusion of knowledge."

In 1846, Congress under the leadership of former President John Quincy Adams, who then served in the House, approved legislation establishing the Smithsonian Institution. From that came the present great museum complex we know.

It is with particular pride that I supported this resolution honoring James Smithson because his descendants in America live in my congressional district in Harford County, Md. Mrs. Sara Wright of Street, Md., and William N. Wright of Whiteford are descendants of the James Smithson family. Their great grandfather was Daniel Smithson who owned the land on which William N. Wright now lives near the Pennsylvania border. Mr. Daniel Smithson who died in 1796 and other members of the Smithson family are buried in a family cemetery on the old family homestead in Harford County, Md.

It is well for us to remember our many ties to our mother country in this Bicentennial Year when we are celebrating our independence. Even though we have broken the political bonds that bound us to Great Britain, ties such as those of the Smithson family, and James Smithson's bequest are a very strong link amongst English speaking people.

REFLECTIONS ON THE 4TH OF JULY—1776–1976

HON. JAIME BENITEZ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. BENITEZ. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

REFLECTIONS ON THE 4TH OF JULY—1776–1976

(By Jaime Benitez) [1]

For everything, its season and for every activity under Heaven, its time. For men and women of good will throughout the world, today is a time to remember, to rejoice and to hope. For 200 years ago, here in Philadelphia, 56 representatives met in Congress assembled and under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the creation of the United States of America.

The Declaration of Independence of the thirteen colonies was an impossible dream which, like other impossible dreams, became a turning point in man's unending quest for a nobler life. That declaration marked the beginning of democracy in the modern world; proclaimed the subordination of political authority to the rights of man; validated the moral obligation to revolt against oppression and set new aspirations for civilized society.

"We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it."

These are and will continue to be magical words, destined to kindle the flame of excellence in the hearts and in the minds of men.

The second great American Testament, which added new potentials to the art of the impossible, was the Constitution. Under the guiding principle of Federalism, which provided new levels of coherence and elasticity in the structures of government, unity and diversity were both advanced. Federalism was destined to become the key to new dimensions of freedom, not only for the United States, but for asymmetric communities throughout the world coming together in the 20th Century under the pressing requirement of human interdependence.

The preeminence of the Bill of Rights over local and the central authorities, the separation of functions among the branches of government, the adjudication of conflicting claims through the judiciary, have facilitated continuity and change. The concept of divided sovereignty with shared responsibilities under a rule of law, with ultimate reference to the people requires workable Constitutional norms, high quality leadership and an alert electorate.

With the success of the American Revolution and of the Constitution, with the fairytale story of progress and opportunities, with all frontiers open and all outsiders welcome, the United States became the Mecca of immigrants, the New Atlantis realized, Utopia found and come true.

These two Testaments of American history have become, not only a program for excellence but also a human reality, this is to say an imperfect, insufficient approximation, subject to improvement and to deterioration as well. The uncertainties and failings inherent in every human endeavour have accompanied the great unfinished adventure which is the United States. As if to highlight this basic infirmity it came to pass four score and seven years after 1776 that the United States was "engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure." That conflict was followed by a period of great expansions and by other conflicts followed in turn by greater achievements and problems, to this day.

The Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural are inscribed side by side in the Lincoln Memorial as the third Testament to American greatness. "With malice towards none, with charity for all, . . . this Nation, under God shall have a new birth of freedom". So let it be as we scan the future in the threshold of a new century.

Are there any other great documents of commensurate spiritual strength to fortify this country in the perennial struggle for human survival and improvement? Perhaps the identification of the four great freedoms by Franklin D. Roosevelt, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of fear and freedom from want; perhaps the inaugural speech of John F. Kennedy, a voice truncated in flight, perhaps as yet unnoticed words throughout the land waiting for history to make them significant. It is the future that seals the meaning of the present and the past. As we look before and after and pine for what is not, it is not difficult to identify unfulfilled promises and unrealized expectations in this illustrious history of 200 years. The test of human equality in the first new nation is yet to prevail. In the poem of Langston Hughes "Let America be America again, the land that never has been and yet must be".

As the elected representative of Puerto Rico to the United States I am disappointed by the fact that the Compact of Permanent Union between Puerto Rico and the United States improving Commonwealth status and expressing the wishes of the people of Puerto Rico as recorded in the plebiscite of 1967, has not been acted upon as yet either by the President or by the Congress of the United States. That inaction is both unjustified and harmful. I had anticipated that by today we in Puerto Rico would have been in a position to congratulate ourselves and our fellow citizens in the mainland in such an achievement.

