

Thomas G. St. Denis  
 Michael J. Steele  
 John C. Stencil  
 Van A. Stephens  
 Robert A. Stephenson  
 Charles M. Stevens II  
 John R. Stevenson, Jr.  
 Joseph D. Stewart  
 Don L. Sticinski  
 Timothy D. Stoddard  
 Thomas M. Storch  
 Dan M. Stover  
 Gregory C. Straessle  
 Lance J. Strauss  
 David W. Stickland  
 James E. Stuckey II  
 David L. Stutzman  
 Joseph W. Suchy  
 Stephen D. Sudkamp  
 John A. Sullivan  
 Eric R. Swanson  
 Timothy M. Taylor  
 Michael W. Terry  
 Thomas J. Tesoriero  
 Dan I. Thigpen  
 Bruce G. Thompson  
 Henry F. Thompson, Jr.  
 Stephen C. Thompson  
 Thomas A. Thompson  
 Lester F. Thorpe  
 Terry W. Tilton  
 Craig S. Tomlinson  
 Christopher F. Tompkins III  
 David A. Toms  
 Charles R. Trahan, Jr.  
 Michael H. Trent  
 Thomas R. Tritz  
 Theodore C. Turnbuller  
 Richard P. Umbel, Jr.  
 William J. Ungvarsky  
 Robert W. Van Dine  
 Leland B. Van Oss  
 James L. Van Sickle  
 Robert W. Ver Voorn  
 Kevin R. Vienna  
 Pierre G. Vining  
 Richard L. Virgilio

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps candidates) to be permanent ensigns in the Line or Staff Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

Michael S. Bailes  
 Patrick N. Brady  
 Steven R. Burnette  
 Timothy J. Carey  
 Edward P. Cornely  
 Michael R. Doerr

Dennis J. Vito  
 Patrick M. Virtue  
 Pete A. Vrotsos  
 Dana L. Vugteveen  
 David D. Wagner  
 Richard E. Wagner  
 Robert D. Wakefield  
 Craig G. Walenga  
 Thomas E. Warren  
 George P. Watt, Jr.  
 Robert D. Watts  
 William S. Weise  
 Kenneth C. Weiss  
 Charles A. Weitz, Jr.  
 Joseph D. Weller, Jr.  
 Jeffrey D. Welsh  
 Raymond L. Wenderlich  
 William D. West  
 Mark A. Wheeler  
 Ronald A. Whisenhunt  
 Carroll L. White  
 Donald H. White  
 Roy A. Wiegand, Jr.  
 Randy L. Wight  
 Edward B. Wilkes  
 Stephen G. Wilkes  
 Robert F. Willard  
 William W. Williams  
 David W. Willmann  
 Craig W. Wilson  
 Donald F. Wilson  
 Eugene K. Wilson, Jr.  
 Terence S. Wilson  
 Thomas J. Wilson III  
 Sherman D. Winchell  
 Jeffrey R. Woll  
 Terry R. Woodrow  
 Richard L. Wright  
 John W. Wuichet II  
 John S. Yackus  
 John D. Yepsen  
 William M. Yerkes, Jr.  
 William G. York  
 Brian K. Young  
 Ernest C. Young  
 Gordon R. Young  
 Mark A. Young  
 Patrick E. Young  
 Stephen P. Yuhas  
 Fred C. Zelle III  
 Michael I. Zimet  
 Gary W. Zimmer  
 James M. Zortman

Timothy M. Donohue  
 Douglas V. Dorsey  
 Peter S. Etringham  
 Charles C. Evans  
 Howard D. Eves  
 Douglas W. Froil

John L. Gottschalk  
 David B. Green  
 Joseph M. Hall  
 Kevin M. Killoren  
 Martin R. King  
 Frederick J. Klottz-bach, Jr.  
 Edward D. Kosakoski  
 Richard O. Kuehl  
 David M. Maddon  
 Stephen E. Markkanen  
 Mark E. Miller  
 Kevin E. Mulcahey  
 John W. Nyce

The following-named (naval enlisted scientific education program candidates) to be permanent ensigns in the Line or Staff Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

William H. Powell, Jr.  
 David P. Sommers.

Lawrence N. Varner (civilian college graduate) to be a permanent lieutenant (junior grade) and a temporary lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named (Naval Reserve officers) to be permanent lieutenants (junior grade) and temporary lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

Patrick M. Devig.  
 Alan L. Gorrell.  
 Robert K. O'Bryan.  
 Daniel J. Weber.

The following-named (Naval Reserve officers) to be permanent lieutenants and temporary lieutenant commanders in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

Lowell H. Kallen.  
 Andrew J. O'Dwyer, Jr.  
 Douglas M. Stetson.

Richard G. Sowden (Naval Reserve officer) to be a permanent lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

George V. Frankhouser, Jr. (Naval Reserve officer), to be a permanent lieutenant commander and a temporary commander in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to be permanent lieutenants (junior grade) and temporary lieutenants in the Dental Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

Donald P. Carlson  
 Robert J. Carlson  
 Howard L. Grissom

Saul H. Landa  
 John D. Nydahl  
 Gerald W. Ogilvie

The following-named (Naval Reserve officers) to be permanent lieutenants (junior grade) and temporary lieutenants in the Dental Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

Michael P. O'Connor  
 Geoffrey F. Presson  
 William T. Purcell  
 William J. Perlmutter  
 Gordon L. Rich  
 Joseph G. Romano  
 Robert C. Scholes  
 David W. Shafer  
 James T. Shaw III  
 Carl M. Smeigh, Jr.  
 Bruce T. VanBelle  
 Clifford H. Waits, Jr.  
 Jason L. Williams  
 Michael E. Willis

qualification therefor as provided by law.

Harvey A. Akerson  
 Robert B. Carlson  
 Patrick J. Constantine  
 Anthony J. Farace, Jr.  
 Philip E. Genet  
 James A. B. Hadman  
 Robert C. Herrmann  
 William L. Holton

Walter J. Kucaba  
 John C. Martin  
 John D. Matheson  
 William G. Reeves, Jr.  
 Richard P. Rog  
 Ronald J. Smith  
 Paul F. Stannard  
 Charles F. Tremann

Raymond H. Beastall (Naval Reserve officer) to be a permanent lieutenant in the Dental Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law.

Charles A. Woerz (Naval Reserve officer) to be a permanent lieutenant and a temporary lieutenant commander in the Dental Corps of the Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

Alfred Schmidt, U.S. retired officer, to be reappointed from the temporary disability retired list as chief warrant officer W-2, for temporary service, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named U.S. Navy officers to be temporary commanders in the Medical Corps in the Reserve of the U.S. Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law:

Larry E. Cummins  
 John T. Lucas  
 Britton E. Taylor

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to be permanent commanders in the Medical Corps in the Reserve of the U.S. Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law:

Franklin G. Ebaugh  
 Ira B. Horton, Jr.

John A. Callahan (civilian college graduate) to be permanent captain in the Medical Corps in the Reserve of the U.S. Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

John J. Stevens III (civilian college graduate) to be permanent commander and a temporary captain in the Medical Corps in the Reserve of the U.S. Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

Ex-Cmdr. John E. Williams to be a commander in the Medical Corps, in the Reserve of the U.S. Navy, for temporary service, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to be commanders in the Medical Corps, in the Reserve of the U.S. Navy, for temporary service, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law:

Don R. Tielens  
 Calvin J. Willis

Capt. Ross B. Moquin, U.S. Navy, to be a permanent commander and a temporary captain in the Medical Corps in the Reserve of the U.S. Navy, subject to the qualification therefor as provided by law.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TERROR IN THE NIGHT

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA  
 IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
 Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the May 3 edition of the Richmond Times-Dispatch included an excellent editorial about the night raid on the homes of two families in Collinsville, Ill., April 23.

The invasion of these homes was a shocking example of what can happen when law enforcement officials, armed

with more authority than judgment, are given too much leeway.

I am firmly opposed to the "no-knock" provisions which Congress has enacted, and I would like to see all such statutes repealed. But if such provisions are to remain on the books, then certainly greater caution must be exercised by those charged with enforcing the law.

The editorial in the Times-Dispatch rightly points out that the fourth amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees the right of the people to be secure in their homes. The raid at Collinsville seems to me a clear violation of that right.

I ask unanimous consent that the

text of the editorial, "Terror in the Night" be included in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

TERROR IN THE NIGHT

At a time when the nation is learning the sickening story of dishonesty and plain criminality among some men who served in the highest positions of trust in the federal government, a chilling episode of another kind involving federal agents has come from Collinsville, Ill.

There, federal narcotics agents are reported to have burst into the homes of two families on a recent night, kicking down the doors, wrecking furniture, mouthing obsceni-

ties, forcing the residents to endure embarrassing indignities, and even flatly telling their victims they were going to die.

The agents were searching for drugs. They had the wrong addresses. They reportedly had no search warrants. One woman, who has had several miscarriages and believes she is pregnant again, was made to lie on the floor in a flimsy negligee after first being compelled to beg the intruders to spare her husband's life. Granted that the agents couldn't have known that the woman may have been in an early stage of pregnancy, there nevertheless could have been no justification for this kind of ruthless intimidation, even if these had been suspects being apprehended.

Unfortunately, these weren't the first such mistakes made by federal narcotics agents. In January, news reports told a chillingly similar tale of an innocent family in Winthrop, Mass. being terrorized by agents of their government.

Quite frankly, these weird incidents sound more appropriate to the KGB tactics against nonconformists in Soviet Russia than to democratic ideals we Americans hold so dear. The Constitution does not say in these words that "a man's home is his castle," but the Fourth Amendment does state: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

The illegal sale of dangerous drugs is a terrible menace to society. This page has editorialized many times on the need for rigorous and appropriate law enforcement against the drug pushers.

However, if there is even a small minority of lawmen to inept in their investigative procedures, so callous and shabby in their methods of arrest, so contemptuous of basic decency, as to perpetuate the Collinsville and Winthrop fiascoes, then the whole necessary law enforcement effort becomes tainted. Laws cannot be enforced by men who themselves flout the law.

The current drive of the federal agents against the drug traffic is being coordinated under an Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement created by President Nixon, who has called the drug dealer "public enemy No. 1." We suggest that the operations of this agency and all who work under its aegis be closely scrutinized to take care that it doesn't become the number one public enemy itself. At least in Russia it is said that there is a rap on the door before a citizen is hauled off into the dead of the night.

#### FOR GOOD MEASURE

### HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, someday the United States will adopt the metric system.

It should be now.

Our archaic system of measurements is woefully out of date and was never a very good method in the first place. Every year only compounds the problem and the cost of converting to a new system.

It could be done over a period of time with a minimum of disruption. Particularly do I think my proposal would work, for I would make it an optional system. The reason for this is because I

think the metric system is so superior that it would be adopted quickly on its merits.

Sometimes the people are ahead of their elected officials.

In this case, I think the Congress is behind the times in not moving forward in adopting the first stages of a metric system for the United States.

I think a recent column by James J. Kilpatrick makes some interesting observations about the need for the metric system and the ease with which it has been adopted elsewhere:

THINK METRIC, JUST FOR GOOD MEASURE

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

A House subcommittee will resume hearings this week on a proposal nearly as old as the Republic itself—a proposal that the United States officially "go metric." It is high time, in my own view, to set the project in motion.

The operative word here is "officially." Important segments of American science and industry have been slipping unofficially into the metric system over a period of years. The pharmaceutical industry, for one example, converted 15 years ago from the old drams and grains to milligrams and grams. Only last month, General Motors announced that it will switch to the metric system for all new products. Ford's next four-cylinder engine will be metric. Camera film everywhere is sold in such sizes as 35-millimeter.

The decision before Congress, as a practical matter, is not whether the international metric system will come into increasing use, but whether conversion will be planned or unplanned. The principal bills before the subcommittee, sponsored by Robert McClory, R-Ill., and Olin E. Teague, D-Tex., differ only slightly in proposing an officially planned conversion over a 10-year period.

Such a conversion wouldn't be easy, as spokesmen for the AFL-CIO and for various industries have made clear. Within the steel industry, the subcommittee has been told, a changeover would cost an estimated \$2.16 billion, and these massive costs would produce "little or no benefit." Absorbing such costs is only part of the problem: Millions of workers would have to be taught to "think metric" and to speak in a new vocabulary of kilograms and centimeters.

Proponents of conversion acknowledge these arguments, but contend the difficulties are overblown. Great Britain, now well into its own conversion program, has discovered that much of its timetable was not too fast, but too slow. Japan, which converted in 1961, has had the same experience. Neither Australia nor Canada has encountered insuperable obstacles.

The uncomfortable fact, it is pointed out, is that the United States now is in a lonesome class with such industrial giants as Tonga, Trinidad and Gambia. All the rest of the world has gone to the metric system. If major U.S. exporters are to compete in world markets, sooner or later, regardless of congressional action, they will have to follow the lead of the automobile and the pharmaceutical industries.

An act of Congress, officially fixing the international metric system as our standard of weights and measures, would greatly accelerate this trend. If the government were to require that all of its own purchases and operations be conducted in metric units, the rest of the country willy-nilly would be dragged along. It would be a while before postal clerks began to sell stamps for a three-kilogram package, but the time of transition would pass.

The foreseeable difficulties could be considerably eased by programs of soft and subtle indoctrination. It might startle TV viewers—but only briefly—to be told on the evening news that tomorrow's winds would

be at 9 miles, or 14.4 kilometers, an hour. A housewife, buying a new measuring cup, would not be inconvenienced if the units were in ounces on one side and milliliters on the other. (In time, her cookbooks will be in metric measurements anyhow.) It would be useful if the state highway departments, when they replace information signs, would let us know that Cleveland is 50 mi., or 80 km., down the road.

Two years ago, a Commerce Department study recommended an official, planned, 10-year conversion, but the authors of the study emphasized that many non-metric units would remain in common use. There would be no need to abandon such familiar terms as furlong, hand, cord, pica or, for that matter, "pinch." The housewife would continue to speak of a cup of vinegar, though the cup would contain 250 milliliters. Milk would come in liter containers, but we'd keep on calling them quarts. No one is suggesting that a first down on the football field would mean 9.144 meters to go.

The metric system dates from the French Revolution. It has been in worldwide use since 1840 and thus qualifies as a reasonably old idea. It is an idea, I believe, whose time in the United States has come.

PROPOSED CLOSURE BY HEW OF THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO, BY JULY 1, 1973

### HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1973

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer comment in relation to the announced plans by this administration to close existing U.S. Public Health Service hospitals in the United States by July 1, 1973. It is a bitter irony that as we approach our country's 200th anniversary that we are sent a crude proposal recommending this destruction of a commitment that has been with us since the founding days of this great Nation. The all too familiar theme of this administration's arrogance and contempt for Congress and their legislative powers is well demonstrated in this matter—HEW authorizes alternative contract negotiations to begin and awaits hoped for congressional inaction in order to implement their plan. That we are in a period of change and transition from tradition is obvious to any student or observer of government. To destroy a knowledge base which has been nurtured and developed over centuries is sheer idiocy. We debate the national health crisis in our land and struggle with the complexities of health care delivery for our people and yet we are asked to sanction the demise of a model health delivery system which has withstood the trials and tribulations of our country's rapid growth and greatness. Gentlemen, to silently witness the planned disintegration and destruction of our historic commitment to public health service in this country is to ignore our history and deny an understanding of current complexities of the health care crisis. The USPHS system provides us a unique portrait of what demonstrated commitment can provide. The USPHS hospitals constitute

a resource so valuable to the community and the Nation that we cannot let it be ignored; its resources for the training of health manpower in all categories of health personnel is a matter of historical and contemporary record. The USPHS hospital's progressive approach to health care and imaginative research provides us with a unique opportunity for enlightenment and rededication.

In 1798 Congress enacted legislation to provide for the care and relief of the sick and injured American seaman which was signed into law by then President John Adams. Circumstances prompting such congressional action were that in the post Revolutionary War period, America's commerce throughout the world began to grow and those who sought their livelihood on the early ships were subject to the traumatic hazards of their duties—that is storms at sea, poor diet, unsanitary conditions—and the threat of disease in foreign and domestic ports. An injured seaman usually was put ashore at the closest port and dependent upon the charitable resources available. The obvious adverse effects on shipping, commerce, and America's national defense prompted the congressional action of 1798.

The continued growth of our country brought forth a number of independent seaport hospitals to provide health care to American seamen and in 1870 the U.S. Marine Hospital Service was first established; the Reorganization Act of 1902 changed its title to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and in 1912 the name further amended to the U.S. Public Health Service and as such the USPHS became the principal health agency of the Federal Government.

In 1953 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was established by Congress and the USPHS is indeed the oldest of its units. Recent reorganizations of the Public Health Service have established three operating arms including Health Services and Mental Health Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, and the National Institutes of Health.

Prior to 1850 the Federal Government had no provision for the health care of American seamen in San Francisco. In September of 1850, Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the construction of a Marine Hospital and in 1853 the new hospital doors were opened at Rincon Hill at the corner of Spear and Harrison Streets in San Francisco; 1868 showed the abandonment of the building due to earthquake concerns and in 1873 Congress made appropriation of a new hospital at the Presidio near Mountain Lake with construction completed in 1875 and a 300 bed hospital to deliver health care to American seamen. In 1927 and 1931 Congress authorized 26 acres in the Presidio adjacent to Mountain Lake for completion of building which was further expanded with a three wing addition—wards, laboratories, clinics, and so forth.

The year 1951 brought a name change from U.S. Marine Hospital to USPHS and all construction and remodeling were completed July 1, 1953. Recent additions in 1961 brought renovations for nurses home, site of the dental health

center and a nursing research field center.

The San Francisco PHS hospital is a San Francisco landmark—a general medical and surgical hospital of 300 plus beds. In addition to its general hospital function, PHS hospital, San Francisco, has expended its activities to include teaching and research programs which have brought recognition of excellence in its home community, throughout the country and indeed throughout the world.

Currently the PHS hospital in San Francisco continues to be responsible for the health care of American seamen; additional beneficiaries include U.S. Coast Guard personnel and their dependents, uniformed services personnel and their dependents, Federal employees injured or ill because of employment, patients with unusual diseases or conditions, admitted for special study, quarantine and emergency patients. The USPHS hospital utilizes a dual personnel system in its operation of broad, complex health programs: the commissioned corps—a uniformed service comprised of professionals in medical and health related fields and the civil service system employing a wide variety of professional and nonprofessional personnel.

Organizationally PHS hospital, San Francisco, aside from its administrative and clinical sections—providing diagnostic, therapeutic, and preventive health care on an inpatient and outpatient basis—consists of departments of ophthalmology, orthopedics, outpatient pathology, psychiatry, radiology, dental, dietetic, medicine, nursing, medical records and medical library, with services in anesthesiology, cardiology, dermatology, endocrine-metabolic, gastroenterology, hematology, infectious diseases, leprosy, nephrology, neurology, nuclear medicine, pulmonary, and urology. Special services and programs include a cardiopulmonary laboratory, a western regional central dental laboratory, a leprosy service—providing health care and followup to patients from the San Francisco Bay area and the Western United States—a tumor board and registry, a family planning and cancer screening clinic, an employee health unit, a community hemodialysis unit, a community medicine program providing patient care and research on health delivery systems and prevention of chronic diseases, and intensive care and cardiac care unit, an alcoholic and drug detoxification unit, a nuclear medicine service, and psychiatric clinic and inpatient service to residents of San Francisco's Richmond District, in which the PHS hospital facility is located.

Before dealing directly with the administration's plan and setting forth fiscal, managerial, and moral concerns, it is necessary to present the incredibly sparse documents submitted to Congress by HEW on March 28, 1973, entitled "Plan for Provision of Inpatient Service to the Public Health Service Hospital Beneficiaries Through Contract With Community Hospitals." In addition to the submitted plan, correspondence to Speaker ALBERT made promise of—

Those who are eligible will be best served when their hospital care is provided in com-

munity hospitals, rather than in separate hospitals operated by the Federal Government.

... "the change will achieve improved care at greater convenience to those served" (Emphasis added) . . . inpatient care will continue to be available under other arrangements. For those individuals entitled or authorized to receive care in these Public Health Service Hospitals.

The plan follows:

PLAN FOR PROVISION OF INPATIENT SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CONTRACT WITH COMMUNITY HOSPITALS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The San Francisco PHS Hospital is a general medical-surgical hospital with active training and research programs. In Fiscal Year 1972 this facility had a primary beneficiary average daily patient load (ADPL) of 154 and an outpatient workload of 100,935 primary beneficiary visits.

According to the 1972 issue of the *American Hospital Association Guide to the Health Care Field*, not one private hospital in the city of San Francisco has an occupancy of 80% or more. This makes it quite apparent that ample beds exist to provide care for the PHS primary beneficiaries. The Pacific Medical Center and St. Francis Memorial Hospital have indicated that jointly they could provide the required inpatient care.

Community Programs Involving Inpatient Care

1. Renal Dialysis

The renal dialysis unit provides treatment to 15 to 18 patients per day including patients referred from the community. The number of dialysis beds available in the San Francisco area is sufficient to absorb this patient load upon termination of the service at the PHS hospital.

2. Leprosy

Four hundred patients are on the leprosy roster and receive periodic care at the PHS hospital. In addition, several hundred leprosy contacts are under surveillance and are tested periodically for the disease. The outpatient portion of this program could be continued. Inpatient hospitalization will be continued at the National Leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana.

3. Alcohol Detoxification and Rehabilitation Unit

This 12-bed unit admits 20 to 40 patients and also sees 150 outpatients per month. These services are available from other sources in the community such as the Garden-Sullivan Hospital.

4. Cooperative Program for Richmond District Mental Health Program

This program provides both inpatient and outpatient psychiatric services for the community near the PHS hospital. This program will be terminated upon the cessation of inpatient care.

Research

This hospital has major ongoing clinical research in space-related nuclear medicine and metabolic research, cardiovascular research, leprosy, and dental research. Major support is through extramural grants and contracts from other agencies.

Extramurally Supported Research

(Grants, Contracts, Direct Operation)	\$996,000
Intramurally Supported Research	53,800
Current research by department or category (with projected status following termination of inpatient services).	

Department and project	Source of support
Cardiovascular research:	
Cooperative coronary drug study.	NIH.
Cooperative study of hypertension.	NIH.
Do	NIH

## Department and project

## Cardiovascular research—Continued

	Source of support
Leprosy research:	
Development of external biosensor methodology for measurement of myocardial function.	NASA.
Lipid laboratory tests-----	NIH.
5 projects-----	Intramural.
Pharmacology and biology of experimental leprosy.	NIH.
Skin biopsy specimens-----	NIH
1 project-----	Intramural.
Dental research: 3 projects---	Do.
Nuclear medicine:	
Bone mineral measurements (Sky Lab).	NASA.
1 project-----	Intramural.
Metabolic research:	
Study of methods for modifying mineral balance changes of bed rest.	NASA.

With termination of inpatient care services, all research requiring inpatient facilities will be phased out. Every assistance will be given to relocating these activities in other facilities. The three cooperative cardiovascular studies supported by NIH, the leprosy research, the dental research, and other studies not requiring inpatient services could continue.

## Training Activities

During Fiscal Year 1973, the hospital was engaged in the training of 433 individuals in the health care categories. The number of students completing training by June 30, 1973 is 407.

The emphasis is primarily in the area of continuing education of health professionals, the development of new skills of existing personnel, and the training of allied health personnel. The duration of the programs ranges from a matter of hours to a matter of years.

Every possible effort will be made to fulfill commitments to trainees in discontinued programs. Trainees will be assisted in every way practicable to find comparable training in other approved non-PHS hospitals.

## Review and comment by health planning agencies

On February 9, the Office of Comprehensive Health Planning (314(a) Agency) and the Bay Area Comprehensive Health Planning Council (1314(b) Agency) were requested to comment on the proposed plan to provide care and treatment to PHS beneficiaries in the San Francisco area. A copy of the response from the Bay Area Comprehensive Health Planning Council can be found in the following pages. No response was received from the Office of Comprehensive Health Planning.

FEBRUARY 15, 1973.

DAVID J. SENCER, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon General, Acting Administrator, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Rockville, Md.

DEAR DOCTOR SENCER: We have reviewed the plan for meeting Federal obligations to Public Health Service Beneficiaries as described in your letter of February 9, 1973.

Our comments relate to the two major issues involved: first, the provision of services to the PHS beneficiaries, and secondly, plans for the future use of the present hospital facilities.

## 1. Services for PHS beneficiaries.

Several proposals for the provision of service to the Public Health Service Beneficiaries were reviewed by our Board. In May 1972, four proposals were considered. Among the four was the proposal of a Consortium of Pacific Medical Center and St. Francis Hospital, San Francisco. At that time, the comment submitted by our Board was:

"The Consortium of St. Francis and Pacific Medical Center proposes a complete service to the beneficiaries with a single point

of entry to the system of health service. This has been an expressed objective of the seamen. All services now provided to the beneficiaries, to the community, teaching and research programs could be continued by the consortium at probably no greater cost to the PHS".

In the original proposal, the Consortium proposed a phasing out process of the present operation of the PHS Hospital and Clinics that would provide a continuity of care for the beneficiaries. The transfer of inpatient hospital care should present no major problems as there are sufficient hospital beds. Transfer of outpatient activities to a new location cannot be accomplished as readily and will probably require operation of the present service for a few months. It is recommended that the outpatient services provided by the Consortium be in close proximity to acute inpatient services in order to avoid costly duplication of support services.

This proposal, as you must be aware, has general community and PHS acceptance, and has been submitted for HEW and Congressional approval.

It is in effect a model of the kind of transition you are hoping for in your operational plan.

## 2. Future use of the present hospital facilities.

We have previously reported that there is no community need for additional general hospital beds in the San Francisco area, and we strongly urge that this be taken into consideration in future planning for use of the PHS hospital building. If use of the facility for any health function is contemplated, we hope that Comprehensive Health Planning will be consulted during the early planning stage.

We appreciate the opportunity that has been given us to date to participate in the plans for conversion of the PHS Hospital in San Francisco.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD B. ARDELL,  
Executive Director.

PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER,

San Francisco, Calif., March 15, 1973.

Mr. RICHARD R. ASHBAUGH,

Deputy Special Assistant to the Director,  
DHEW, HSMHA, PHS, PHPS, Rockville,  
Md.

DEAR Mr. ASHBAUGH: This will confirm the previous conversations with you and members of the study team concerning the conversion of the Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco to the Consortium of Pacific Medical Center and St. Francis Memorial Hospital. This Consortium will be able to provide all of the necessary inpatient care for the primary beneficiaries served at that hospital effective July 1, 1973.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD F. SCHWARBERG, Jr.,  
President.

To set the record straight, the material submitted by HEW should be corrected and their representation that a consortium arrangement exists in San Francisco is without basis. The March 30, 1973 correspondence from St. Francis Memorial Hospital to Pacific Medical Center is self explanatory and states St. Francis' intent to withdraw from participating in the proposal:

SAINT FRANCIS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,  
San Francisco, Calif., March 30, 1973.

Mr. CLIFFORD F. SCHWARBERG,  
President, Pacific Medical Center,  
San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR CLIFF: In the past six weeks, Saint Francis has held two special Board meetings in addition to our regular meetings, a total of four in all, to discuss and consider the proposal made to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on February 14, 1973.

Yesterday, March 28, 1973, the Board of Trustees decided that Saint Francis Memorial Hospital withdraw from participating in the proposal. In making this decision, the Board of Trustees wishes to point out:

(1) Saint Francis strongly endorses cooperation between hospitals as a means towards rationalization in the delivery of health care services. As evidence—our existing and continuing cooperation with Pacific Medical Center, Incorporated in sharing security services, medical record administration and the exploration of joint purchasing. For a number of years we have participated in a joint laundry serving fourteen hospitals.

(2) In April, 1971 Saint Francis took the initiative in encouraging the Hospital Council of Northern California to explore the use of voluntary hospitals in San Francisco to take over the care of patients currently the responsibility of the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital.

It paid several consultants' fees and invested endless hours on the part of staff members to explore the practicality of a consortium with the Pacific Medical Center for the care of primary beneficiaries and other services now rendered by the Public Health Service Hospital. The Board based its decision, in part, on the following:

(A) It was the consensus of the Board of Trustees that Saint Francis would have had to shoulder a disproportionate share of the burden: 50% of the responsibilities of the consortium while it could anticipate participating in no more than some 20% of the gross volume to be generated. In large part, the multiple clinic and dental services required by Public Health Service patients are simply not available at Saint Francis.

(B) Saint Francis' contractual agreement with the City and County (Franciscan Treatment Room) with its related volume, made it possible that Saint Francis' current capacity could not handle the 20% of the volume it might expect from the consortium. This is also true of the Research Programs. No construction of additional facilities could have been completed (even if it received the necessary governmental and planning sanctions) in the time frame we were permitted. (July to September of 1973.)

The Board of Trustees wish me to reiterate that Saint Francis Memorial Hospital is ready and anxious to cooperate with Pacific Medical Center and will supply you with any services it has available that you may require to handle the U.S. Public Health Service patients or in any other area in which we can demonstrate mutual cooperation for the benefit of the community.

Sincerely,

ORVILLE N. BOOTH,  
Executive Vice President.

Further clarification is called for in response to the correspondence submitted by HEW from the Bay Area comprehensive health planning council stating that a consortium arrangement exists between St. Francis and PMC. Further, the BACHPC correspondence misrepresents the facts regarding PHS hospital San Francisco in stating that "this proposal . . . has general community and PHS acceptance." The correspondence from San Francisco comprehensive health planning council is self-explanatory.

SAN FRANCISCO COMPREHENSIVE  
HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL,  
San Francisco, Calif., April 17, 1973.

Congressman PHILIP BURTON,  
Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BURTON: In response to your inquiry regarding the United States Public Health Service hospital in San Francisco, the San Francisco Comprehensive Health Planning Council in August 1971 completed an extensive study of this Hospital. At that time, the San Francisco Com-

prehensive Health Planning Council and the Bay Area Comprehensive Health Planning Council passed the recommendation that the Hospital be retained for primary health care for the primary beneficiaries, and that community services be integrated into this use.

Shortly after SFCHPC and BACHPC passed on this proposal, Health, Education and Welfare indicated community use was absolutely out of the question. As a result, BACHPC considered and passed the recommendation that a consortium, composed of Pacific Medical Center and St. Francis Hospital, be the contracting agent for primary beneficiaries. At that time there was considerable discussion as to the appropriateness of the closing of the Hospital, but inasmuch as Health, Education and Welfare had mandated its closing, there was little choice.

In light of recent events, St. Francis Hospital's withdrawing from the consortium and serious questions being raised about the care of specific diseases such as leprosy, it would seem that any decision regarding the ultimate fate of the Hospital should be delayed until some guarantees regarding services can be made to those persons who are patients of USPHS.

It should be underscored that SFCHPC has as its number one priority the retention of the Hospital as a community resource. At this time there are several options which were unavailable at the time of our first report, but which make the conversion of the Hospital into a community facility much more feasible.

We thank you for your consideration regarding this matter and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

REVEREND MONSIGNOR  
PETER G. ARMSTRONG, President.  
By MICHAEL HOWE,  
Executive Committee member.

SAN FRANCISCO COMPREHENSIVE  
HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL,  
San Francisco, Calif., April 27, 1973.

CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,  
Secretary, Department of Health, Education  
and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY WEINBERGER: At the April 26th meeting of the San Francisco Comprehensive Health Planning Council Board of Directors, action was taken on the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital located in San Francisco. Attached is a copy of the two motions which were adopted.

In the interest of the consumers and providers of our community, as well as hospital beneficiaries, SFCHPC objects to present negotiations on an exclusive basis with Pacific Medical Center. We request that negotiations be halted pending submission of our study and recommendations.

Sincerely,

REVEREND MONSIGNOR  
PETER G. ARMSTRONG, President.  
Attachments.

APRIL 27, 1973.

To: The Board  
From: Staff

Re: Motions adopted at Board of Directors' meeting of April 26, 1973 relative to U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, San Francisco

MOTION NO. 1

M/S/C unanimously with respect to Mr. Orville Booth's letter of March 30, 1973 informing Clifford F. Schwarberg, President of Pacific Medical Center, St. Francis Hospital's withdrawal from the Consortium of PMC and St. Francis Hospital to provide management and medical services to the Public Health Service in San Francisco:

SFCHPC objects to HEW negotiating with Pacific Medical Center or any other single hospital on an exclusive basis, and continues to support its Council action December 16, 1971 "it was m/s/c unanimously that should P.H.S. Hospital be closed the Council recom-

mends against HEW negotiating for care limited to a particular hospital; rather, it recommends that freedom of choice be provided."

Further, SFCHPC is responsible for the delivery of health services in its community, and will undertake to study, evaluation and recommend to the U.S. Public Health Service a solution acceptable to all providers in San Francisco and to the U.S. Public Health Service beneficiaries.

Acknowledgement is also made of the Bay Area CHP Council's letter of April 24, 1973.

MOTION NO. 2

M/S/C to set up an ad hoc committee to study the fate of U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco and mandate it to study all alternatives for community use as well as closure.

Concerns should include the cost to the taxpayer. When and if contracts are entered into, the Committee should insure that care provided to primary and secondary beneficiaries shall be delivered at the present level or better. This is to include not only medical concerns but, as in the instance of the leprosy treatment center, the potential impact on individual life styles and the community.

SAN FRANCISCO COMPREHENSIVE  
HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL,  
San Francisco, Calif., April 27, 1973  
RICHARD P. HAFNER,  
President, Bay Area CHP Council.

DEAR MR. HAFNER: Your letter of April 25, 1973 was enthusiastically welcomed by our Council. We, too, have been concerned about negotiations between HEW and the Consortium of St. Francis and Pacific Medical Center hospitals that have been going on for the past year without our Council's participation or knowledge.

Many members of our Board and its subunits had expressed concern over the shortcomings of the Consortium proposal. It is ironic that these concerns are now vindicated as a result of the withdrawal of St. Francis Hospital from the Consortium and the consequent invalidation of this proposal. (See attached letter of March 30, 1973 from Mr. Orville Booth, Executive Vice President of St. Francis Hospital).

We will assume full responsibility for developing whatever recommendations are to be made with regard to the Public Health Service Hospital and its impact on the San Francisco health care delivery system.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

REVEREND MONSIGNOR  
PETER G. ARMSTRONG, President.

Prior to stating fiscal and managerial concerns, relative to HEW's plan, I feel it essential to deal with the specifics of this plan as it relates specifically to the existing leprosy program at Public Health Service Hospital, San Francisco. The following letter dated April 18, 1973, from Dr. Paul Fasal, chief of the leprosy service at SFPHS hospital explains well my concern and sets forth in very eloquent manner a situation that demands our immediate attention and intervention:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,  
San Francisco, Calif., April 18, 1973.  
PHILLIP BURTON,  
Member of Congress, Rayburn House Office  
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BURTON: The following is in response to your inquiry concerning the leprosy program at the Public Health Service Hospital, San Francisco.

The Leprosy Clinic at the Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco, opened on January 21, 1960. Because of my experience in diagnosing and treating leprosy, acquired

while working for the Government of the Federated Malay States in Kuala Lumpur, 14 patients suffering from leprosy were referred to me by colleagues between 1954 and 1959. These 14 patients formed the nucleus of the Leprosy Clinic. Initially, the Clinic was held once every 2 weeks, but it soon became necessary to increase this to twice a week. In 1965, the Clinic was incorporated into a newly established Leprosy Service, operating as part of the Medical Department. This Service is responsible for the care of inpatients suffering from leprosy, the coordinating of all consulting services, and for an extensive training and teaching program, in addition to the operation of the Leprosy Clinic.

The Leprosy Service has 400 registered patients suffering from leprosy. All are treated on an ambulatory basis, except for short periods of hospitalization. In addition to the patients suffering from leprosy, close to 1,000 "contacts" also are registered at the Clinic. These are spouses, children, an others sharing a household, who had been in close contact with a patient while he was suffering from active lepromatous disease. All contacts must be examined periodically and followed for a period of years. At the Leprosy Clinic this service is provided as a matter of routine, in an informal manner, and, as every other service, is provided free of charge. This insures that the contacts return for reexamination as long as is medically indicated.