Yet, in the perspective of history, neither myself nor anyone aiming to be fair can fail to acknowledge the overwhelming record of notable achievements calling for a positive outlook in spite of many failures.

So, as a Puerto Rican, as an American citizen, and as a believer in the essential brotherhood of man, I keep faith with the future as I say Happy Birthday United States of America. May all of us and our posterity grow to fulfill the commitments and the hopes enshrined in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Gettysburg Address.

[1] Address delivered during the Puerto Rican Panorama Program, broadcasted on July 4, 1975 at 10:00 A.M. over WPVI–TV station in Philadelphia.

STUDENTS ACT TO PROTECT RARE CACTUS

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the following article which describes the endeavors of four "conservation-minded" fifth graders in my congressional district. Concerned over a vanishing species of cactus, these students organized an effort to petition their Government for action. I hope that my colleagues will join me in commending these young people for their enthusiasm and participation.

The article follows:

PRICKLY PROBLEM OF CACTUS TURNS ON UNION CITY PUPILS

(By Tim Healy)

Can a small band of 10-year-olds from Union City save countless species of rare cactus in faraway American desert lands from grazing cattle, housing developers, "cactus rustlers," or dune buggy drivers?

When four fifth grade students from St. Augustine's school read last month that cactus plants in the southwest are being uprooted daily and put in danger of possible extinction, they decided to come to the aid of the prickly plants.

With their teacher's encouragement and a little help from City Hall, the students have mounted a petition drive calling for federal regulations to "preserve and protect one of nature's most beautiful creations."

Mark Adams, one of the four youngsters interested in keeping the cactus alive, explained Friday that he and his classmates collected nearly 100 signatures last week by circulating the petition in school, around their neighborhoods, and outside St. Augustine's after Sunday morning services.

"We're going to spread the petition around for as long as we can," he said, adding that the students are not sure how many signatures they expect to gather.

ARTICLE SPARKED DRIVE

The students read an article about cactus in a biweekly science magazine they receive. The science essay explained that housing, farm, and ranch development in semi-desert areas, as well as strip mining and the use of dune buggies, have all led to the destruction of "enormous numbers" of cacti in recent years.

Once a species of cactus becomes rare, the article continued, plant collectors concentrate on finding the few remaining samples, further endangering the already scarce variety.

While the Union City students are growing up more than 1,000 miles from the Southwest deserts where cactus grows, Joan Reilly, the group's only female member, does not think it unusual that they are worried about the nettled plant.

"Some of us have cactus plants in our home," she said, "and we have a couple of cacti in the classroom." She pointed out that many desert animals and insects rely on cactus plants for food, water, and shelter.

The desert areas where an estimated 1,600 species of cactus are believed to have originated "are still part of the United States." Mark Adams added, "and we want to preserve the country's natural beauty."

Henry Smith, temporarily sidelined from the petition drive late last week by a tonsillectomy, and Octavio Barreto, the group's senior member at 11 years of age, complete the squad of four cactus petitioners.

Rose Rovelli, their fifth grade teacher, described the four youngsters as "enthusiastic and eager," adding that it is "encouraging to see students involved with conservation projects like this instead of with something destructive."

After reading the cactus article, the four students went to Mayor William V. Musto for help with their drive. He agreed to have petition blanks printed and to help the youngsters forward the signatures to the local Congressional delegation and to President Ford.

Tina Yandolino, the mayor's secretary, and

Bob Menendez, a mayoral aide, were assigned to help the four students circulate the petition forms.

Musto said he was both surprised and pleased when the four students visited his office. "Here were these little kids," he said, "working so hard to make grownups aware of this cactus problem. It's a novel thing they're doing."

DISTANCE IS SHRINKING

HON. DAN DANIEL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. DAN DANIEL. Mr. Speaker, on June 2, the Blackstone Lions Club of Blackstone, Va., presented its 25th annual Citizenship Award to Col. Henry S. Sachers, post commander at Fort Pickett, Va.

The ceremony was a community affair in which special honor was not only paid to Colonel Sachers but recognition was given to the value of Fort Pickett to that area.

Blackstone lies within the congressional district which I have the honor of representing and I know of no place in America where the citizens are more conscious of our defense needs and more appreciative of the role which the peacetime military officers and men play in defense of this country.

Because of the significance of this occasion to those who participated and because of the larger meaning apparent in the remarks made, I would like to include, for the reading of the Members of the House, an editorial from the Blackstone Courier Record of June 10, 1976, and the text of the addresses made on that occasion by Maj. Gen. Dean Van Lydegraf, commander of Fort Lee, Va., and Edward J. Moon Kosjer of Norfolk, director of the Lions International. I feel that these remarks are quite significant.

The articles follow:

DISTANCE IS SHRINKING

The new Concorde aircraft have reduced the time it takes to fly from Europe to America by four hours. This noisy and expensive breakthrough will gradually extend to flights in this country and distances will be shrunk until the saying that it is a small world will really be true. Here at home the other evening the Blackstone Lions Club proved that it is not nearly as far from Blackstone to Fort Pickett as it once was. The two miles distance on the map between the two communities today is only a short step, not because of any miracle of transportation but because of the miracle of cooperation.

The Lions Club is to be commended for its wisdom in selecting Col. Henry S. Sachers for its annual Outstanding Citizenship and Service Award. This is the first time anyone outside of the Blackstone community has been chosen for the Lions award and it demonstrates that Pickett isn't considered another community, but part of this one and Blackstone part of Pickett. There are no fences between the communities, no barriers to full cooperation which is being enjoyed.

It is fitting that Col. Sachers received the coveted award. He is a mild-mannered individual who attempts to remain out of the lime light. He is content to do his job as Post Commander without a lot of fanfare. He is easy to talk with and quick to get things done, lending the post's cooperation to worthwhile projects. The fact that he cared to return for a second tour of duty at Pickett and because he has said he would like to retire and live in this area has further endeared him to area residents.

It should be pointed out that cooperation between Pickett and Blackstone is nothing new. It has been developing over a period of many years, especially since the end of World War II. Previous post commanders and previous town officials have nursed along the feeling of closeness and cooperation until it has blossomed out into something which is bearing fruit in both "yards" and which both "families" are enjoying.

The present attitude of this community toward Fort Pickett and the military is reflected in a letter from a reserve sergeant who recently trained at Pickett. A copy of that letter is printed in the Forum today because it shows that this spirit of friendliness exists not only on the level of commanding officers and town officials, but throughout both communities. Blackstone area residents have been made to feel welcome at Pickett and Pickett residents are made to feel welcome here. It wasn't always that way.

While the Lions Award went to Col. Sachers he was the first to say that many others were responsible to some degree for his selection. The fact that he first singled out his charming mother for recognition further endeared him in the hearts of local residents. He also cited the military and civilian personnel on the post and the Reserve and National Guard forces which train at Pickett. He graciously shared the recognition with others. And that's the kind of man Col. Henry Sachers is. And that's the reason the Lions rightfully selected him for their high honor. When it comes to shrinking distances men like Henry Sachers have the super jets beat by several lengths.

REMARKS OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF FORT LEE

Major General Dean Van Lydegraf said "this is a historic occasion, I am proud to be here with you Lions, you lovely ladies, the Town Council, Mayor, Town Manager, Board of Supervisors, General McCaddin, General Vaughan, and friends: This is a special occasion for the Blackstone Lions' Club. This is the evening when you announce the choice you have made as your community's "outstanding citizen of 1976." This is also "ladies' night," it would be abundantly evident from the turnout this evening of so many charming members of the fair sex.

On this special occasion, I consider it a special privilege to be with you. I have been asked to speak on "The Army's Part in Our Nation's Formation." To use the expression so popular these days—"I'm glad you asked!" Yes, I am happy for the opportunity—in this our Nation's Bicentennial year—to talk about the Army's role in shaping our country.

"Bunker Hill"—"Valley Forge"—"Yorktown" are names familiar to all of us since our school days. These were early contributions our Army made to our Nation, and the outcome of these events had a great deal to do with the destiny of America. But there is so much more to the story—and tonight I intend to tell you some things that are not widely known, although they ought to be.

I want to talk not only about how the Army made possible the survival of our fledgling republic 200 years ago—I want to discuss some of the important contributions the Army has made to our society—to the growth and development of our Nation over the years. These advances—through technology—are going on right now, and will unquestionably continue into the future.

But let us start at the beginning—the American Revolution. On June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia resolved—and I quote "That six companies of expert riflemen be immediately raised in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia . . ." End quote. At the time it authorized these ten companies of soldiers, Congress also federalized the units that had been active in New England—units that had fought at Lexington and Concord.