As far as ethnic background of the patients with leprosy is concerned, the majority are Mexicans and Filipinos. However, Caucasians, Samoans, Hawaiians, Chinese and many other groups also are represented. Most patients are of the lower socio-economic classes, making their living as semi-skilled workers or laborers, but also include a physician, an engineer, and a minister. The patients' ages (at time of registration) range from 4 to 80 years. Patients are referred to the Clinic by private physicians, mostly dermatologists, by Federal, State and local health agencies, and by the medical schools. Length of hospitalization of leprosy patients has decreased steadily during the last few years as the use of newer drugs has shortened the killing time of lepra bacilli, rendering the patient non-communicable within days.

The main indications for hospitalization are workup for initiation of therapy in newly diagnosed cases of lepromatous leprosy, lepra reactions, surgical correction of mutilations and, frequently, burns and/or infections that affect insensitive areas of their skin. The same physician who cares for the patient in the Clinic, takes active part in the patient's treatment when hospitalized. Consulting services are available in fields such as ophthalmology, neurology, orthopaedic and plastic surgery, and all subdivisions of internal medicine, thus providing expert care for the patient. Since all members of the hospital staff have been oriented about leprosy, there is no fear of discrimination, and the leprosy does not carry with it any stigma.

From the patients point of view, hospitalization in our hospital in San Francisco has the following advantages:

1. Admission to a general hospital like ours does not carry with it any stigma.
2. The hospitalization is usually of short duration so that patients do not risk losing their jobs.
3. Admission to a hospital in the community where patients live and work makes it possible for them to be visited by their relatives.

All these advantages would be nullified if every patient suffering from leprosy who is in need of hospitalization would have to be sent to the Public Health Service Hospital in Carville.

The Public Health Service Hospital in Carville—the national leprosarium—is most likely the best leprosarium in the world. It gives excellent medical care, has an interna-

tionally recognized rehabilitation service, excellent recreation activities, and an outstanding, devoted staff. All this, however, does not necessarily mean that it is best suited for hospitalization of every patient from other states, like California. Think of the impact that being confronted by extremely mutilated and obviously diseased patients will have on a young patient who has just been told that he has the disease.

As an illustration of the advantages the Leprosy Service in San Francisco offers, I would like to report briefly on a 16 year old girl diagnosed as suffering from active lepromatous leprosy on December 18, 1972. She was immediately admitted to our hospital and treated with a drug that kills all bacilli one can find in skin biopsies within 4 days—which, however, does not mean cure or arrest of the disease but rendering her non-communicable. This young lady was hospitalized during her Christmas vacation, and after consulting with the local health officer and school authorities, was allowed to return to school, where she is an excellent student, and to continue her treatment ambulatory. If there was a danger to anybody in her surroundings, it certainly existed during the considerable time she had leprosy before it was diagnosed, and not after effective treatment was started. Unless unforeseen complications arise, this patient should be able to live a completely normal life without being physically or psychologically crippled.

Not only do most of our patients belong to minority groups, but as patients suffering from leprosy, they do form a minority in the United States. The Leprosy Service at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco, is providing an excellent service for these patients, enabling them to live normal lives, being with their families without any stigma, and most of them gainfully employed, therefore, not dependent on any subsistence from local, state, or federal agencies.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if you desire any additional information.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL FASAL, M.D.,  
Chief, Leprosy Service.

Dr. Paul Fasal is a man of great integrity and dedication and is recognized nationally and internationally as the expert in the field of dermatology and leprosy research and treatment. Ironically, Mr. Weinberger's predecessor at HEW conferred the Distinguished Service Award to Dr. Fasal in 1972 for his outstanding achievements in the international study and treatment of leprosy which have greatly contributed to the humane treatment of leprosy patients throughout the world.

Dr. Fasal's stated concerns are further realized in reading a memorandum of legal opinion dated March 30, 1973 from Attorney James Weissenborn of the Public Health Division, Office of the Secretary, Department of HEW to Dr. Robert E. Streicher, Assistant Surgeon General and Director, Federal Health Programs Service:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
March 30, 1973.

To: Robert E. Streicher, M.D., Assistant Surgeon General, Director, Federal Health Programs Service

From: James P. Weissenborn, Attorney, Public Health Division

Subject: Leprosy Patients-Authorization for Contract Care

This has reference to your memorandum dated February 26, 1973, requesting our advice on a number of issues concerning the

obligation of the Service to provide health services to Leprosy patients in view of the imminent closure or conversion of a number of Public Health Service Hospitals. You point out such patients are being treated at various Public Health Service facilities and you ask essentially the following questions:

1. May the Service provide contact medical care for Leprosy patients or must treatment be discontinued if the Public Health Service facility (at which the patient is receiving treatment) is closed, if the patient does not go to the National Leprosarium at Carville?

2. May the Service provide contract medical care for leprosy patients at Carville when major medical or surgical treatment is required and is not available at Carville?

Section 331 of the Public Health Service Act provides, in pertinent part, that:

"The Service shall, in accordance with regulations receive into any hospital of the Service suitable for his accommodation any person afflicted with leprosy who presents himself for care, detention or treatment or who may be apprehended under section 332 or 361 of this Act, and any person afflicted with leprosy duly consigned to the care of the Service by the proper health authority of any State. . . ." [Emphasis added.]

The section also authorizes the Secretary upon the request of any health authority, "to send for any person . . . afflicted with leprosy, and to convey such person to the appropriate hospital for detention and treatment." When so provided in any appropriation Act, the Secretary is also directed to pay the State of Hawaii for the care rendered the leprosy patients there.

In our opinion, the quoted language limits the Service to the provision of direct care at a "hospital of the Service" except in the case of Hawaii, where Congress has specifically authorized reimbursement.

This understanding of the statute has long been held by the Department. In 1950, prior to the creation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Federal Security Administration, in reporting on far-reaching leprosy bill pending in Congress, commented on the Service's contract limitations:

"Section 3 of the bill [S. 276] would make important amendments to the provisions of the Public Health Service Act (secs. 331 and 332) concerning the hospitalization and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy. Under the law as it now stands, the Public Health Service can afford hospitalization and medical treatment at Government expense to such persons only at hospitals of the Service." [Emphasis added.]

Accordingly, if Carville becomes the only "hospital of the Service" suitable for the accommodation of leprosy patients, care for such patients can be provided by the Service only at that facility or at the facility of the State of Hawaii.

Your other major question relates to the provision of major medical or surgical treatment to leprosy patients which is not available at Carville. Currently, when such medical or surgical treatment is required and is not available at Carville, we understand that the patient is transferred to a Public Health Service hospital which does have the capability to provide such treatment. If, however, those facilities are closed, the question is whether the treatment may be purchased on the outside. We are of the opinion that medical or surgical treatment may be purchased for Carville patients in need of such treatment. This conclusion is premised on the federal responsibility for leprosy patients. We think that once the Service has undertaken to provide leprosy treatment at its hospital, it is authorized to secure adequate

<sup>1</sup>Letter, Administrator, FSA (Ewing) to Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (Thomas) dated January 1950, at p. 2 D.F. #29A.

medical and surgical care and treatment to enable the Service to continue its leprosy treatment of the patient.<sup>2</sup> This situation is distinguishable from the question of authority to contract for the care of leprosy for leprosy in that the Service has undertaken and is providing leprosy treatment. The medical and surgical care which is indicated is necessary solely to enable the Service to continue the leprosy treatment undertaken and is incident and related thereto.

I believe that unless HEW can supply documentation to the contrary, the costs of health care currently provided by USPHS hospital, San Francisco, will be doubled, and in some instances tripled, if alternative delivery systems are adopted. Inpatient costs at USPHS hospital, San Francisco, are less than \$80 per day. In a very recent instance where eligible beneficiaries of PHS were admitted to a San Francisco community-based hospital and later transferred to USPHS hospital, San Francisco, the subsequent billing to the USPHS hospital, San Francisco, was in excess of \$300 per diem for treatment by the community hospital. I invite HEW to review the existing backlog of applications for audiometric examinations—referred by the Bureau of Employees Compensation, Department of Labor, to USPHS hospital, San Francisco. These applications are processed at a cost of \$50 per case as compared with minimum community estimates of \$100 per case and more likely approximating \$150 per case—should HEW wish to pursue this cost item I would suggest their conferring with Dr. William W. Richards, chief, Ophthalmology Department, USPHS Hospital, San Francisco:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,  
San Francisco, Calif., March 15, 1973.  
DR. WILLIAM RICHARDS,  
U.S. Public Health Service Hospital,  
San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR BILL: I have looked into the charges for ENT evaluation of industry related hearing problems. The customary fees for record review, ENT examination, and a simple audiogram vary from \$100-\$150 locally. Special audiometric examinations such as bekesy, sisl and electronystagmography are all billed in addition to these charges.

It would therefore seem to me that your fee of \$50 for this type of evaluation is well within the local fee schedule structure.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS A. SOOY, M.D., Chancellor.

For HEW to represent that this plan will achieve improved care at greater convenience to those served is a fraud. Does HEW really expect acceptance of a delivery system which has outpatient and eligibility at one location and inpatient services at many other locations to be an improvement over an existing system offering totally integrated health care—and a single point of entry.

Currently, internships are offered at USPHS hospital San Francisco, in fields of dentistry, medicine, and surgery with

<sup>2</sup>It is a settled rule that, where an appropriation is made for a particular object, by implication it confers authority to incur expenses which are necessary or incident to the proper execution of the object unless there is another appropriation which makes more specific provision for such expenditures, or unless they are prohibited by law. 50 Comp. Gen. 534; 38 Comp. Gen. 782; 29 Comp. Gen. 419. Cf. P.L. 92-80; P.L. 93-9.

resident programs in internal medicine, preventative medicine, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, pharmacy, and periodontics. Does HEW expect these commitments to proceed on an outpatient training basis? The matching process for this year's interns and residents has already been completed and the 20 openings filled; it is interesting to note that there were close to 200 applicants even with HEW's threatened closure. The average daily inpatient workload at the USPHS hospital approximates 251 inpatients per day—American seaman, Coast Guard, military, active duty, renal dialysis, leprosy, and so forth. Outpatient visits approximate 118,582. As stated earlier, inpatient per diem costs are less than \$80 per diem; outpatient costs average \$20 per visit. Total hospital employment is 635 with minority employment at almost 47 percent.

HEW states that there is planned a phased reduction in personnel, both commissioned and civil service. A placement program will be established for civil service personnel and every effort will be expended to find employment for them within our clinic system, with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private industry. Reduction in force will be used, if necessary.

I feel that the time has come for us to have facts and complete plans which deal with people's livelihoods and careers before we decide on alternative commitments. The American people deserve a less haphazard and less inhumane approach than that set before us by HEW in relation to closure of our Public Health Service commitment.

#### AMNESTY

### HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, now that our troops and POW's have returned from Vietnam, now that the House has finally gone on record as opposing further U.S. military involvement in Indochina, and now that we have begun to move toward normalization of relations with China and North Vietnam, we should and we must address ourselves most seriously to the question of amnesty for those whose consciences commanded them not to aid in carrying on our part in the war in Vietnam.

I am pleased to note that the 194th annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New York has just gone on record as supporting amnesty along with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, which did so last year, and with numerous other religious groups throughout the country. I include at the conclusion of these remarks a news article on the convention:

EPISCOPALIANS ASK AMNESTY FOR RESISTERS  
(By William Reel)

Delegates to yesterday's 194th annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New York voted, 240 to 153, for amnesty for "all who refused military service in Vietnam for reasons of conscience."

They added an amendment commending "those who, following their conscience, served in the armed forces in Vietnam."

The delegates—representing the 204 parishes of the diocese, which covers Manhattan, Staten Island, the Bronx and seven upstate counties—met at Synod House at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 112th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

#### ASK MARIJUANA CLEMENCY

The delegates passed another resolution, which asked authorities "to grant pardon and/or clemency to persons currently incarcerated for mere possession and use of marijuana."

The resolutions are intended to inform the Episcopal Church's general convention, a national meeting later this year, of the views of the New York diocese.

#### BISHOP TALKS OF WATERGATE

In a speech to the delegates, Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Episcopal bishop of New York, described the Watergate scandal as "a body blow to all the citizens of the United States." He declared:

"Some of President Nixon's staff felt that, by brains and power, they could manipulate the system, play against the rules of democratic government and to bring victory to their leader, ignoring not only the morality of fair play, but even playing fast and loose with the law itself.

"The thirst for power and the corruption which power brings with its acquisition seems to make men feel themselves above the laws which govern ordinary men," he said. "Inevitably, this spells disaster for them and for the body politic."

#### FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND THE U.S. ECONOMY

### HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, the subject of foreign investments by U.S. companies is one about which there is a great deal of misunderstanding and misinformation. One often hears the term "export of jobs" with reference to such investments. This, Mr. Speaker, is a serious misconception with no basis in fact. On the contrary, all the evidence would point to the fact that those industries with substantial foreign investments increase the domestic labor force more than do other industries. Also, Mr. Speaker, there is ample evidence that the persons employed through foreign investments make products for the local market overseas—not products for import to the United States.

When we look at the big picture rather than isolated instances, we must agree with the comments of former Agriculture Secretary, Orville Freeman, who said to me in a recent letter:

It was my conclusion when I left the Cabinet in 1969 that direct investment abroad is a positive stimulant to the U.S. domestic economy. Overseas investment draws exports from the U.S., thereby creating jobs within the U.S. In the process it makes a positive contribution to the U.S. balance of payments. The net return on such investment in the form of dividends, fees, and royalties is estimated to the U.S. has now reached a level of approximately \$6.5 billion a year.

Recently Business International conducted a survey of 125 U.S. manufacturing companies with varying degrees of

overseas investment. During the decade of the 1960's, U.S. manufacturers on the whole increased their U.S. payrolls by under 11 percent. The 125 companies studied increased theirs by 26 percent. Furthermore, the study showed that the greater the company's foreign investment, the greater was its expansion of domestic employment. In contrast to often-heard complaints that U.S. firms are manufacturing abroad and selling here, all of the companies surveyed by Business International sold over 75 percent of their products in the local market of the plant and, for over half of the firms, over 90 percent of sales were for local markets.

Mr. Speaker, when this and other available evidence is carefully weighed, I am confident that the Members will agree that the issue of the multinational corporation and of U.S. investment abroad is too complex to be summed up by the simple cliché that "jobs are exported," and that, in fact, these investments are a positive contribution to our economy.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION: A BARGAIN AT ITS PRICE

### HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, as part of the general reduction in Federal support for health programs, the administration has proposed in its 1974 budget the severe curtailment of medical education funds.

A number of arguments have been offered in support of the proposed cutbacks in research training grants and scholarship eligibility. Among these arguments are: first, support for medical education should be done on a capitation basis, with grants going directly to medical schools; second, there are already enough medical teachers and researchers; third, young doctors should bear the costs of their advanced training by taking out loans in anticipation of their high post-training salaries; and fourth, some recipients of Government research training grants complete their education and go into private practice, instead of medical research or education.

Dr. Mitchell T. Rabkin, general director of the Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, and associate professor of medicine at the Beth Israel Hospital, Harvard Medical School, has prepared a response to these arguments which I find clear and convincing. I hope my colleagues in the Congress will take this opportunity to study Dr. Rabkin's views:

#### TESTIMONY OF DR. MITCHELL T. RABKIN

My name is Mitchell T. Rabkin. I am a physician, the General Director of Beth Israel Hospital in Boston and a member of the faculty of Harvard Medical School. I want to comment on the proposed changes in Federal expenditures for training medical scientists and academic specialists, that is, the proposed cut in training grants.

Last year, \$186 million was spent by the Federal government for postdoctoral medical training, in the form of stipends to trainees and support for their teachers. While this amount represents but 0.2 percent of the

total health budget, its loss will have a far greater impact. These are the very dollars which create the medical teachers and scientists of today and tomorrow, the people we must have to train the physicians who will care for your grandchildren and the investigators whose insights will benefit them.

What are the government's arguments? They want support for medical education on a capitation basis, directly to medical schools. But the amounts allowed per student by the Federal government are far below those needed to support medical undergraduate education today, much less to provide the postgraduate education which training grants now pay for.

Washington claims that too many people already are in medical teaching and research. They note that more research grants are being applied for than can be funded, so there must be too many people in academic medicine. This view discounts the market considerations which provoke the large number of grant requests, that, is, the fact that teaching already is severely underfunded and medical schools have to scrounge for teaching dollars by what spill-off they can muster from research money. This view also ignores the fact that many unfilled needs for medical teachers exist today and more will be created as some ten new medical schools open over the next few years, in order to produce more physicians. And it ignores the damage that will be brought about by cutting out the next generation of academic physicians.

The government argues that young physicians should borrow, if they wish to go into such training, as do graduate students in other disciplines. Superficially, that might seem fair but it discounts the fact that these young physicians have more debt of longer duration than do graduate students in any other area. Furthermore their choice of academic medicine promises them a prospect of less income in academic medicine than that of their peers who opt for private practice, and therefore less opportunity to get out from under the burden of indebtedness.

The Federal government also argues that some trainees have not gone on into academic medicine but instead moved into private practice, thus wasting the public's funds. Yet it is unrealistic not to recognize that while many young physicians foresee a career in academic medicine, inevitably some will find out through their training experience that a career in teaching and research is not for their temperament, manual dexterity or intellect.

In looking at the training grant funds, the real question should be, what are we buying for our money? Now the Federal government may not be concerned with the number and quality of the doctors who will be around to take care of your great grandchildren and mine, but I, as a physician, medical educator and health care administrator, am very much concerned. Training grants account for much of the funds used in teaching hospitals to train tomorrow's physicians and to develop the future teachers of medicine. The presence of these students and teachers today tends to make the difference that sets the quality in the university hospital at such a high standard. Their absence tomorrow will make even greater a difference.

What is the impact? For example, more than a quarter of a million dollars for support of the academic clinical departments at Beth Israel Hospital come from such funds for training. These funds are being cut off abruptly, and we are threatened with the loss of those people who were destined to be responsible for the quality of tomorrow's medical care—a decision penny-wise but pound-foolish.