Thus the Army was founded—older than the country itself. Named the American Continental Army, it was later to be called the United States Army. Congress designated George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Regular Army and the volunteer Militia.

The Revolution is a chapter in our history written in blood, toil, sacrifice, raw courage, and—above all—perseverance. Our forefathers persevered under hardships that are almost unimaginable to us today.

The Continental soldier was poorly uniformed. Those first volunteers appeared in a strange array of semi-uniforms, hunting outfits, and homespun clothes. Furthermore, their food rations were never adequate. And as time went on, the lack of food and clothing became—at various periods—an incredibly difficult problem.

Albigence Waldo, a Connecticut surgeon, wrote about the diet at Valley Forge:

"What have you for our Dinners, Boys? 'Nothing but Fire Cake and Water, Sir.' At night . . . What is your Supper, Lads? 'Fire Cake and Water, Sir.' What have you for Breakfast? 'Fire Cake and Water, Sir.' "

He ended his comment with this: "The Lord send that our Commissary of Purchases may live on Fire Cake and Water."

In order to make this somewhat less than toothsome concoction, the soldier first mixed his ration of flour with water to make a paste. This he spread on a flat stone, placing it upright near the fire. After cooking, the fire cake was charred on the outside and doughy next to the stone. The cake was then peeled from the stone and eaten.

This is hardly a recipe I would recommend to you ladies here this evening.

Another soldier, Joseph Martin, who endured the Valley Forge nightmare, wrote:

"The army was now not only starved but naked; the greatest part were not only shirtless and barefoot, but destitute of all other clothing, especially blankets. I procured a small piece of raw cowhide and made myself a pair of moccasons, which (while they lasted) kept my feet from the frozen ground . . . the hard edges so galled my ancles that it was with much difficulty and pain that I could wear them . . . but the only alternative I had was to go barefoot, as hundreds of my companions had to, till they might be tracked by their blood upon the rough frozen ground."

The fighting that was to preserve our newly formed Nation lasted for six years—the first three in the northern part of the colonies, and the other three in the southern half. The war was fought all along the coast from New England to Georgia, and inland to the Appalachian Mountains and the Great Lakes. The Army suffered bitter defeats—but scored victories, too.

General Washington—with French assistance—was finally able to pin Cornwallis against the sea at Yorktown—here in Virginia—in 1781. The British general's surrender marked the virtual close of the American Revolution, although the peace treaty was not signed until two years later.

I suspect it may be of interest to you ladies to know that women played a significant part in helping their men to win the war.

All of us have heard of Betsy Ross, and Mollie Pitcher, for they are the most famous female names to come out of the Revolution. But there were lesser known heroines who had the names Emily Geiger, Margaret Corbin and Deborah Samson.

Emily Geiger was called to duty when she was asked to deliver an important message from General Greene to General Sumter. Enroute on horseback to the Sumter camp, she was captured. Since she had read and memorized the message she was to deliver, she ate the paper on which it was written before her captors had time to search her. When they found her empty-handed, they let her go—and she verbally delivered the message at her destination.

Margaret Corbin was with her husband when he was killed during heavy fighting at Fort Washington. She carried on in her husband's place of duty and continued an assault on the British. She, like Mollie Pitcher, was honored and received a half-pay pension for life.

Deborah Samson was a school teacher in Massachusetts who enlisted under the name of her brother, Robert Shurtleff. She remained disguised as a man and assumed male responsibilities and duties. It was not until she was wounded in action that her true identity was discovered. General Washington gave her a discharge and a pension.

In concluding these comments about Revolutionary War women, I will tell you a story—with an amusing twist—about Nancy Hart, of Georgia, a true southern heroine. It is said that she was six feet tall and cross-eyed. Nevertheless, she was a crack shot, and the Indians had named her "War Woman." When she was compelled to feed a band of Loyalists in her home, she set about to get them drunk, and when she had succeeded in doing this she took away their firearms. Then, she held them at gunpoint until help arrived. As the story goes, none of her prisoners was willing to make a move because—since Nancy was cross-eyed—the men weren't sure which of them she was looking at.

In the years following the Revolution, the Army did much of the exploration, surveying, and mapping that was necessary for the Nation to expand. Perhaps the most famous Army explorers were Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark, whose mission was to explore the unknown territory west of the Mississippi River.

Lewis and Clark organized an expedition party that set out from St. Louis in May 1804. The expedition extended over a period of more than two years and four months. The party blazed trails up the Missouri River to its headwaters—across the Rocky Mountains—and on to the Pacific Ocean, and back. From this extraordinary feat came the first detailed information about the geography, climate, and natural resources of this vast area.

Others were to follow and blaze new trails—Pike, Bonneville, Fremont. Such Army officers explored, surveyed, and mapped the territory over which the covered wagons—and later the railroads—moved across the Great Plains and beyond.

As the Nation grew, it was the Corps of Army Engineers who built lighthouses that protected our coasts, and laid out many of the first roads. They helped build our railroads, too—including the great transcontinental rail line that spanned the country.

In 1824, they were given the responsibility for navigation on all of the Nation's inland waterways and all of its harbors. Today, this responsibility includes the full range of the water resources of the Nation. The Army Engineers' flood control projects protect major cities and provide hydroelectric power, municipal and industrial water, and many other benefits. In the lower Mississippi Valley flood control project alone, thirty million acres of mud flats and willow swamps that flooded every spring have been converted into protected and flourishing farmlands, towns, and industrial centers.

Construction of the Panama Canal—one of the world's most important waterways—was supervised by the Army Engineers. The construction was made possible by an Army Medical Corps officer, Major Walter Reed, whose work led to the eradication of Yellow Fever, which had previously accounted for a heavy loss of construction workers.

Many years later, it was another Army doctor who combatted another potential killer—influenza. In 1944, Dr. Jonas Salk—who subsequently worked so successfully with polio—developed influenza vaccines.

The use of liquid chlorine to keep water free of harmful bacteria was developed by an Army major. The use of the X-ray as a diagnostic tool was developed by the Army. Army doctors wrote the first texts on psychiatry, and aviation medicine, and compiled the first American pharmacopoeia.

A typhoid vaccine developed at the Army Medical School has greatly reduced the loss of life due to typhoid epidemics. The vaccine in use today for German measles is a spin-off of Army interest in respiratory ailments. The Army Burn Center at Brooke Medical Center is the acknowledged national center for burn research.

The story of the Army's contribution to the well-being of Americans doesn't stop there. It seems practically endless. Just to mention, briefly, some of the other achievements: Low profile tires—developed by the Army Ordnance Corps to improve traction—were adopted by U. S. car manufacturers. Army scientists have invented a way to change waste paper into food and other useful products, using a process that won't contaminate the air at the same time. Law enforcement agencies have adopted a plastic material, developed through Army research, to facilitate the recording of fingerprints.

When did you last use an aerosol container—a pressurized can of air freshener, or hair spray, perhaps? I'll bet you used a spray can—of one sort or another—at some time today. And you probably didn't know that the Army developed the aerosol can in World War II. Even the shoes we are all wearing tonight owe their left foot and right foot design to the Army. During the Civil War, the Quartermaster General started issuing boots to fit left and right feet, for the first time. The Nation's footwear industry has never been the same since.

Today, every housewife who uses convenience foods benefits from the Army's efforts to keep military feeding in step with a ready, mobile military force. The advantage of convenience foods is that they cost less to transport, less to store, and require no skilled cooks. For example, sixteen cans of green beans, when freeze-dried and compressed, can be packed into one can and rehydrated to original volume.

Our Army exists for the sole purpose of serving the American people. I hope I have given you some insights at to what the Army has accomplished over the years—its part in molding our Nation—its contributions in making life better for all of us.

Today's soldier is a new breed. He is better trained, possesses new skills and more effective weapons than his predecessors. But in gallantry, and in his unswerving resolution to serve to the best of his ability, he is the same as he has always been. His heritage is one not only of defending but of building our Nation to new heights of greatness.

EDWARD J. "MOON" KOSJER, LIONS' INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR

Distinguished guests, General Van Lydegraf, General McCaddin, General Vaughan, Colonel Sachers, Lions, ladies, and guests: In the May issue of the Lion, the magazine of our International organization, the President of Lions International, Henry J. Aslan, called on Lions Clubs to make awards and cite outstanding Citizens, I will be able to tell him when I again meet with him that the Blackstone Lions Club, located here in the Heartland of Wonderful Southside Virginia, has for 27 years been doing just this. In this 27 years the Club has presented 25 awards. One year the recepient died and the Club the next year on the 100th Anniversary of the ending of the War between the States, placed a shaft at Saylers Creek Battlefield, where the forces of Lee and Grant met in final conflict just hours before the surrender at Appomattox. This shaft with its Lions Emblem stands as a reminder that W. R. Turner, historian and author, of Blackstone, spent a lifetime working, lobbying, and speaking to get the necessary legislation passed to have the Battlefield made into a State park memorial to the gallant men of the South and North that fell in this great battle. He also was responsible for the marking of the route of Lee's retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox, the deathbed of the Confederacy.