No one will deny that the distribution and the cost of medical care today are not ideal. But training grant support deals with a different issue—how to train young physicians, how to affect the quality and quantity of

tomorrow's medical leaders. The Federal government appears to believe that withdrawal of funds which support the training process will somehow favorably influence the availability, distribution and cost of medical care. I believe this is more than a grave mistake; it appears to be a punitive judgment. You are aware of the high calibre of medical care existing in Massachusetts. Now you should be aware of the erosion of the foundation of that medical care by indiscriminate withdrawal of training grants. The health of our citizens is a matter of prime importance. It follows that support of teaching and training in medicine should be among the highest priorities of the Commonwealth and the country.

#### THE OEO AND ITS SUCCESS IN TWO LOUISIANA COMMUNITIES

### HON. JOHN B. BREAUX

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. Speaker, the dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity has been halted by recent court action, and thankfully so. Perhaps now we can take this opportunity to consider just how valuable this program has been to millions of Americans, among them, people in my district—the Seventh Congressional District of Louisiana.

Two examples of the effectiveness of the OEO program can be found in Kinder and Oberlin, La.—not large metropolitan areas, but small cities where dedicated people have worked to help the underprivileged—worked and succeeded.

The General Community Programing Center at Kinder has maintained classes in four areas:

First. Youth development, where good grooming is taught, where students learn the proper way to dress, to present themselves in public. Also, these classes provide training programs in various trades and are geared to the interests of young people.

Second. Story hour; this is a class provided for preschool children, introducing them to school activities, responsibilities, cooperation with others and a desegregated atmosphere.

Third. Adult education; research conducted through the Allen Action Agency, the parent organization, revealed a considerable level of illiteracy. So adult education classes were begun in which adults are taught to spell, read and write. Without such training, it is doubtful these people could have taken advantage of an opportunity to become literate.

Fourth. Home management; three classes are offered under this broad category—sewing, cooking, and canning. The sewing classes were provided once a week at the center to persons interested. The classes provided economical methods of properly clothing a family. Cooking classes were conducted in the center and in the homes of people in various area communities, emphasizing an exchange of cooking ideas, the serving of balanced meals and budgeting. Canning classes taught ways to preserve surplus foods for future consumption through water bath canning and pressure cooking.

But this is not all—in fact, this is only part of what has been happening at Kinder because Congress acted favorably to-

ward the antipoverty program. No less than 12 other services have been provided there, including a summer feeding program for children of underprivileged families; a self-help gardening program in which free seeds and fertilizer are provided; a feeder pig program in which low income families are assisted in raising feeder pigs for increased meat production and family consumption; a poultry program through which baby chicks are raised for egg production and meat consumption; a community-related program in which people from throughout the area come together and listen to one another, attempting to find solutions to their common and individual problems; a "target area" program through which people organize themselves to improve community situations; a manpower program geared to provide gainful employment for low income people; housing referrals through which the proper authorities provide assistance in repairing or building a home; employment referrals through which jobs are obtained for the underprivileged.

And there is more—such as making Christmas a more happy time for the poor, providing clothes for needy families, a program of food donation involving local merchants, and a host of referral services which range from welfare, social security and taxes to medicare, legal assistance and transportation services to secure medical aid. Emergency services also are provided through the food stamp program, emergency medical aid and emergency food supplies for families in distress.

Within the same parish—Allen Parish—exists another program, just as effective and just as far-reaching in the scope of its services.

This is the General Community Programing Center at Oberlin, La. The center maintains programs similar to those conducted at Kinder; sewing classes, ceramic classes, canning classes, a story hour class, youth development and home nursing classes; senior citizen involvement in home management, plus referrals to other service-type programs.

The ceramic cooperative effort has provided a sales outlet for the handicraft produced through the center program, and officers have been elected and a bank account established.

Included in the nursing services is the provision of equipment, such as beds, wheelchairs, walkers, and so forth, for those who cannot afford such items.

Students who have dropped out of school and then realize their mistake are referred to such programs as the Job Corps where they can continue their education. Legal aid services are provided; parents are referred to the Headstart program where preschool activities are provided for their children, and followup programs are conducted on all referrals.

Self-help programs in gardening, poultry, and feeder pig projects help the underprivileged and the Allen Parish Council on Aging was formed and chartered as a result of the center's presence in the community.

These are positive, constructive programs of benefit that have been made possible to all people within these communities who have need of such services.



These are programs which illustrate the vital need for Congress to continue funding efforts which provide such benefits.

Instead, with no justification other than a vague reference to high Government cost, the administration has seen fit to terminate a congressionally approved and funded program; namely, the Office of Economic Opportunity.

As we consider the budget for fiscal 1974, it will be good to keep in mind the benefits to people in these two communities and thousands of other communities throughout our Nation because dedicated people care about one another.

#### WHOSE FACE HIDES BEHIND THE TERRORIST'S MASK?

### HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, any person with a claim to civilized behavior turned away in revulsion at the assassination of two American diplomats in the Sudan by Arab terrorists.

The time has come to delve a little deeper into who these people are, who finances and protects them, and who masterminds their bloody machinations. Some of the facts are most revealing.

First, the only purpose uniting Arab terrorist organizations is destruction of another society; Israel. The revised Palestine Covenant, adopted by the Palestinian National Council on July 10-12, 1968, is specific in this respect. Paragraph 20 maintains that Jews are not a nation. Paragraphs 2 and 21 state that only Palestinians have a right to self-determination. Paragraphs 9 and 21 reject any solution short of "a complete liberation of the land—the only way to achieve this objective is military, not political."

Let us make one thing clear. Terrorists are not guerrillas fighting in the countryside against enemy troops. Nor are they commandoes engaging enemy military units. They are murderers whose victims are always defenseless civilians, annihilated deliberately, not in combat, and usually with little immediate risk to the perpetrators.

Arab terrorist activity has been a principal method in warfare conducted by Arab leaders for 50 years against the very existence of a Jewish national state.

Throughout the Arab world, a double standard is maintained regarding terrorists, their aims and methods. One set is used when speaking among nations wherein Arab governments disassociate themselves from terrorist activities. Another when they speak among themselves. Every Arab government, with the possible exception of Jordan, indicates support for the aims of these assassins—destruction of Israel.

Again, with the exception of Jordan, terrorist activities have been praised by all Arab governments and media they control, often quoting an ambiguous slogan—"Fulfillment of the rights of the Palestinian people." Not a single Arab government has ever come out with an unequivocal condemnation of terror as a method.

The simple truth is that this brand of terrorism is an organized activity, and could not survive for a week without support, material aid, and encouragement from such governments, within whose territory they base their operation.

In January 1964, the Palestine Liberation Organization was founded in Cairo. The main influence here was Egyptian. Fatah was organized under Syrian direction. Yasser Arafat, leader of El Fatah, following the June war, acquired for his organization a predominant role in the Palestine National Council, the governing body of PLO. It is interesting to note that no elections to any representative body of Palestinians have ever taken place. All organs claiming to speak on behalf of Palestinian Arabs are either self-appointed or nominated by Arab governments. However this is the umbrella under which terrorist organizations have flourished.

As Israel grew stronger and better able to deal with terror, it soon became obvious she could carry the war being waged against her back to terrorist home bases in Arab countries. So in a search for vulnerable and defenseless targets, terrorist organizations could only turn to foreign countries. But a cover was needed, and so Black September was born. In fact, when it committed its first murder, that of Jordan's Prime Minister. Wasfi Tal, in Cairo, the Beirut newspaper, Al Nahar, stated immediately that "Black September was in fact a part of Fatah."

Mr. Speaker, Black September does not exist as a separate organization. It is an integral part of the umbrella of terror. Its members are Fatah members.

It is obvious that plans for invasions of embassies, letter bombs, assassinations of athletes, plane hijackings and similar outrageous acts of international brigandage are highly coordinated efforts. Examine the following facts.

In the atrocity committed against our diplomats in the Sudan, the car used was owned by Fatah, and bore diplomatic plates. President Nimeri of Sudan has echoed these facts and accusations.

Arab terrorists require money, headquarters, training, weapons, communications and secret facilities. All are provided by Arab governments. Egypt bears the main blame. The following terrorist organizations maintain headquarters in Cairo, PLO, PLA, Fatah, and PFLP. At least six other Egypt-based auxiliaries operate openly. All these bodies are known to the Egyptian Government and its intelligence services.

Consider that on September 21, 1972, Al Gumhuriyya, official Egyptian paper, reported on a plan for further terrorist activities to be carried out by Black September. Surely what is known to Egyptian journalists ought to be known to government officials.

Cairo has become the safe haven of terrorists who have completed operations. These include members of the PFLP who in July, 1968, conducted from their Cairo office negotiations concerning an El Al aircraft hijacked to Algiers. PFLP pirates responsible for the September, 1970, hijacking of a Pan American Boeing 747, who flew it to Cairo and blew it up, were set free by the Egyptian Government and reside there.

In Syria, terrorists and armed forces are virtually interchangeable. Syria was the first Arab state encouraging establishment of terror organizations. Support of such activities has been a central tenet of that country since 1968. Today, Syria supports on its land the largest group of terrorists based in any Arab country. Of 14,000 Arab terrorists in Arab nations, 9,000 are Syrian-based. The central military commands of these groups are to be found in Damascus. Syria is also the main center where conferences of various groups are held. Some terrorists have even been identified as Syrian soldiers out of uniform.

Syria maintains tight control over all terrorist operations emanating from her territory. It maintains a special Damascus office responsible for liaison with the organizations. Every terror operation mounted from Syrian territory must receive prior approval from this office. Fatah's principal training bases are in Syria, and terror groups have regular broadcasts over Damascus radio. They even possess their own radio station in Dera'a.

It is well known that Iraq trains terrorists at its own army bases, encouraging its citizens to join terrorist ranks. Libya does the same. Iraq assists in terrorist activities abroad by issuing Iraqi passports to terrorists and enabling them to use its diplomatic mail.

Qadhafi of Libya has openly called for more operations like the infamous Lod massacre. Registration offices for volunteers to terrorist organizations have existed in all Libyan embassies since July 1971. After initial Libyan training, volunteers are sent to bases in Syria and Lebanon.

Financial support extended to terrorists by Libya is by far the largest of any Arab State. Algeria is also a major supporter of these groups, maintaining terrorist training bases and offices in its territory and making available large quantities of arms.

All these governments are accessories before, during and after the fact to terror. Murder and terrorism are permissible and even publicly extolled by them as virtues. The Lod Airport massacre was praised by the Prime Minister of Egypt. Terrorists killed in Munich were given a state funeral by the Government of Libya. With the exception of Jordan, not a single Arab government has condemned terrorist organizations.

Arab terrorist operations do not emanate from the minds of deranged extremists. They are not acts of despair. Rather, they are a deliberately organized activity, put into effect by Arab governments.

Terrorists, when they run any risk, which is rare, do so because they know they command full Arab government backing. Each regime would receive them as heroes, granting both refuge and protection. In Arab countries, these butchers move freely and in the open.

Terrorist groups have become an establishment, maintained by Arab governments. They are well paid. All rank and file receive regular salaries far above average earnings of an Arab worker or soldier.

As an establishment, the main objective of these groups is to perpetuate

themselves. To their employers, Arab governments, they cannot deliver any service except murder and piracy. The objective they seek, destruction of Israel, is an obvious impossibility. Of peace and coexistence they refuse to talk, because that would mean sources of financing might dry up. Therefore to justify money, salaries, bases, offices, voyages, and virulent propaganda, not to mention the ego trip, innocent people must die at random, not in war, but selected anonymously, because they are defenseless.

Now let us relate this to the bloody deeds in Khartoum. The Arab government connection is obvious. Therefore, let them not turn piously with outspread hands to us and plead ignorance and sorrow. Let us instead examine how we ourselves have aided them, although inadvertently, to be sure.

UNRWA, of which the United States is the mainstay, allows terrorists to virtually run its camps in many instances. Sir John Rennie, Commissioner General of UNRWA, responding to such an accusation, unwittingly let the cat out of the proverbial bag. Here are some of his own words, uttered February 23:

UNRWA provides services in, rather than administers, the camps and it is well known that UNRWA has no police powers or responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in them. The UNRWA store . . . has not been under UNRWA's control since 1969, when it was seized by a Palestinian organization along with a number of other buildings in the camps . . . the seizure was reported to the General Assembly, which has been kept regularly informed of UNRWA's unsuccessful efforts to recover them through the Government of Lebanon.

It would seem that the U.N., or the United States through the U.N., does have power to insist that camps it serves ban operations by Palestinian terrorists. If UNRWA wants Lebanon to expel terrorists, it can withhold funds and force Lebanon to assume responsibility for maintenance and care of the camps. Indeed, if UNRWA had taken such action before, misuse of UNRWA camps by terrorists would have long ago been ended and many refugees would have been resettled.

Congress has approved legislation to deny use of American funds for training terrorists, but UNRWA has seemingly found a way to circumvent this injunction.

This failure is now underscored by the Khartoum outrage.

Black September's savagery has been emboldened by weakness and capitulation. Tal's murderers were released. Seven terrorists involved in plane attacks were released in England, West Germany, and Switzerland after the 1970 hijackings. West Germany paid \$5 million to ransom a hijacked Lufthansa plane and was swiftly repaid at Munich.

The Munich butchers received a hero's welcome in Libya, and were of course let go. In Rome, two Arabs who arranged to place explosives aboard an El Al plane were "provisionally" let go. Not a single U.N. agency whispered a protest when suicidal Japanese agents of the terrorists mowed down innocent travelers at Israel's Lod Airport. Indeed, nowhere is the bankruptcy and cowardice of the U.N. more glaring than in its double

standard as far as terrorists and Israel are concerned. But the U.N. is now regarded as beneath contempt by almost everyone.

Black September has prospered because an amoral international community has been a supine accessory, catering to terrorists with cant and condoning their actions by releasing instead of jailing and executing them.

American diplomats and many other victims of these barbarians would be alive today if the civilized world long ago had refused to submit to terror and blackmail. Their past successes have persuaded Arab governments and terrorists that a complacent world will yield to any demands, no matter how arrogant.

Ruthless Arab terrorists are ready to murder anyone who will not collaborate in their effort to wipe out Israel. But while Israel remains the target, the real victims are Palestinians, whom these assassins claim to represent. For it is mainly the terrorists who are determined to prevent an Arab-Israeli peace.

Israel is a fact of life. She is there to stay, and the sooner the Arabs realize and admit this fact the sooner direct negotiations between both parties, free of great power interference, can ensue. Certainly no meaningful progress towards peace will take place until such face-to-face negotiations between all principals come to pass.

#### IMPORTANT SUPPORT FOR THE FREEDOM OF EMIGRATION ACT

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to include at this point in the RECORD, a copy of a resolution that the State of California passed in both Houses recently, in regard to support of the Mills-Vanik-Jackson amendment relating to East-West trade.

There are many such resolutions that should be brought to the attention of the Congress, but this one serves to prove the broad based support of this important legislation, H.R. 3910.

Assemblyman Waxman's successful joint resolution is as follows:

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 15  
Assembly Joint Resolution No. 15—Relative to East-West trade relations

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 15, Waxman. East-West trade relations.

Memorializes the President to support, and Congress to enact, legislation to amend the Federal East-West Trade Relations Act of 1971 to deny most-favored-nation status to countries which prevent their citizens from emigrating freely by requiring the payment of ransom taxes.

Fiscal committee: no.

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President to support, and the Congress of the United States to enact, legislation to amend the East-West Trade Relations Act of 1971 so as to deny most-favored-nation status to countries which prevent their citizens from emigrating freely by requiring the payment of ransom taxes; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to Senator Henry M. Jackson and Congressman Charles Vanik and Wilbur Mills, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE WALTER S. POSEY

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, Walter S. Posey, an outstanding citizen of my hometown, Lubbock, Tex., passed away on April 21, 1973.

Walter Posey was a sturdy and stalwart leader who became a legend in his own time. He had tremendous vision, boundless energy, and a talent for leadership which enabled him to play a major role in the history and development of that western frontier area later known as the South Plains of Texas. Those of us from the South Plains who share in the legacy of Walter Posey feel that suitable tribute should be paid to his memory. With this thought in mind, I submit for the RECORD an excellent editorial about him from the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal of April 24, 1973, as follows:

WALTER S. POSEY—SOUTH PLAINS GIANT

It is no exaggeration to say that in the death of Walter S. Posey, pioneer Lubbock civic leader and banker, one of the giants of Panhandle South Plains history has passed away.

Mr. Posey, who was 92 last Thursday, came to the South Plains at the age of 10 in a covered wagon when his father, James B. Posey, moved his family to the Floydada area.

The younger Posey hauled freight with his own wagon and teams, later moving to Lubbock where he became associated with the First National Bank in 1904. He became vice president in 1925, president in 1945 and in 1953 was elected to the post of chairman of the board which he held at his death.

His reputation as a banker, his conservative yet progressive policies played a key role, not only in the growth of the institution which he headed for so long, but in the growth of the city and area which became his home.

Especially was his faith in the farming and cattle future of the area well founded, and it was because of this belief that hundreds, yes thousands, of men were "given a chance and a start" or a helping hand that paid off for the individuals and for the South Plains itself.

Quiet, unassuming, yet a man of deep convictions, and belief in the integrity of his fellowman, Walter Posey acted for the total good of his neighbors and his community.

He is credited with having prompted county and city officials to buy the land which was to become Mackenzie State Park. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce the year Lubbock was chosen as the site for Texas Tech.

He was a city commissioner for 12 years. He, with other civic leaders, helped keep the city's banks open during the depths of the great depression. In countless ways, most unpublicized, he served his city and the vast area surrounding it, but never for personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Posey was a "man of the soil" in many ways. His lifetime spanned the history of the Plains from before the railroad to the era of jet flights and man on the Moon. Yet,

through it all, with an ever-present twinkle in his eyes, a firm handshake and an appreciation for the simple things of life, he remained unchanged.

Few men of the down-to-earth philosophy, character and stature of Walter S. Posey pass our way.

As individuals, as a city and as an area, we are fortunate that he did. We are all better for it.

TRIBUTE TO DR. J. RICHMOND BARBOUR

HON. CLAIR W. BURGNER  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. BURGNER. Mr. Speaker, on June 29, the Nation will lose the services of one of the most effective innovators in the field of special education. On that date, the retirement of Dr. J. Richmond Barbour will become effective and he will vacate the position of assistant superintendent for student services of the San Diego Unified School District.

Even though Dr. Barbour retires as an administrator of a single school district, his contribution to special education has been so significant that districts across this Nation have utilized procedures and programs originated under him. The loss of this man's active services will be of national concern.

Dr. Barbour's career in education covers over 40 years of service to the people of San Diego and the cause of special education. Ever since his first day as a classroom teacher at Roosevelt Junior High School in 1930, he has been one of those valuable educators who have striven to better understand the needs of the children everywhere. His contributions, while rising from the classroom to administration where he could concentrate more effectively on the question of identifying needs and developing ways to meet them, have been of great benefit to literally millions of children.

Throughout the United States, school districts have examined the work of Dr. Barbour and found application to their own programs very beneficial. In America, reading clinics and family life education programs bear the mark of his attention.

Numerous dissertations have been devoted to the research and development of programs under his supervision. This information has circulated freely within the field of student services.

The deaf, blind, aphasic and those afflicted with unique physical deformities have all benefited from Dick's involvement. The mentally retarded, the emotionally and neurologically handicapped and the gifted child as well have all been of special concern in his unending search to improve the lives and futures of these special children.

Special education has been a prime concern of mine for 20 years. And during these years, I have come to know and respect Dick Barbour as one of the most effective innovators in this field and I am certain that his work will not only be remembered but expanded. To all of us who have worked in this field, the name of Dr. Richard Barbour will long remain.

We all wish him well and thank him for his unselfish contribution to children everywhere.

EXTENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE IN MISSISSIPPI DELTA

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY  
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, everyone is probably aware of the extensive amount of flooding that has taken place in the Mississippi Delta these past few weeks. Thousands of acres are still under water. I would like to share with my colleagues the following report prepared by B. F. Smith, who is executive vice president of the Delta Council. This report shows in a concise factual manner the amount of damage in the Mississippi Delta and the problems that are yet to be experienced as a result of the flooding:

EMERGENCY PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE 1973 FLOOD

Backwater flooding from the Mississippi River and its tributaries in 1973, combined with overflows from interior streams and the heavy runoff from the headwater areas of North Mississippi, have resulted in severe flooding and disaster conditions in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta area.

The problem started in October of 1972 when heavy rainstorms began during the peak of the harvesting season. Rains have continued almost unabated and caused heavy crop losses throughout the area. These rainstorms, combined with similar conditions throughout the Mississippi River watershed, culminated in a massive flood of almost record proportions.

The Vicksburg District, U.S. Corps of Engineers, estimated on May 8 that 1,750,000 acres had been, or are now, flooded in the Yazoo Basin area above the backwater and that an additional 720,000 acres are inundated in the backwater of the South Delta. The most serious and prolonged flooding has been along the Upper Yazoo River and its tributaries and in the backwater area which comprises all or part of six Delta and part-Delta counties. Flood damages in the backwater area are estimated at \$60,000,000 with damages in other parts of the Yazoo Basin amounting to \$42,000,000. These damages could increase.

Listed below are six Delta and part-Delta counties in the South Delta backwater area and the percentage of land under water:

- Issaquena, 80 percent.
- Sharkey, 90 percent.
- Humphreys, 50 percent.
- Yazoo\*, 80 percent of Delta portion.
- Holmes\*, 25 percent.
- Warren\*, 85 percent of Delta portion.

The agricultural census of 1970 lists the following information for these same counties:

	Land Area (acres)	Farmland (acres)	Value of land and buildings
Issaquena	264,768	98,851	\$34,520,997
Sharkey	279,040	198,304	60,211,718
Humphreys	269,568	239,152	79,974,607
Yazoo	600,192	468,315	88,222,580
Holmes	491,840	359,699	68,635,199
Warren	371,840	190,326	34,130,141

DURATION OF FLOOD

U.S. Corps of Engineers reports indicate that, with normal rainfall throughout the Mississippi River Drainage System, all land

\* Part-Delta, part-Hill.

below 103 feet elevation, MSL, will be inundated. Runoff for the backwater will depend upon flood heights of the Mississippi River with a crest of 53 feet on the Vicksburg gauge predicted for May 12. When the fall begins, the Corps of Engineers report indicates that 30 to 35 days will be required before flood heights drop to 35 feet at Vicksburg, even if no more than normal rainfall is experienced. This means that farmers in flooded areas of the South Delta cannot expect to enter their fields before July 1. This is too late to plant crops in 1973. Many farmers along the Upper Yazoo River and its tributaries will experience the same conditions.

Once the flood waters recede, farmers will be confronted with many complex and costly emergency problems. Having lost the opportunity to obtain any income from their farms in 1973, they will also face the immediate need for heavy outlays of funds for rehabilitation of farmland, homes, buildings, facilities and equipment. These activities should be initiated as rapidly as flood and land conditions permit.

EMERGENCY PROBLEMS

Some of the problems that citizens of flooded areas face are:

1. *Credit.* Farmers will need funds to pay labor, meet land notes, pay taxes, meet payments on equipment and defray living expenses. With little or no income in 1973, credit needs of distressed farmers will be beyond the ability of ordinary financing sources. Farmers will also need sources of credit for 1974 production loans and some method should be provided for the consolidation of carryover debts. Businesses of the flooded areas are also adversely affected and are suffering from loss of revenue, damages to buildings and loss of goods.

2. *Farm homes, tenant houses, barns, shops and other farm structures* have suffered great damage by flooding. Action must be taken as soon as possible to salvage, repair or replace these structures.

3. *Farm labor.* Several thousand farm workers have been displaced from their homes and are now living in temporary shelter. Unless prompt action is taken to provide suitable housing, many of these workers could leave the area causing an acute farm labor shortage. A high percentage of these workers will be needed in salvage, rehabilitation and repair operations on farms.

4. *Debris clearing and removal.* This must be accomplished before other farmland rehabilitation activities can get under way.

5. *Weed and grass control.* Every cultivable acre that has been flooded will have been reinfested with noxious weeds and grass seeds. High temperatures usually prevailing in the summer and moist soil conditions will be conducive to rapid growth of weeds and grasses and effective control measures must be undertaken promptly. Possibly, the most effective measure will be that of fallowing; however, farmland will need to be heavily disked several times during the remainder of 1973 to prevent weeds and grasses from going to seed. This represents a major cost.

6. *Equipment repairs and replacement.* While a major effort was made to evacuate farm equipment, the problem of finding enough land above flood heights where equipment could be stored was a major one. In 1927, the peak stage, MSL, reached 103.7 feet and lands were inundated from March 23 to May 24. Only one time since the 1927 flood has the peak stage exceeded 100 feet above MSL and that was in 1937 with the peak stage recorded at 100.5 feet, MSL. In that year, flooding occurred earlier and lands were inundated from January 25 to March 10. In the 1973 flood, all lands below 103 feet, MSL, were inundated. This left little land, other than Highway 61, the Illinois Central-Gulf Railroad, and the Mississippi River Levee

above high water. Consequently, the salvage and repair of farm equipment will be a major problem. Without this equipment, farmers will not be able to rehabilitate their land or make a crop in 1974.

7. *Removal of temporary levees.* Many temporary levees were constructed in an effort to prevent flooding of land, homes, plantation headquarters, etc. These levees will have to be removed to facilitate drainage and to permit normal farming operations.

8. *Sanitary facilities.* Most rural homes utilize septic tanks for sewage disposal and also have their own water systems. These systems will need to be thoroughly cleaned and overhauled to provide safe drinking water and septic tanks must be pumped out and repaired. Also, sewage disposal and water systems or towns in flooded areas should be carefully inspected with necessary repair work initiated as soon as possible.

9. *Re-establishment of pastures and feed for livestock.* Most of the livestock was evacuated from flooded areas. The grass on thousands of acres of improved permanent pasture land will have been destroyed by high water and will have to be re-established. Fences will have to be repaired and replaced and feed will have to be provided for livestock when they are returned to the area.

10. *Bridges, culverts, roads.* Long periods of inundation, wave action and swift currents have caused great damages to roads, bridges, and culverts throughout the flooded areas. This includes county facilities, as well as roads, bridges, and culverts on farms. These facilities must be restored.

Also, farm drainage systems have been greatly damaged and in some cases totally destroyed. These facilities will have to be renovated or restored.

11. *Grain storage facilities.* On-farm grain storage facilities were flooded in many cases. These facilities must be thoroughly cleaned with special attention given to the heating and drying units.

12. Indications are that backwaters will continue to linger in low areas throughout the summer. This will provide prime breeding areas for mosquitoes, gnats, horseflies, and other harmful insects. Hordes of mosquitoes could cause a serious public health problem, especially since DDT is no longer available as a control measure. Gnats, horseflies, and deer flies, breed rapidly and are carriers of anaplasmosis and other animal diseases. Insect breeding areas should be treated to minimize this threat.

Care should also be taken because of the large number of snakes that have been displaced from their regular habitat by flood waters. Some of these snakes, rattlesnakes, cottonmouth moccasins and copperhead moccasins, are extremely poisonous.

## WAR ON POVERTY FAILED

### HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, the May issue of First Monday, edited by John Lofton, Jr., and published by the Republican National Committee, has in it a very informative article about the failure of the Great Society's so-called war on poverty. I think the article is of interest to my colleagues, particularly those who have defended the program, and I would like to include it in the RECORD:

THE WAR ON POVERTY, REPRESENTATIVES HAWKINS AND DRINAN, WASTED MONEYS AND SCANDALS: HERE ARE THE FACTS, GENTLEMEN

("One by one OEO's liberal friends rose to the poverty agency's defense on Tuesday,

flexing their flabby congressional muscles, giving Howie the evil eye like so many club-fighters trying to psych out an opponent before the bell. Howie polished them off, one by one. He was armed with information where they were filled with so much vague gas. Above all, he believed in the efficacy and rectitude of what he was doing, while they tried to sell ignorant flatulence or moral passion."—Reporter Tom Dowling, writing in the Washington Star-News.)

For some strange reason there is an almost paranoid reaction among the knee-jerk defenders of the program when anyone even remotely hints that the Great Society's so-called War on Poverty ended in anything less than a total victory.

For example, when OEO Acting Director Howard Phillips appeared before a House Education and Labor Subcommittee in February of this year and explained that certain changes were being made in the program to make sure that the taxpayers' money is being spent responsibly, Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), one of the original sponsors of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, jumped all over him.

"I don't know what you mean by 'money being spent responsibly' . . ." Hawkins declared, then going on to say other things that showed that he really didn't know what is or is not responsible spending of taxpayers' money.

In another instance, when NPACT senior correspondent Robert McNeil led into a public broadcasting special about the poverty program noting that community action programs have had "problems" ranging from "embezzlement to fraud to monumental failures," Rep. Robert F. Drinan (D-Mass.) later in the show disputed McNeil's remarks saying, "I haven't heard of any scandals . . ."

So, on the assumption that Reps. Hawkins and Drinan are honorable men and thus sincere in their remarks, that is the former doesn't know what is meant by the responsible spending of the taxpayers' money and the latter is unaware of any scandals in the poverty program, the following cases from OEO files are presented for their enlightenment.

#### NEW YORK

Human Resources Administration of New York City (HRA), report dated August 18, 1971.

Problem: Who's got the \$5.7 million OEO gave to New York City?

Findings: In the first three years of the anti-poverty program (1965-68) the Federal government provided \$101 million to New York City anti-poverty agencies. The City provided another \$82 million. The HRA was the City's agency responsible for the programs.

During the early years of the program, large amounts of these funds were unaccounted for. Estimates of the total unaccounted for funds by Federal and City officials vary from \$5.7 million to \$7.8 million for the period July 1, 1965 to September 30, 1968. (The different estimates are explained below.)

The Comptroller General found the following conditions contributed to the fiscal shortcomings:

1. "The inability of HRA and its delegate agencies, primarily because they lacked competent fiscal employees, to adhere to OEO policies, procedures, and standards for financial management of funds advanced for the anti-poverty programs."

2. "A lenient attitude by OEO during this period regarding fiscal controls at HRA."

It explained in more detail that at the beginning of the anti-poverty program the city comptroller advanced funds to delegate agencies which then submitted vouchers for expenditures through HRA to the comptroller. The comptroller was unable to process the

vouchers promptly enough, so he set up a revolving fund under which advances could be made independent of the vouchering process, with justifying vouchers to be submitted later.

Vouchers submitted by a large number of delegate agencies during the early program years (1965-68) did not account for all the funds that had been advanced. The city comptroller's records as of August 1970 showed that he had received and processed vouchers accounting for only \$27.5 million of the \$35.3 million that had been advanced to delegate agencies from July 1, 1965 to September 30, 1968. Of the \$7.8 million not offset by vouchers, \$5.7 million was Federal funds and \$2.1 million was city funds.

A series of meetings of involved City and Federal officials reduced this \$7.8 million in funds unaccounted for by \$2.1 million because of unprocessed vouchers. It was decided to seek outside audits of the remaining \$5.7 million. Contracts for the audits were not awarded until July 1971.

In the meantime, on December 30, 1970, OEO disallowed expenditures of \$303,522 for the first year (1965-66) and on May 11, 1971, OEO disallowed expenditures of \$6,612,842 for the second and third years (1966-68). The latter figure included \$391,784 in unexplained expenditures and \$6,221,058 in advances to delegate agencies which were not adequately accounted for.

Thus, OEO's estimate of the Federal share of funds not accounted for totals \$6,916,364 for the three years.

#### CONNECTICUT

Community Progress Inc. (CPI), report dated August 12, 1970.

Problem: Criminal and political involvement.

Findings: Warren A. Kimbro was hired by CPI as a neighborhood worker in 1966 at \$5,062. By May of 1969 he was coordinator for a Center in New Haven at \$10,000.

The New Haven chapter of the Black Panther Party was formed in the spring of 1969. In May of 1969 the first state leader was shelved and was replaced by Kimbro.

On May 22, 1969, the New Haven Panther headquarters was raided and eight members of the party were arrested for the murder of a New York City Panther whose body had been found the day before. Kimbro was one of those arrested and charged with murder and conspiracy to commit murder. He was suspended without pay as of the date of his arrest by CPI and later resigned by letter antedated to May 19.

Prior to joining CPI Kimbro had been arrested five times and had been convicted on two counts of aggravated assault.

#### ARIZONA

Project Valor—Drug Program of the Committee of Economic Opportunity, report dated March 14-17, 1972.

Problem: Drug counselors using drugs.

Findings: Project Valor received \$475,866 from OEO for a two-year period ending June 30, 1973, to rehabilitate hard-core drug addicts of a low-income background.

Eight of the nine counselors in the program are addicts who have arrest records. At least four have numerous criminal convictions for offenses ranging from burglary and grand theft to assault and narcotics violations.

Two have records that go back nearly 30 years. Three are heroin addicts currently undergoing methadone treatment.

One of the counselors on methadone deliberately used his position as counselor to get temporary custody of a female on probation. He took the female (age 22) to another counselor's apartment where he introduced her to heroin for the first time, and also took a fix himself.

The senior counselor admitted having sexual relations with an 18-year old addict who had been released on probation to the Project Valor program. Another counselor

took two girls to an apartment where the girls took heroin.

The three counselors were dismissed.

#### ARKANSAS

Economic Opportunity Council of Pulaski County, report dated September 23, 1968.

Problem: OEO personnel arrested—militant activities.

Findings: Project SANE is an OEO-funded Summer Recreation Project administered by the Economic Opportunity Council of Pulaski County. Six staff members of SANE were organizers and members of Black United Youth (BUY), a militant group which organized boycotts, demonstrations, etc. At least one BUY demonstration ended in violence and the arrest of 30 persons.

One SANE staff member, also a BUY member, was arrested on four counts of assault with intent to kill. He was subsequently suspended by SANE. Another former staff member of SANE, president of BUY, was arrested for armed robbery during a raid in which police confiscated 18 rifles, pistols and some ammunition. He was at that time a Police Community Relations worker for the Economic Opportunity Council, and had recently received a grant to attend the Chicago Urban Training Center.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Legal Aid Society of Charleston, report dated January 2, 1970.

Problem: OEO employee embezzles Federal funds by forging checks.

Findings: The secretary-bookkeeper of the Legal Aid Society, a delegate Agency of OEO-funded Tri-County Community Action Against Poverty, Inc., was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for forgery and embezzlement. On at least four occasions she obtained two salary checks for herself covering single work periods, and forged the treasurer's signature on checks made out to herself. She developed a scheme to accept \$50 cash for bankruptcy filing fees, paying the fee by forged check and keeping the cash: This was accomplished at least 20 times, and possibly as many as 50 times. Pleading guilty to all counts, she was placed on three years probation.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Cumberland, Dauphin and Perry County Commission on Economic Opportunity, report dated October 21, 1969.

Problem: Violation of regulations; felons hired as program directors.

Findings: The police record of the Director of the Carlisle Neighborhood Center, a CAP-funded program, showed two misdemeanors and two felony convictions at the time he was hired. He was demoted by the Board of Directors for unsatisfactory performance. His predecessor had served six years in state prison for assault to commit murder and was on parole when he was hired. Neither of the two men's records had been checked before their employ, a violation of CAP Memo 23A.

#### RHODE ISLAND

Progress for Providence (PPF), report dated November 17, 1970 and March 19, 1973.

Problem: OEO employees involved with organized crime.

Findings: The director of the Youth Drop-In Center, a PPF program, has an extensive criminal record showing 30 arrests from 1952 to 1969, including: conspiracy to commit murder, robbery, extortion, assault with a deadly weapon and many others. Described by Providence police as "very much mixed up in organized crime," he has served a total of 17 years in prison. The vice chairman of PPF was arrested four times on felony charges; the director of the Federal Hill Neighborhood Corporation was arrested seven times, and a detached PPF youth worker who had served five and a half years in prison was sentenced in 1960 to 15 years for second degree murder.

#### CALIFORNIA

CAL-CAP Directors Association, report dated March 13, 1972.

Problem: Local OEO director forges \$21,487 check.

Findings: The San Francisco Regional Office had given the CAL-CAP Directors Association a \$19,450 grant to give technical assistance to other SFRO grantees. The executive director of the Southern Alameda County EOA (SACEOA) opened two bank accounts, depositing over \$21,000 in grant money from the CAL-CAP Directors Association. He then made withdrawals, mostly in cash, totalling over \$19,000. The SACEOA Board president suspended his authority to handle funds; refused his demand for cash for a \$21,487 cashier's check, the executive director left the bank moments before the arrival of an FBI agent summoned by Inspection. It was determined that a SACEOA check for \$21,487 bearing a forged signature had been cashed earlier by the executive director. He was arrested on March 10, 1972, on a charge of forging a check to steal Federal funds.