On one other year the award was omitted so the Blackstone Chamber of Commerce could honor one of our loyal members, no member of the club is eligible for this award as Blackstone Lions sponsor the award. Those who have received it, three women and twenty two men, are the finest citizens a community could ever have. This explanation is necessary because this evening we have with us people out of this area. The person who receives this award has made an outstanding contribution to Blackstone and the area. This person has "torn down the fence."

Our outstanding Citizen was born January 16, 1926 in Richmond, Virginia, he attended Jefferson High School in Roanoke, where he graduated in 1943. He attended Roanoke College, the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York; and graduated in the class of 1950. He received his BS Degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia 1962–1964 as a part time student.

He is one of a threesome, born one of triplets to his mother, Mrs. G. E. (Wilhemina Sachers). He has one brother, a Minister, one sister, wife of one of Virginia's outstanding Judges.

Our Citizen is a bachelor and his Mother lives with him. Now, so we can bring out of hiding the other two of this three-some, let us present the giveaway as to who our honor Citizen is. We are fortunate to have with us his brother, Calvin S. Sachers, Charlottesville, Episcopal Minister and his family, his sister, Ruth Sachers Ballou and her husband, Judge Ernest W. Ballou and family of Roanoke.

Our Citizen has been a great neighbor on two occasions. He was Commanding Officer of Fort Pickett 1971–74, he then left and was Det. Senior Advisor, Thailand 1974–75. 1975 Chief Site Evaluator Reserve Affairs, Fort Eustis, Virginia. 1975–76 again Commander at Fort Pickett, Virginia.

During the two tours here at Fort Pickett, Col. Sachers has established a rapport that continued and enhanced the wonderful relations between the Town of Blackstone and Fort Pickett. Blackstone has long demonstrated that it is a town where a man in the Uniform of his country is important, there is not now, nor has there ever been an unpleasant confrontation.

Col. Henry Sachers completely took down the fences. When not in use the military post furnishes, hunting, fishing and recreation. The beautiful NCO Club is a meeting place for Chamber of Commerce and Lions district gatherings. The staff and personel under Col. Sachers command, are citizens and soldiers to be proud of.

Who is Henry Sachers? His Mother says he was appointed by Senator Claude Swanson to West Point when brother Calvin failed the eye test.

In his career Col. Sachers has these awards and decorations: Silver Star; Legion of Merit; Bronze Star; amongst other meritorious service medals.

This list we have just read will give some insight into the man we honor. Let's probe further:

EDUCATION, MILITARY

1951: Infantry Officers' Basic Course, Ft. Benning, Georgia.

1955–56: Infantry Officers' advance Course, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1958: Command General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Ka.

1959: Indian Defense Service Staff College, Wellington, Niligris, South India, Graduated 1959.

1964–65: Defense Language Institute, Monterey, Calif. (Thai)

1974: Defense Language Institute, Monterey, Calif. (Thai refresher)

And now where has he been in this great military career?

MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS

1950–51: Plat. Ldr. 82nd ABN Div. Ft. Bragg, N.C.

1951–53: Korean War, 187 ABN Regt. Cmbt. Team

1953–55: 3rd Inf. Regt, Fort Myer, Va., Company Cmdr. & Staff

1959–60: Exchange Tour British Army, South Wales Borders Company Cmdr. and Brig. Opns. Off.

1961–64: Asst. PMS, VPI, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1965–66: Det. CO & Sr. Advisor, Det II, Korat, Thailand