#### LOUISIANA

Ouachita Multi-Purpose Community Action Program (OMPCAP), report dated April 16, 1969.

Problem: Mismanagement, white racists.

Findings: Upon the appointment of a white board chairman to replace the previous black chairman, whites quickly moved into key OMPCAP positions. At least three Board members had definite links with the Ku Klux Klan, and it was generally agreed that the nearly all-white Board's plan was to segregate the CAA programs. The private sector members not only represented segregated organizations, a violation of Section 624(a) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; they also were selected without the participation of the poor, violating Section 211(b)(2) of the Act. Eight of the 12 poor representatives were in fact non-poor. The Chairman had complete control of Board meetings and salaries; several were shown to be based on racial discrimination. The black Executive Director's authority has been severely undermined, and he has been object of threats: A sniper fired into his home, narrowly missing his wife, and at another time a Board member publicly threatened to shoot him.

#### UTAH

Community Action Program for Economic Opportunity (CAPEO), report dated March 8, 1971.

Problem: Criminal involvement, violation of regulations.

Findings: The accounting supervisor of CAPEO was arrested in January 1971 and charged with burglary. He was arrested again a few days later and charged with grand larceny.

He had been hired in 1966 by CAPEO while on parole from a previous conviction and had been arrested five times on vagrancy and trespassing charges since being employed by CAPEO. These arrests were the result of his alleged activities as a sexual pervert (voyeur).

CAPEO employee applicants were not asked to reveal criminal records. This was in violation of CAP Memo 23A.

At the time of the report the accounting supervisor had not been relieved of his duties but he did not have check signing authority.

#### KANSAS

Wichita Area Community Action Program, report dated December 11, 1969.

Problem: Kickbacks—graft.

Findings: Community Action Agencies (CAA) gave \$7,000 to the Resident Advisory Council (RAC) for a summer program in Wichita. It was decided to spend half of the money on a program in which 10 boys would learn the auto body repair trade.

A member of the RAC, who also was chairman of the Youth Program and who suggested the auto body project, received \$1,000 kickback from the owner of the body shop used in the program. He also shook down

one of the students for a \$300 fee for taking the course, \$50 of which was paid before the scheme was discovered. Two other boys resigned from the program rather than pay the shakedown fee. After the scheme was uncovered, the RAC member resigned and agreed to make restitution. At the time of the report he had paid back all but \$300.

#### NEW JERSEY

Monmouth County Community Action Program, Inc. (MCAP), report dated May 27, 1970.

Problem: Fiscal and personnel mismanagement.

Findings: The MCAP Deputy Director used a MCAP vehicle for personal travel. The Executive Director leased two luxury automobiles equipped with mobile telephone, in direct violation of Community Action Memo 75, which restricts unnecessary and unrealistic purchases.

At least six employees received salaries in excess of the 20 percent maximum increase allowed by Community Action Memo 23A. Additionally, no verification of previous salary records were kept, a violation of Community Action Memos 23A and 23B, and no evidence of OEO Regional approval in the hiring of some employees. Several personnel files were empty. The Deputy Director traveled to Jamaica and Puerto Rico allegedly on Community Action Programs business without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Trustees. MCAP facilities were allowed to be used by political candidates, violating OEO Instruction 6907-1 Section 4b. The Executive Director and Deputy Director controlled the assets.

#### CALIFORNIA

Sacramento Area Economic Opportunity Council, report dated March 10, 1971.

Problem: Fight between CAA black employees and Chicanos during a public meeting.

Findings: A predominantly but not exclusively Chicano audience met to discuss ways of getting CAA funding out from under Cabinet, Inc., which was exclusively black. Several Cabinet, Inc., employees entered the meeting equipped for mayhem, broke it up and attacked the audience. The audience panicked. The action surged outside. Shots were fired. Two of the blacks were wounded, neither seriously. Cabinet, Inc. was terminated and responsibility for programs transferred to Sacramento CAA.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Community Progress Council, report dated September 8, 1970.

Problem: CAA staff involved with utilizing "subversive" material and having former criminal records.

Findings: Complaints alleged that CAA staff were using and dealing in narcotics, had criminal records, and employed a consultant who utilized "subversive" material.

CAA staff members were the subject of active narcotics investigations by the York police. Lionel Bailey, CPC associate director, has been convicted of attempted arson. He was apprehended with a firebomb at a school during racial rioting in the summer of 1968. A consultant, William Thompson, head of the Malcolm X Center in Reading, had been utilized by the CAA for "training" and had exhibited the movie "The Battle of Algiers", to juveniles and young adults in York. The movie depicts urban guerrilla war methods as used by the Algerian rebels. Additionally, the CPC board of directors was found not in compliance with the Economic Opportunity Act's provision known as the Green Amendment regarding public officials sitting on the Board.

Thompson was dismissed. The Board was restructured to comply with the statute. No further information since March 10, 1971.

## GENOCIDE CONVENTION

## HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, the Senate has the power under our Constitution to ratify treaties. This is a power that the Senate exercises with great deliberation. I particularly urge great deliberation on the Genocide Convention which has been reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. If ratified, this Convention would be both confusing and dangerous. I wish to bring attention to one ramification of this treaty.

Under the treaty, there is much confusion as to exactly what the convention means in times of military action or wars. Article I of the Convention provides—

Genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

It is important to note that no distinction is made between peace and war. Therefore, soldiers are covered by the Convention:

Article II of the Convention states that—

Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group, as such. . . .

When soldiers are engaged in combat, they obviously intend to destroy, in whole or in part, a national group as such. Therefore, the acts of soldiers thus fall under the treaty.

Article VI of the Convention states—

Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.

Thus, the convention clearly shows that American soldiers engaged in combat could be tried by foreign courts or in some international penal tribunal "as may have jurisdiction."

The text of the convention, itself, clearly places soldiers under its provisions. The "report" by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee states that the Genocide Convention "does not alter the rules of warfare, or the obligations of parties to the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war and protection of civilian persons in time of war."

But this misses the point. The Genocide Convention will change the determination of what constitutes a prisoner of war. Foreign governments, such as that of North Vietnam, would have a legal basis under the Genocide Convention to declare that captured American soldiers are actually not prisoners of war but war criminals and should be tried as such. In such a case, the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war has no bearing. The matter is no longer one of POW's but of war criminals.

I do not want to endanger our American fighting men in any way by being silent on the question of ratification of the Genocide Convention. I urge my

friends on the other side of the Capitol to refuse ratification of this treaty. Nothing should be done further to endanger American fighting men now or in the future.

Too often in this century, man's inhumanity to man has been witnessed. Hitler's murder of many peoples in Germany and Europe has been equalled by that of Stalin's in the Soviet Union. In Asia, North Vietnam and Communist China have killed many of their own citizens. The International Commission of Jurists found Communist China guilty of genocide against the Tibetans.

I deplore these and all other acts of genocide wherever committed. I, as must all men of good will, will fight against this crime wherever it appears. To stop this crime we must be sure that the means proposed—the Genocide Convention—can fulfill the goal. The convention does not fulfill the goal and at the same time, may have many frightening consequences for America.

## SENIOR CITIZENS' STRENGTH

## HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, America's senior citizens are a group which is all too often overlooked or ignored when national policies are formulated and national resources are allocated. They have served their country well, raised families, and worked long hours to provide the best possible future for their children and their Nation. But, when they enter their "golden years," they find that Federal, State, and local governments do far too little to meet their needs.

In addition to facing the basic physical problems of aging, our senior citizens, who frequently live on fixed incomes and pensions, are the hardest hit victims of inflation and skyrocketing prices. Congress has the responsibility of focusing our national decisionmaking process on which will improve the lives of America's senior citizens and give them the rewards which they so richly deserve for their lifelong contributions to our society.

May is national Senior Citizens' Month, and WABC Radio in New York recently broadcast an editorial to call public attention to that fact and to the conditions which confront senior citizens in our country. This is the text of that commentary:

A NEW PROTEST GROUP IS SOUNDING OFF, AND THEY MEAN BUSINESS

(By Patrick Muldowney, editorial director)

A few years ago, protesting became a way of life for many people. But for millions of others, picketing and marching just wasn't the way to do things. But not anymore. In New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, there are more than five million people over the age of 60. And for the most part, they have been ignored. They have worked hard all their lives but now find themselves in a situation they don't like. Their living costs have skyrocketed, but not their income. When it comes to getting services from the cities and states, they are lumped together

with people who cannot or will not work, with drug addicts, with the problem people.

May is Senior Citizens Month. The men who want to be re-elected better listen. Five million votes is a lot of opposition.

## RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

## HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, May 10 marked the anniversary of Rumanian Independence Day. It is fitting that we should take this opportunity to honor one of the most courageous peoples of Eastern Europe. On May 10, a chain of events set off by a revolt against Greek rulers in Rumania in 1821 culminated when in 1877 Rumania was finally able to fully cast off the burdens of semi-autonomous status under the Ottoman Turks and establish an independent state. Rumania's right to independence was recognized by the European powers when the diplomatic Congress of Berlin ratified it in June 1878.

The Rumanians were determined to establish a progressive democratic state and made great innovative strides to accomplish their high goal. Despite political events in the Balkans and the looming presence of the reactionary Czarist Russian Empire that made this task difficult, the Rumanians persevered and jealously guarded their independence.

This independence was seriously jeopardized by the Second World War, and since that time, the Rumanians have never really been free. Traditional Russian hegemonial interest in the Balkans reasserted itself after Russian armies overran Rumania and defeated the German armies there. In honor of that victory, May 9, rather than May 10, is the date on which Rumania must officially celebrate its independence. This fact demonstrates that the Rumanians are circumscribed in their ability to act as independently as they would like.

Thus, while the Rumanian Government can be admired for the independent foreign policy stand that has been manifested most recently at the preliminary talks for the European Security Conference, a careful look at this government reveals the burden it imposes on the free and indomitable spirit of the Rumanian people. That spirit will support any "Maverick" like steps expressing particular Rumanian goals, but it remains opposed to the conservatism of the Rumanian regime in domestic affairs. This is a tragedy that a people as fine as the Rumanians should not have to bear.

We in the United States must again call attention to the true Rumanian Independence Day, and recall the past when Rumanians enjoyed freedom unencumbered by shackles of censorship and scrutiny that makes life a constant struggle for small victories in conflicts that should not be fought.

Today the United States finds itself in a period of détente with the Soviet Union, and consequently, with the Eastern European countries. With Rumania we are on the point of reaffirming excel-

lent state relations through the final enactment of a consular convention just recently approved by the Senate. Now it is my sincerest hope that these good relations and détente will not be restricted to governmental affairs, but that for the Rumanian people, they will inaugurate a future that promises renewed progress toward achievement of Rumanian dreams of liberty and progress for all men, and perhaps the rightful celebration of May 10 as the significant date in Rumanian history that it is.

AMNESTY—NEITHER A BLANKET  
PARDON NOR BLANKET CONDEMNATION

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, as I continue this series of what I hope constitutes both an historical review of this Nation's past experiences with amnesty and an objective overview of today's troubling questions about post-Vietnam amnesty, I am pleased to note a slow increase in public—if not yet congressional—interest in the subject.

As evidence of the former, I now include the following editorial from the April 30 edition of the Christian Science Monitor, one of our more thoughtful and objective publications:

AMNESTY AND THE EXILES

In the aftermath of the Vietnam war, thousands of young Americans living as exiles abroad look homeward, wondering what the future holds for them.

These are the men who evaded the draft or dropped out of the services in an unpopular war. Antiwar groups put their numbers at around 70,000 to 100,000. Government sources say the figure is much lower: 7,000 to 10,000 in Canada, about 600 in Sweden.

In the long run the future of these men will be decided by American public opinion. But it will be months before the issue of amnesty can be debated dispassionately.

President Nixon has closed the door on any prospect of an early amnesty, and obviously believes he speaks for a majority of the people in doing so. At a press conference at the end of January he said: "Those who deserted must pay their price, and the price is not a junket in the Peace Corps. . . . The price is a criminal penalty for disobeying the laws of the United States. . . ." He has repeated this tough line in subsequent statements.

The administration's attitude is that amnesty would be an injustice to the thousands of Americans who served in Vietnam, and particularly to the relatives of the 46,000 Americans who lost their lives in the war, as well as to those who were opposed to the war but stayed home and paid the penalty for that opposition.

Supporters of some form of amnesty invoke the examples of former presidents from George Washington to Harry S. Truman. Lincoln granted a general amnesty after the Civil War, overriding the opposition of some congressmen who called for punishment of the South.

In 1946 after World War II, President Truman appointed an amnesty board which reviewed individually 15,000 cases of violation of the Selective Training and Service Act and granted full pardon to 1,523 persons. There has been no act of executive clemency since

then. No amnesty was granted to draft evaders or deserters after the Korean war.

However, if the President does not act, it is still open to Congress to do so. Two amnesty bills are currently before Congress, one of which would grant conditional amnesty to draft evaders only and the other (introduced by Representative Bella Abzug) which provides for an umbrella amnesty.

The view of this newspaper is that the draft evaders should be allowed to return provided they accept some form of compensatory service in a nonmilitary activity, as the conscientious objectors who stayed at home did.

We believe the cases of the draft dodgers should be reviewed individually. The question of motivation should be thoughtfully weighed. There are those who were convinced that the Vietnam war was a wrong war and that involvement in it would have been immoral. There were others for whom leaving the country looked like an easier way out. Admittedly it will be difficult to assess motivation, but the attempt must be made.

The case of the deserters is another matter. But they too should be encouraged to come out of exile and face the legal consequences of their decision. For them it is just as important to consider motivation on an individual basis.

A blanket pardon would be unfair and inappropriate. But a blanket condemnation is also out of place. A partial amnesty stipulating compensatory service for draft evaders would, we believe, suit the mood of the country as it reaches out for healing of the divisions caused by the Vietnam war.

As will be noted, I have drawn the title for this week's remarks from that editorial for, while I am not at this point in time presenting nor even considering—since I believe it to be far too early for that—any specific legislative amnesty proposal, the editorialist's views and mine are rather close. Together, we appear to believe that the Vietnam draft evaders should be encouraged and allowed to come home; that, once home, their cases should be reviewed individually, with the question of their separate motivations weighed as thoughtfully as possible, no matter how difficult that may be; and that, in most cases, at least, some form of compensatory service in a non-military activity should be required of them. We are equally agreed that the cases of deserters present a different problem, and quite likely will need to be handled differently. But, most importantly, I feel, the editorialist and I believe that neither a blanket pardon nor blanket condemnation is in order for these unfortunate—and, in some cases, tragic—American exiles.

In any event, I suggest the day will come—sometime—when, if de facto amnesty of the type I discussed last week proves not to be the answer, we will have to address ourselves to the question of whether the President or Congress is the most appropriate source to turn to for whatever form of amnesty proves acceptable to the Nation. Let us, therefore begin this week to look at that question.

National amnesty is usually presumed to be the prerogative of the President—and, in fact, the majority of amnesties in American history were initiated by the Chief Executive; yet, there have been significant instances when the Congress asserted its own authority to enact amnesty legislation. In a notable example, Congress included amnesty provisions in the Confiscation Act of July 17, 1862—

An Act to Suppress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for Other Purposes.

Section 13 of that act provided that—

The President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof pardon and amnesty with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Lincoln complied by issuing several amnesty proclamations; however, he cited the Constitution, not the congressional statute, as his authority.

On March 3, 1865, Congress again authorized the Chief Executive to grant amnesty in an act which: First, established forfeiture of citizenship as punishment for desertion; and second, provided for the President to issue a proclamation pardoning all deserters who returned to their posts within 60 days and served a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment. Lincoln's proclamation followed on March 11, 1865.

When, on January 21, 1867, Congress again passed amnesty legislation, it reversed its earlier decision by repealing section 13 of the previously mentioned Confiscation Act—thereby denying the President the authority to grant pardon and amnesty.

As a result of the ratification of the 14th amendment on July 21, 1868, Congress became involved in a series of actions dealing with amnesty. Under section 3 of this amendment, political disabilities were imposed on those who had engaged in the "rebellion"; and, most significantly, Congress alone was bestowed with the power to revoke these penalties:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Despite the congressional repeal of section 13 of the 1862 Confiscation Act, President Johnson issued three proclamations of amnesty. The last of these, the Christmas amnesty of 1868, provided for universal and unconditional amnesty to all former rebels. Some Members of Congress reacted immediately—as is evident from the January 5, 1869, debate found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Several of the Senators felt that the President had no authority to grant amnesty. Note this dialog:

Senator FERRY. I doubt, myself, any power of the executive department to issue a proclamation of that kind. . . .

Senator FRELINGHUYSEN. I do not find in the Constitution any power given to the President to grant an amnesty at all. The word is not in the Constitution.

Representing the opposing views were Senators Doolittle and Davis, Senator Doolittle interpreted amnesty as a gen-

eral form of pardon, and therefore maintained that—

If the President has the power to pardon one, he has the power to pardon two or six or one hundred or one thousand and he can do it all in one act. . . . If the President has the power to pardon every man who has been guilty of an offense, he can name those men one by one, or in general words he can say "I pardon all."

Senator Davis was even more adamant in upholding the Presidential power to grant amnesty:

If "amnesty" is simply the synonym of reprieve and pardon, the power of amnesty is vested exclusively in the President of the United States. If it is not vested in him, it does not exist in our government at all.

Senator Conkling then summarized the question:

The point . . . is not whether the President may pardon an individual or different individuals charged with an offense or offenses, but whether he may acquit all men collectively and all communities charged with offenses and this by public proclamation.

The Senate finally acted to send the issue to the Senate Judiciary Committee for further consideration. In their report of February 17, 1869, the committee concluded that the President did not have the power to grant amnesty, arguing that English precedent relied in Parliament, not the King, for this action; and that the Founding Fathers had legal knowledge of amnesty and pardon and had intentionally omitted amnesty from the pardon clause of the Constitution, thereby denying the President this power. The report further states:

The committee, after a careful examination of the subject, have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the proclamation in question was wholly beyond the constitutional power to the President, and that it can have no efficacy to the ends sought to be reached by it. . . . It will be perceived that amnesty is a larger power than pardon, operating upon the crime instead of the criminal, and effecting restoration and restitution *ab initio* instead of merely remitting unexecuted punishment, and proceeding, like what is called a general pardon, not from the executive, be he king or President, but from the government, the sovereign power, which in England was the king, in and with his Parliament, as in the United States it is the Congress acting with the approval of the President, or by a two-thirds vote without it.

The committee concluded their report by issuing a resolution:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Senate, the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 25th of December 1868, purporting to grant general pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with restoration of rights, etc., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

Although no action was taken on the resolution, Congress—backed by its authority from the 14th amendment—became increasingly active in the area of pardons and removal of political disabilities. On May 22, 1872, the first public law granting general amnesty was passed, reenfranchising thousands of ex-Confederates, with certain exceptions:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein)*, That all

political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

This act was first amended on May 13, 1884, by removing the restrictions on past rebels from serving on juries and holding civil offices; and, further amended on March 21, 1896, by removing the restrictions on former rebels from serving in the U.S. military. Finally on June 8, 1898, a Universal Amnesty Act was passed, which removed all disabilities on all former rebels:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the disability imposed by section three of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States heretofore incurred is hereby removed.

The Universal Amnesty Act culminated a period of congressional activity when the legislative branch looked to its own authority to enact amnesty legislation. The series of amnesty measures which emanated from Congress following the Civil War were often controversial and, as previously mentioned, were at times contested or contradicted by the Chief Executive. Since the courts have never forwarded a definitive decision concerning the respective prerogatives of the executive and legislative branches to initiate amnesty, this history of congressional action remains the strongest precedent for future congressional initiatives—should we eventually wish to make them.

#### TAX REFORM

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to commend the House Ways and Means Committee for its determination to process trade legislation and then undertake sensible tax reform this year.

In my judgment, a priority issue facing the Congress is the need for a sensible tax reform bill. I am hopeful that a measure of this kind will be passed this year.

There is a clear need for us to effectively revise the income tax structure, and I believe that Congress must pass what we can truly call a tax reform so long as it is not a vehicle for imposing any new or larger tax burdens on the taxpayer.

Therefore, I support the basic position outlined by the President in his tax message to Congress so that we might effectively eliminate the tax shelters and close the glaring loopholes in our present tax structure. I further believe that the tax reforms filed by individuals must be significantly simplified and that this development is long overdue.

I am also supporting the basic aims of the President's domestic program, espe-

cially as it applies to control of inflation and economies in Government operations by a reduction in the size of the bureaucracy.

#### HEALTH PLANNING EDUCATION: ONE SCHOOL WILL DROP OUT

### HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, on another occasion I have spoken of the general need for improved health planning. At that time I took notice of the administration's proposal to raise funding for the comprehensive health planning program by \$2.5 million to a total of \$38.3 million.

When viewed in the light of other administration proposals dealing with Federal health programs, the future of general health programs, the future of health planning dims appreciably. For, aside from the proposed discontinuation of the regional medical program, the administration's requested cutbacks in health education will seriously damage future opportunities in the health planning field. One example is that of the Boston College Graduate School of Social Work's program in comprehensive health planning. As a result of already-inflicted Federal cutbacks, the school has been cut back one-half. If the new administration proposals are allowed to take effect, this valuable health education program will cease to exist.

I have received an analysis on the subject of health planning education from Mr. William Oshima, assistant professor, Department of Community Organization-Social Organization, Boston College School of Social Work, and project director, NIMH community mental health training project; and from Frederick L. Ahearn, Ph. D., chairman, Department of Community Organization-Social Planning, Boston College Graduate School of Social Work, and project director, section 314(c) comprehensive health planner training program. The views of these two educators are worthy of attention.

#### Views

Recent federal cutbacks in health education have seriously jeopardized the Boston College Graduate School of Social Work's program in Comprehensive Health Planning. The school is being cut about 50% this year for student and faculty support. Next year the program will not exist. Let me tell you a little about the program and its uniqueness for health planning.

The program in Comprehensive Health Planning began in 1970 and has been funded by P.L. 89-749 of the Public Health Service in order to support 3 faculty and 13 graduate students. The major goals of the program are:

(1) to train professional personnel in the areas of health planning and community organization for competent practice at a variety of levels;

(2) to produce graduates who possess:  
(a) skills in community analysis (including the ability to identify and analyze community systems and the formal and informal relationships among institutional structures of the community);

(b) skills in organizing and involving citizens, consumers and groups in problem-solving efforts and in the ability to create com-



mitment to planning goals and implementation;

(c) skills in community problem-solving and in knowledge of the planning process with particular emphasis upon the organization and delivery of health services;

(d) an ability to understand individual and group behavior, social policy, research, and evaluation;

(e) an understanding of social problems as these relate to the planning and delivery of health services;

(f) skills in communication and public relations techniques, interpersonal relations, and community action for change efforts; and

(g) an ability to implement plans and to administer programs;

(3) To give special emphasis to recruiting minority and disadvantaged individuals for practice competency as advocate health planners,

(4) To develop training approaches for the staffs of CHP (a) and (b) agencies, social planners in community-health oriented programs, and health consumers;

(5) To provide technical assistance whenever possible to CHP (a) and (b) agencies in the region through the use of faculty and student resources;

A principal thrust of Public Law 89-749, the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Service Amendments of 1966 was the imperative of coordination of existing health services and the planning of new strategies, new programs, and new systems to deliver health services. This program at Boston College is committed to do more than the provision of health services which restore, rehabilitate, and revitalize as we are equally concerned about the creation of services directed at the prevention of disabilities and at the promotion of positive social and health functioning. More and more, there must be purpose and determination to plan, to organize, to coordinate, and to administer health services which are available, accessible, relevant, appropriate and adequate.

With the advent of P.L. 89-749, federal monies became available to states and to regions for Comprehensive Health Planning. The thrust of the legislation set into motion a number of needs:

(1) The need for states and regions to set priorities and to plan for Comprehensive Health Services according to a well articulated statement of public policy;

(2) To begin the process of comprehensive and coordinated planning of health services;

(3) To develop and strengthen the role of the recipient-consumer in the planning process;

(4) To expand the training of health Personnel to do planning, administration, and outreach work;

(5) And finally, the need to understand the dynamics of the planning process particularly with reference to sociopolitical aspects.

In conclusion, there is a need for manpower in the health system who are sensitive to these issues and are skilled at linking the many participants in the health planning process—health professionals as well as health consumers. There is a need for health planners with these planning and involvement skills for professional practice in local communities as well as regional, state and national health organizations.

President Nixon's budget cuts will destroy health planning education in this country. The unique program at Boston College which trains health planners with participatory skills will end next year unless the cuts are restored by fiscal year '74. The long term consequences are clear: health planning manpower will not be available in sufficient numbers to bring about the goals of comprehensive planning, especially the coordination of our health resources for better health service to all Americans.

## WELFARE SCANDAL—XIX

## HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, sometimes it seems that the right hand does not know what the left is doing. This becomes a concern of the Congress when the metaphor symbolizes the operation of this Nation's welfare system, heavily financed by the Federal Government.

When an administrator is ignorant of the operations of those for whom he is responsible, it is clearly time for a second, and a hard, look at the situation. This is precisely the situation uncovered by both auditors and investigative reporters who looked into the operation of the Milwaukee County Welfare Department. It would make entertaining reading, this saga of ineptitude and bungling, except that the tale represents the waste of an estimated \$28 million in this jurisdiction alone last year.

The time for a tightening up of our welfare system is past due. I hope this 19th installment will help convince my colleagues of the continuing crisis confronting our national welfare system and the urgent need for reform:

## LITTLE LIGHT IN WELFARE CLOSET

(By Gene Cunningham and Stuart Wilk)

Some of the top administrators in the welfare department "live under the cave man theory. They never come out to see what's going on."

That simple evaluation by a fellow administrator and veteran in the department may be the key to Milwaukee County's welfare problems.

Those running the department apparently know little of what's going on.

They live in "caves"—rooms the walls of which are lined with organizational charts, reorganizational charts, systems outlines and rollaway blackboards on which to draw more charts.

The day to day department operations go on outside, in another world—one with which they seem strangely unfamiliar.

This was evidenced time and again in interviews by Sentinel reporters with administrators and division supervisors.

How they claimed the welfare system operates simply did not match what reporters were told by the very aides and workers who operate it at the client level—nor did it match what one reporter went through in getting on welfare.

Were the administrators and supervisors being untruthful, trying to cover up the department's shoddy operations—or did they simply not know what was going on?

The evidence points to the latter.

A bit of proof is the surprise and anger of the department's upper echelon when it saw in *The Sentinel* a picture of an employe card game, which for days in a row stretched through the lunch period and on into working hours.

The game went on in full view of anyone who walked down a third floor corridor of the Welfare Center. That's where Sentinel reporters found it and how they were able to watch and time it.

If reporters saw it, why didn't administrators and supervisors? Don't they ever walk through their own building?

The cave man theory holds up. The blame for the confusion, waste and inefficiency in the department rests solidly

on the shoulders of the administrative and supervisory staff.

## CONTROL LACKING

Whatever has gone wrong at the case-worker and case aide level could not have happened and continued to happen except for a lack of proper supervision and control from above.

And much has gone wrong.

As one county official put it, if the welfare department were a private business, it would have gone under—simply folded up in bankruptcy.

But it isn't a private business. It is a bureaucracy whose coffers are filled with tax dollars.

There are no owners, stockholders or boards of directors to ride herd on its shoddy operations and demand efficiency. There are only taxpayers and the officials they elect to represent them.

## RUNNING DISPUTE

But for years they have largely ignored the department and the system through which welfare is administered and have concentrated, instead, on the argument of whether the welfare recipient is being given too much for too little.

Fraud, administrative errors, waste, employment cheating—all symptoms of mismanagement and inefficiency—have virtually been overlooked while officials and the public complained of the skyrocketing costs of welfare and argued the relative worth of its snarled up programs and grants.

Until a department employe made off with more than \$100,000 in tax money in three years of continuing larceny, little official thought was given to checks and controls within the department.

There had not been a financial audit of the department since 1966 although the department has handled hundreds of millions of dollars since that time.

In a "put out the fire" move prompted by the theft of the \$100,000, an auditing firm was brought in last year—but only for a systems audit. There still has been no financial audit.

But the report of the systems auditors, couched though it was in language designed not to offend the county, clearly warned that the department's lack of internal controls and defective systems could only mean trouble.

The auditors pinpointed several trouble areas. They found:

More than \$180,000 in cash in the department's food stamp office, much of it consisting of unreconciled funds taken in by part time tellers.

Delays in issuing stop payment orders on allegedly lost or stolen welfare checks although such orders could reduce the possibility that those checks might later be cashed.

Millions of dollars worth of checks being issued on the department's imprest fund, an account earmarked for emergency use only.

Checks for repairs on welfare recipients' homes being issued in excess of the established limits but without any special approval.

Shortages of cash in money envelopes from which department homemakers drew funds to pay for clients' needs.

Duplicate and incorrect payments being made by the department for babysitting services furnished to recipients.

Ledgers of cumulative payments made to recipients that were 10 months behind in listings.

The money envelope system used by department homemakers was eliminated after the auditors checked the envelopes and found that the money remaining did not agree with the expenditures the homemakers had reported.

## CHANGES DUE

The auditors also noted in their report that a number of procedures and systems

they had questioned were going to be changed by the department.

Because of its size, complexity and the multimillions of dollars it handles, the welfare department must be regularly audited and its procedures examined, the systems auditors warned.

"The time and personnel devoted to the audit of DPW (Department of Public Welfare) records in recent years has not been sufficient for an organization with disbursements totaling approximately \$102 million in 1971," the auditors said.

This is the county welfare department—a monster already out of control and still growing.

The \$102 million the auditors cited for 1971 has become \$151.5 million in 1973.

Those dollars and the department itself are there for only one reason—to serve those who are in genuine need and to do it in the most efficient manner possible.

But enough slack has been included in the welfare budget to absorb the added costs of waste, fraud, cheating and bureaucratic bungling that have run rampant for too long in Milwaukee County's welfare operations.

It's time for the cavemen to come out and take a look around.

WILLIAM HERB, SAN LORENZO  
CIVIC LEADER, RETIRES

## HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words about a fine man, one of my constituents, Mr. William Herb, Jr. It is only right that on the occasion of his retirement from the San Lorenzo school system after 28 years of devoted service we pay tribute to the man, the father, the foster father, and the civil leader.

Mr. Herb began his career as a custodian in the San Lorenzo School District in 1945, and by 1963 was appointed business manager and director of classified personnel. In this capacity he was responsible for the administration of all services, personnel and materials in the 27 schools of the district.

His community service has been no less outstanding. As State vice president of the California School Employees Association and a valuable member of the California Association of School Business Officials, Mr. Herb devoted countless hours of hard work and dedication to the betterment of the educational system. The PTA rewarded this contribution to the school system with an honorary life membership.

Mr. Herb is a man of outstanding character whose love for his fellow man is recognized by all who came to know him. Both the Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts of America will not forget the years he gave in service to them. And all those who were fortunate enough to be young at the time will remember the day that the first teen center in the area was established under his direction.

I am sure that his wife, children, grandchildren, and more than 30 foster children will happily attest to the fact that here is one of the most outstanding men we have been privileged to know. May he have many more very happy years to come.

Thank you, Mr. Herb, for all that you

have done. Our community is a better place for having men such as yourself for leaders.

## WATCHDOG OF THE TREASURY

### HON. ALAN STEELMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. STEELMAN. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Dallas Morning News lauded the long record of effective service given to the Nation by our distinguished and greatly respected colleague from Iowa, the Honorable H. R. GROSS.

Citing the sordid news of Watergate, the News correctly pointed out that in spite of the pall this seems to cast over all public officials in Washington, there are many like H. R. GROSS quietly and effectively discharging their duties. In particular the News praises Mr. GROSS' record as the "watchdog of the Federal Treasury."

The full text of the editorial follows:  
[From the Dallas Morning News, May 6, 1973]  
GROSS OF IOWA

With all the sordid news filling the papers about Watergate, maybe it's time for somebody to say a nice thing about a public official—if for no other reason than to remind that not everybody in Washington is bugging phones, pilfering secrets and trying to dodge the grand jury.

Our bouquet this morning goes to H. R. GROSS, 73-year-old congressman from Iowa who long has been the watchdog of the Federal Treasury. GROSS watches every line of an appropriations bill in the House, and people all over the country send him information on bureaucratic waste and those goofy, ill-advised projects which are often included in federal programs.

Rep. GROSS recently termed the Office of Economic Opportunity (Poverty War) the Poor Corps, adding "let me cite some examples of how the U.S. taxpayer is being taken for a ride."

On the West Coast, the executive of an agency received by mistake two OEO checks totaling \$62,693 meant for another agency. He opened a savings account with them and when the error was discovered, he was asked to return the money. He replied that it had been spent.

In Rhode Island, the director of an OEO-financed youth group has a police record of 30 arrests on such charges as conspiracy to commit murder, robbery and extortion.

In New York, a community action program head raised his own salary from \$12,000 to \$14,000 when he was authorized a salary of only \$10,500.

In Oregon, \$22,631 spent by a Community Action Agency was attributed to improper payments to its executive director, excessive salary increases and improper travel costs.

In New York City, three officials of OEO-financed organizations have been indicted in a kickback conspiracy involving \$70,000 in bribes paid to obtain \$2 million worth of federal contracts.

GROSS once defeated a bill which would have appropriated money to supply every congressman with a flag to fly over his house, his weekend retreat, his boat or the bumper of his car.

We might conclude by saying that if you, who read this, had a stack of \$1,000 bills five inches high, you'd be a millionaire. To pay off the national debt, that stack would have to be 18 miles high.

Rep. GROSS of Iowa has done what he can, through the years, to keep the stack from going to the moon. Inasmuch as the public

is becoming cynical about men who hold public office, it is time to remind ourselves that the good outnumber the bad and that the great majority, like Gross of Iowa, are quietly and effectively discharging their duties.

## SOLIDARITY BEHIND SOVIET JEWS

### HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, Mikhail Shepshelovich arrived in Israel in December, 1972, after spending 2 years in a strict Soviet labor camp for alleged anti-Soviet slander. While Mr. Shepshelovich had expected a longer sentence, he attributes the shorter term to American public concern.

Mikhail is from Riga, and studied physical mathematics at the University of Riga. In 1962 he enlisted in the Army and served for 3 years, returning to his studies in 1965.

From the early 1960's on, Mikhail was deeply concerned with the fate of the Jews in the Soviet Union. In 1965, he decided to emigrate to Israel and become involved with the Jewish activist movement in Riga. He believes that his arrest on October 15, 1970, is directly related to his formal application for an exit visa. But, after paying \$3,000 in ransom taxes, Mikhail and his mother were permitted to leave for Israel where he plans to enter the Technion to complete his masters degree in aeronautics. This ransom tax that Mr. Shepshelovich was forced to pay before being granted permission to leave the Soviet Union is ample reason why we must continue our efforts to push for the Jackson-Vanik amendment to provide for freedom of emigration as a condition to East-West trade. The only hope of permanently rescinding the tax and removing all other impediments to emigration is if massive political and economic pressure can be mounted in the West. This is what we, as Members of Congress must do, to stop this barbaric ransom of humans.

At this time I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of a speech presented by Mikhail Shepshelovich who was recently in the United States under the auspices of the Greater New York Conference for Soviet Jewry to participate in the Solidarity Sunday for Soviet Jewry. More than 100,000 people joined in the march and rally at which he was the guest of honor.

SOLIDARITY SUNDAY FOR SOVIET JEWS,  
MAY 6, 1973

(By Mikhail Shepshelovich)

I have just spent two years in a Soviet labor camp. For what? Only for my persistent desire to go to Israel. I was convicted in 1970 on charges of "anti-Soviet activity."

In fact, my only "crime" was to have expressed my views on the tragic situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union and to have dared to apply for an exit visa to Israel. This was at a time when it was next to impossible to get permission to leave the country.