1966–70: Sr. Advisor, 2nd ARVN Div. Corps, South Vietnam

1970–71: Staff Officer, ODSCOPS, HQ, United States Army, Europe

Now for our final surprise of this presentation; Julian Hardy located a man who was Henry Sachers roommate at West Point, and who would know more about our principal subject. Let's let him tell us—Col. James C. Barnes, Jr. and his lovely wife Bobbie are with us this evening and he says: The fact is, I haven't seen much of Hank over the years although we are very good friends. He is an infantry officer and I am an artillery officer and thus we have been at different stations throughout most of our service. But based on our close association at the Military Academy, and his outstanding reputation as an Army officer, I can say unequivocally, that this fellow is an exemplary Christian gentleman who I have always been proud to call my friend. At West Point, Hank was perhaps the most popular cadet in the class of 1950. He had a hell of a time with the books but managed to slug it out by sheer grit and determination. He was an outstanding athlete (Lacross), taught Sunday School at the Post chapel every Sunday and consistently scored the highest marks in leadership and military aptitude. The real story of Hank Sachers lies in his personal integrity and character. Throughout the period I have known him I can't remember a single occasion when he did not have a positive attitude about his superiors, the people he worked with or the men he commanded. He is a totally unselfish person, fully dedicated to the welfare of his people, the Army and to the Nation. In short, he is simply a Super Guy! And that's why Col. Henry Sachers is asked to come forward now and receive this well deserved Citizenship and Service Award.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS THE DAY IT ADOPTED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to be serving in the Congress during this period in which we both observe the 200th anniversary of the proclamation of our Declaration of Independence and continue to face challenging issues effecting the Nation's future.

I had an occasion earlier this year to read the proceedings of the Continental Congress during its consideration of the Declaration, and I was particularly moved by how these men of divergent backgrounds and interest moved as if by an unseen hand toward the right decision.

The Apostle Paul said there are those times in which there is a "gathering of eagles," a time when the bravest come forth to assure the success of a great venture. The miracle at Philadelphia was indeed such a moment. And, I think we do the signers and ourselves a disservice if we do not realize the profundity of their pledge:

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor.

They were doing exactly that. If their efforts had failed, most would have been hung, the others imprisoned. Their properties and estates would have been confiscated. And, although not in the eyes of history, certainly in the eyes of many of their countrymen, their honor would have been destroyed.

America's greatness in no small part arose from the spirit which their individual and joint courage fostered. We will always be indebted to them, their courage, their vision. Our pledge on this 200th anniversary must be to preserve what they gave us. No less is acceptable.

At this point in today's proceedings, I include the text of the Journal of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress for the day on which the Declaration was adopted:

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1776

Resolved, That an application be made to the committee of safety of Pennsylvania for a supply of flints for the troops at New York; and that the colony of Maryland and Delaware be requested to embody their militia for the flying camp, with all expedition, and to march them, without delay, to the city of Philadelphia.

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their farther consideration, the declaration—and, after some time—the president resumed the chair. Mr. [Benjamin] Harrison reported, that the committee of the whole Congress have agreed to a Declaration, which he delivered in.

The Declaration being again read, was agreed to as follows:

The unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America

When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these, are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That, to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the consent of the governed. That, whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the right of Representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the People.

Resolved, That the Board of War be empowered to employ such a number of persons, as they shall find necessary, to manufacture flints for the continent; and, for this purpose, to apply to the respective assemblies, conventions and councils, or committees of safety of the United American States, or committees of Inspection of the counties and towns thereunto belonging, for the names and places of abode of persons skilled in the manufactory aforesaid, and of the places, in their respective states, where the best flint stones are to be obtained, with samples of the same.[4]

Resolved, That an order for 27/=3 54/90ths dollars, be drawn on the treasurers, in favour of the express, who brought despatches from Trenton.

Resolved, That Dr. [Benjamin] Franklin, Mr. [John] Adams and Mr. [Thomas] Jefferson, be a committee, to bring in a device for a seal for the United States of America.

Resolved, That the Secret Committee be instructed to sell 25 lb. of powder to John Garrison, of North Carolina.

Adjourned to 9 o'Clock to Morrow.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLE

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the beginning of our Bicentennial Year,

July 5, 1975, was heralded by a group of my constituents in the 33d District of California, the board of directors of the Whittier Area Chamber of Commerce, with a declaration of principle which I believe it appropriate to bring to the attention of my colleagues as we begin today a recess in anticipation of celebrating the 200th anniversary of our national Declaration of Independence. The text of the declaration of the Whittier Area Chamber is included at this point in the RECORD together with the list of those who signed it.

DECLARATION

On this 4th day of July in the year 1975, the beginning of the 200th year of the United States of America, the Whittier-Area Chamber of Commerce of Whittier, California, United States of America, does hereby make the following Declaration:

Whereas, it is almost universally acknowledged that inflation constitutes a continuing threat to the economic system designed by our forefathers, and

Whereas, it is widely accepted that the primary cause of inflation is the continual budget deficits of our federal government which are compounded by the growth and interest charges on those deficits, and

Whereas, borrowing by the federal government competes with the monetary needs of the private sector of our economy, causing money shortages and driving up interest rates; in fact, denying many the opportunity to borrow at acceptable rates, and

Whereas, the members of the Whittier-Area Chamber of Commerce are business people and consumers who understand our economic system, who recognize the necessity for fiscal responsibility and who realize that the unchecked cancerous growth of our federal deficits will result in the inevitable breakdown of our system at some presently undetermined but finite time, and

Whereas, the majority of our elected officials in both the Executive and Legislative branches of our federal government have paid lip service to fiscal responsibility, but in fact have failed in any positive way to provide controls to reverse the dangerous direction in which we are headed, and

Whereas, it becomes incumbent upon the business people of this great country to create an awareness of the need for statutory control over all branches of government at all levels, and to urge that these controls be made as an amendment to our great Constitution to further define the original intent of that magnificent document.

Now therefore, the Whittier-Area Chamber of Commerce, by order of its Board of Directors hereby declares its intent to work unceasingly to bring about the vitally needed controls peacefully and lawfully in all ways available to it within the limits of its resources, both financial and through the volunteer support of its members. This declaration to be presented to the President of the United States of America and to each of the legislators presently elected to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, with the presentations to be made by the Honorable Del Clawson, Member of Congress, the 33rd District of the State of California.

And further, that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the California Chamber of Commerce be notified of this declaration.

And further, that by means of the news media and other practicable methods this declaration be broadcast across the land to gather support for the necessary action.

This declaration is made by action of the Board of Directors of the Whittier-Area Chamber of Commerce on this the 4th day of July, 1975, and is attested by their signatures affixed hereon.

K. E. Higbee, H. A. Beisswenger, Jack M. Loggins, Sherrill O. Neece, Howard J. Dauer, R. D. Misamore, Gerald J. Conlin, Don B. Vaupel, Melville C. Rich, Louise Martin, M. G. Garman, Gerald W. Hathaway, William B. Murray, Derk Van Oort, Donald G. Ehr, W. A. Ellis.

EX-IM DECISION COMMENDED

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 2, 1976

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, it is refreshing to note that the Export-Import Bank on June 17 decided against approving a $450 million guarantee of financing for a strategic coal gasification plant in South Africa. This follows its disapproval earlier in the year of an application for the same project in the way of $225 million in guarantee and $225 million in direct loan, as well as its change of heart in just the last month on a preliminary commitment for a $250 million guarantee of financing for two nuclear reactors and fuel contracted by the South African Electricity Supply Commission. The Washington Office on Africa estimates that, as of March 31, Ex-Im's exposure in South Africa, at $265 million, was already 12 times as great as the level of financing only 6 years ago. Yet this would have more than tripled by going ahead with financing of the reactors and the latest proposal for the coal gasification plant.

Now that Secretary Kissinger has at last turned some of his energies to negotiating the Rhodesian problem—and, at least as indicated at Lusaka, in general to putting American policy in Africa on a more positive footing—it would seem a bit defeating to plunge into such a greater quasi-official economic involvement in South Africa. It would also seem somewhat revolting after recent events in Soweto. The Export-Import Bank is to be commended for showing restraint, and many of my fellow Congressmen for encouraging it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, July 19, 1976*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid; for the Lord God is my strength and my song.—Isaiah 12: 2.

Eternal God, our Father, who hast taught us that in returning and rest we shall be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be our strength; by the might of Thy spirit lift us into Thy presence where we may be still and know that Thou art God.

Grant us Thy blessing as we mourn the passing of Lewis Deschler who served this House of Representatives with honor and distinction as Parliamentarian for 46 years. We thank Thee for him, for his devotion to this House, and for his loyalty to our country.

Comfort his family, we pray Thee, with Thy sustaining strength and give them faith and hope and love as they live through these days.

"He cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
What'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God, forevermore."

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11149) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 11149

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution" approved February 20, 1896, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The society is authorized to acquire by purchase, gift, devise, or bequest and to hold, convey, or otherwise dispose of such property, real or personal, as may be convenient or necessary for its lawful purposes, and may adopt a constitution and make bylaws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal. Said society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia.".

SEC. 2. Add a new section to said Act to be numbered section 4 and to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The society and its subordinate divisions shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name 'National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution'. The society shall have the exclusive and sole right to use, or to allow or refuse the use of, such emblems, seals, and badges as have heretofore been adopted or used by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.".

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, the bill amends the second section of the charter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to remove a $10,000,000 limit on real and personal property it owns.

The bill adds a new section 4 to its