I was not alone. Today, forty-four Jews whose crime, like mine, was their desire to go to Israel, are serving their sentences in Soviet labor camps. They are all victims of the

harsh Soviet policy of repression of Jewish nationalism.

They suffer for all Russian Jews because they fought for emigration not only for themselves but for others as well.

The fate of these Jews is meant to serve as an example to their Jewish brothers. This is why Jewish prisoners have been sent to harsh political camps where attempts are made to force the prisoners to give up their convictions.

At present, the Soviets cannot afford mass repression. They imprison only scores of people, but are anxious to carry out arrests and send people to labor camps in order to strike terror in the hearts of other Soviet Jews.

I myself was released from a Soviet labor camp only a few months ago. I have seen and I have felt the torturous methods used to destroy their political prisoners.

No longer is this done openly and at once. Today prisoners are broken down quietly and gradually, without any sensation in the outside press. The undesirables must be destroyed or must leave the camps physical or mental cripples.

This is achieved through physical starvation and constant nervous strain. The Soviets know exactly how much their stubborn captives can bear. Severe illness and exhaustion are inevitable.

I myself have seen and witnessed how effective these methods can be. I have been eyewitness as some went out of their minds and others died before the end of their terms. Every day brings the prisoners into greater danger.

Our Prisoners of Conscience, who refuse to give up their intense Jewish commitment, are treated much more cruelly than the others. They protest their imprisonment even in the camps and insist on their right to go to Israel. They are also the victims of anti-Semitism. The lives of the Jewish prisoners are in the hands of those who feel that the Nazis did not finish their job.

Victor Boguslavsky is now in the last year of a three year term. With a heart defect, he was forced to work as a log roller. After a severe heart attack, he was given two injections and heartlessly sent out to work again. His life and the lives of Lev Yagman, Anatoli Altman and Anatoli Goldfield who suffer similar illnesses are in grave danger.

In exchange for primitive medical care and outdated medicines, the authorities demand complete repentance and collaboration with the KGB.

Now that the ransom has been relaxed, new political trials have started in order to discourage emigration.

Recently, Lazar Ljubarsky was sentenced to a four year term on charges of "distributing slanderous information against the USSR." The so-called slanders were only letters sent by Ljubarsky and his friends to Soviet authorities insisting on their right to go to Israel.

Even more outrageous was the trial of Isak Shkolnik for treason. At first, they tried to convict him as a British spy, but after the British Embassy in Moscow intervened in the case, they simply changed the name of the country. He was accused then of spying for Israel. Without any evidence he was sentenced to ten years.

Minsk officials are now preparing for the show trial of Gedalia Kipnis and Efim Davidovich, two retired army officers. They hope to connect this case to activists in many other Soviet cities, establishing a "conspiracy."

I have often been asked, "What are the results of the support for the prisoners?" Your commitment is absolutely necessary and has helped us tremendously in the past. It is only through your commitment to us that sentences were reduced. Your support is our only hope that the political trials will be stopped.

My own case is an example. I was arrested in October 1970 together with Ruth Alexandrovich and two other Riga activists. In

the eight months of solitary confinement preceding our trial we were totally unaware of any efforts undertaken on our behalf. We did not know then of the tremendous support which we received during our imprisonment.

But it was this support which resulted in light terms ranging from only one to three years when we had fully expected five to seven year sentences.

While in the camp I saw our situation improve and then turn suddenly unbearable. But it was only when I arrived in Israel that I realized the changes in the camp depended on the intensity of support abroad.

On behalf of the Jewish prisoners, I appeal to you to continue your struggle for their complete release. I ask you as well to continue your support for all Soviet Jews in Russia and in Israel through the United Jewish Appeal.

As a living witness I state that the fate of the Prisoners of Conscience and all Soviet Jews is in your hands.

### THE METRIC SYSTEM: GIVE THEM AN INCH AND THEY WILL TAKE A METER

#### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, recent reports indicate that American industrialists are moving to abandon the domestic market of the American "haves" and are retooling their industry for "have-nots" in international trade.

Foremost in this new change to capture the "have-not" market of the world is the transition to the metric system of measures "to get the United States in step with the rest of the world, where almost all the other nations are on the metric system already."

Since American "haves" own and operate almost 50 percent of the world's automobiles, perhaps our domestic automobile producers have decided to abandon their sales to the foreign auto producers who are changing their production system to the traditional American system of measures.

The American industrialists express no concern over where the foreign "have-nots" are to get the money to buy the new machines. Perhaps they have been assured that there will be a change in our money so that the "have-nots" come into their equal share.

A related news clipping follows:  
[From the Washington Star-News, Apr. 27, 1973]

#### INDUSTRY INCHES INTO THE METRIC SYSTEM

(By Robert W. Irvin)

DETROIT.—Some key segments of American industry have started the transition to the metric system of measurements.

IBM, Caterpillar Tractor and International-Harvester have already committed themselves to a changeover program from the present inch system of measuring things.

Ford Motor Co. this July will become the first auto maker to build a metric-size engine in the United States. This is the 2.3 liter four-cylinder engine to be used in the new Mustang to be introduced this fall.

Ford for the past three years also has been using metric fasteners to attach some European-built drive line parts to its subcompact Pinto cars built in this country.

But the most ambitious program in the industry has just been announced by General Motors.

GM said it is going to convert all its far flung production facilities to the metric system.

All new parts will be metric, including those now in the development stage such as the rotary Wankel engine, GM said.

GM wouldn't be pinned down to any timetable, saying it would be governed by the regular introduction of new metric parts for cars replacing older parts being phased out of production.

A GM spokesman said it was the first official commitment in the auto industry to complete conversion, although he noted that a few parts always have been metric sized, such as spark plugs and some bearings.

Everett Baugh, executive engineer in forward planning on the GM Engineering Staff, said the rotary engine was "under development under the inch system and is now being converted to metric."

The sizes of American engines are measured by cubic inches while the displacement of metric engines is expressed in liters. A liter is equal to about 61 cubic inches.

There is general acknowledgement that eventually the United States will join most of the rest of the world in using the metric instead of the inch system. The Commerce Department recommended in 1971 that we change over, a recommendation which followed a three-year, \$4-million study.

Legislation calling for a 10-year changeover to metric measurements passed the Senate last year and further hearings are expected this year. The Senate Commerce Committee says 11 percent of the nation's economy is already on the metric system, mostly in mechanics, engineering, military, drugs and scientific areas.

You may recall the Apollo astronauts on their recent missions to the moon radioing back distances to craters in meters rather than feet. A meter is equivalent to about 39 inches.

The auto companies want to phase in metric parts on a gradual basis and this is what GM has announced and what Ford obviously also intends doing, in view of its new Mustang engine plant in Lima, Ohio.

As Ford vice-president Herbert L. Misch observed, "In the auto industry, the magnitude of an overnight conversion to the metric system would be chaotic. On the other hand, a well-planned extension of metric usage could minimize both the cost and confusion and still permit benefits to be realized at the earliest possible date."

John T. Benedict, a Chrysler official, said the challenge is to recognize on the one hand that increased use of metric units is necessary and desirable but on the other hand that an "arbitrary wholesale conversion mandated by law could be extremely costly, disruptive and counter-productive."

GM President Edward N. Cole says, "I think over the long pull the metric system will certainly prevail . . . what you will see is a gradual phasing in of new systems with metric dimensions and there won't be a massive retooling of older components that have been in production for some period of time."

There really are two types of conversion systems. One is a nominal conversion, in which a 122-cubic-inch engine would be redesignated as being 101.6 millimeters long.

The real conversion is when a designer or engineer makes a new part which he might round off at 100 millimeters, which would be something over 3.95 inches.

The basic reason for the changeover is to get the United States in step with the rest of the world, where almost all the other nations are on the metric system already or, like the British and Australians, in the process of converting.

The result in the United States some day may be an advertisement about a Cadillac being "a silly millimeter longer."

### HEALTH PLANNING: A LONG WAY TO GO

**HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, in the fiscal 1974 budget the administration is engaging in sleight-of-hand tactics with health planning programs.

While comprehensive health planning is one of the very few Federal health programs slated to receive an increase of funding during the 1974 fiscal year, its companion Regional Medical Program is to be terminated. In fiscal 1972 the RMP program was funded at \$99.5 million. One year later the funding was cut nearly in half to \$58.3 million, and now the administration proposes to end funding for RMP's altogether. As if to sweeten the loss of the RMP program, comprehensive health planning would receive, under the President's request, an additional \$2.5 million for a total \$38.3 million. It does not take a mathematical genius to see that an increase of \$2.5 million of one program coupled with a loss of \$58.3 million in another amounts to a net drop of over \$50 million.

The regional medical program, I believe, has been victimized by a number of unfair accusations, and most important, is to be laid low by the same shortsighted neglect of human needs that has all too often characterized the actions of this administration.

It is claimed that the regional medical program duplicates other existing Federal health programs and is therefore unnecessary. In fact, RMPs provide a valuable service in encouraging cooperation between medical institutions and among the health community. Further, RMPs are the other federally funded programs actively assisting private health care operations in controlling chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer, kidney disease, and stroke. In addition, the Tri-State regional medical program, to which Massachusetts belongs along with New Hampshire and Rhode Island, is an excellent example of how RMPs can offer wide-ranging health delivery and development services.

There may be ways in which the regional medical program can be improved. But the need for improvement in the program in no way justifies the severity of the action proposed by the administration. Nor is the proposed elimination of the RMP program made any less unwarranted by the miniscule increase in funding of comprehensive health planning.

What is more, there remain political and administrative impediments to the successful operation of even the comprehensive health planning programs. As is suggested by the statement of Mr. Richard E. Sobota, executive director of the Health Planning Council for Greater Boston, Inc., the focus of health planning efforts still falls far short of what should be the obvious goal—the establishment of a national health policy which assures every American access to

quality health care as a basic right rather than as a privilege of wealth.

Because there is a great need to improve the health planning efforts supported by the Federal Government, I would like to share with my colleagues the views of Mr. Sabota:

#### VIEWS OF RICHARD E. SOBOTA

My name is Richard E. Sobota and I am the Executive Director of Health Planning Council for Greater Boston, Inc., a non-profit corporation designated as the areawide comprehensive health planning agency pursuant to section 314(b) of the Public Health Service Act as amended by P.L. 89-749. As you may know, areawide comprehensive health planning agencies of the type which I represent are somewhat unique in that they are charged by the Federal Government to serve as "Advocates of the Public Interest" in matters of health and health planning, a role which is not commonly assigned to non-governmental organizations. The bulwarks of the Health Planning Council for Greater Boston and its counterparts elsewhere is the large body of consumer volunteers who make up the majority of its decision-making structure. I am here this morning to speak to you with respect to some of the concerns of those consumers, and the providers, who serve as the members of the Health Planning Council for Greater Boston.

I would like to address briefly the Administration's budget proposal as it pertains to health planning and to certain needs and programs in the Greater Boston area.

*Health Planning:* First, I suppose it would be tempting on the part of many persons associated with areawide CHP agencies to be self-satisfied over the fact that continued and somewhat increased funding has been proposed for the Comprehensive Health Planning program, and that the long-standing parallelism, and at times rivalry, between the Comprehensive Health Planning program and the Regional Medical Programs has been brought to an end with the termination of RMP as a national program. I resist that temptation, chiefly because of the apparent manner in which the decision to terminate RMP was reached, but more importantly because my association with health planning under two Federal programs over the past six years has shown me that the Federal commitment to a truly effective health planning program has been as meandering as our own Charles River: the Federal mandates for health planning have been vague; they have been inconsistent over time; and they have been contradictory at given points in time.

(a) In the law (P.L. 89-749) itself, comprehensive health planning received a mandate to "marshal all health resources—facilities, services, manpower, money" but "without interfering with existing patterns of medical practice."

(b) In the initial implementation of the same law, CHP agencies were advised to abandon the previous focus on health facilities and to emphasize health in a comprehensive sense, only to be told most recently that duplication of facilities is one of the principal areas that CHP should be dealing with.

(c) Likewise, the term "comprehensive" as it applies to health has been struck from the Federal vocabulary and replaced with "equitable."

(d) Most recently, we have received the charge to focus our energies upon eliminating duplication of facilities and promoting pluralistic competition within the health system.

I make these points, Congressman Drinan, to emphasize to you that behind the issue of the specific budget cutbacks at hand is a much larger and more critical problem: that of a very weak, inadequate and unjust Federal Policy concerning the health of the citizens of these United States. The people hear from time to time that health and

health care is a Right not a privilege, but they do not see that notion of Health is a Right reflected in policies, in budgets, in programs or in specific actions and decisions of the Federal Government. At times, the impression is left that "Health is a Fiscal Option." The concept of Health being a Right and of universal entitlement to that Right is one which only you and your colleagues in Congress can bring to the American People in the form of definitive legislative action.

With regard to the budget cutbacks, the myth continues to exist that adding, subtracting and shifting dollars among programs will cure the ills of the health system that we now have. Every program, every budget item, is regarded more on an individual, piecemeal basis, than on the basis of a total program for the health of the American People. The plea for an overhauling of the system itself has been made by many people on many occasions. I, too, urge your attention to that matter. Altering the financing of an ineffective health care delivery system is not going to have the effect of eliminating the defects in the system itself.

Finally, I would like to comment on just two specific items pertinent to the Administration's proposed budget:

(1) The efforts to plan for the phasing-out and closing of the U.S.P.H.S. hospitals throughout the country first involved the Health Planning Council for Greater Boston in mid-1971. Curiously, the agency responsible for disposing of the PHS hospitals, Health Services and Mental Health Administration (HSMHA), is also the Federal agency responsible for the Comprehensive Health Planning program. I say "curiously" because in the process of developing a strategy for "Converting the HPS Hospitals to Community Management and Use" HSMHA initially overlooked the areawide CHP agencies as sources of local input into the planning relative to the PHS hospitals and subsequently, in both areas where such conversion efforts were to be implemented first (Boston and Seattle) chose to ignore the recommendations presented by the areawide CHP agencies. At this very moment, the Administration continues to work toward a plan which does not meet with the approval of the Health Planning Council for Greater Boston, Inc. (whose position, incidentally, has been widely applauded by local community groups).

(2) In various portions of the Administration's budget proposal, there are severe effects to be felt by organizations and agencies which directly or indirectly are involved in the area of primary health care. That term, for clarification, refers to care out-of-hospitals, often in neighborhood health centers but elsewhere as well. That type of care is of great importance in areas in which numbers of physicians in general practice have dwindled over the years, in areas where services outside of the institutional setting are difficult if not impossible to obtain. In the Administration's budget proposal, services as well as manpower for primary health care are seriously affected. Once again, manipulating dollar items without regard to the system as a whole takes a terrible toll.

I could go into great detail on a number of the points raised above, but time does not permit. Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

#### DUNCE OF THE CENTURY

**HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I believe there has been too much commentary about the Watergate, yet I certainly recognize the legitimate criticism that

must be leveled against the perpetrators of the Watergate bugging. The Economist, an outstanding publication serving a dozen communities in metropolitan Chicagoland, carried a very pertinent editorial commentary on the subject on Wednesday, May 9, which I insert into the RECORD at this point:

#### DUNCE OF THE CENTURY

Enough is being written about Watergate and it is not our intention to hash over many things you have already read. The question that puzzles us, however, is who had the idea in the first place? Of all the stupid acts that have been committed in connection with Watergate that strikes us as the most senseless of all. For if there was anything the Republicans did not have to do to win the election last fall it was bug the Democrats' headquarters. They didn't need any inside information to nail McGovern to the cross. All they had to do was to quote his various statements on his economic and foreign policy ideas and he was dead. Which is the way it turned out.

For all practical purposes, President Nixon was re-elected the day McGovern was nominated. The Republicans didn't have to do a thing. Actually, they didn't do much.

So whoever had the idea to bug Watergate wins the dunce cap of the century award. Even if one assumes that all is fair in love, war and politics the bugging episode must go down as one of the most asinine political adventures of all time.

#### DAZZLING VARIETY IN PENSION PLANS

### HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following which is the third of a four-part series from the Christian Science Monitor: "Dazzling Variety in Pension Plans:"

DAZZLING VARIETY IN PENSION PLANS—OPTIONS INCLUDE EARLY RETIREMENT, SHARING OF PROFITS, DO-IT-YOURSELF FOR SELF-EMPLOYED

(By David T. Cook)

BOSTON.—The world of privately run pension plans is full of variety.

Nested among traditional forms are variations that let a worker leave a job without losing his pension or retire while corporate compatriots his age toil on. Some plans make a pension a do-it-yourself project.

There are even pension-related profit-sharing programs to help employees increase their retirement resources.

The option to escape employment before age 65 is a key provision of a growing number of pension plans. A Labor Department study covering 20 million workers found that 90 percent of them could qualify for some form of early retirement.

About 1 in 10 American workers actually takes early retirement, according to estimates by pension-industry sources.

The appeal of early departure from corporate confines depends on what the gateway costs in terms of reduced private-pension and social-security benefits.

#### PAYMENTS REDUCED

Social-security payments, available at age 62, are reduced five-ninth of 1 percent for every month they are claimed prior to age 65. In addition, corporate pension plans often reduce benefits for those who retire early.

Benefits are reduced using an actuarial table. The smaller benefits paid to workers who retire early are designed to equal the

total benefits paid to the retiree who leaves at age 65.

A Conference Board study found that when employers give early-retiring workers a supplement to offset reduced social-security benefits, some 30 percent of those eligible to retire early. Where there is no supplement, only 5 percent leave before reaching the mandatory retirement age.

Among those who can take early retirement and not suffer reduced corporate-pension benefits are some members of the United Steelworkers.

Not all Steelworkers Union members actually work for steel-producing firms. Some toil in copper and aluminum plants. Those employed by steelmakers can retire at age 60 after 30 years of service without having their retirement benefits reduced.

The union has also negotiated a plan that allow workers to retire at 60 after 15 years' service, but their benefits are reduced.

While early retirement is a relatively recent phenomenon in private industry, Uncle Sam has been sending workers home at an early age for generations. For example, military personnel can retire after 20 years of service at 50 percent pay. After 30 years they can collect three-fourths of their pre-retirement check.

#### EXECUTIVES EXIT

At some firms the early exit is reserved for the corporate hierarchy. International Business Machines requires that about 30 of its very top officers retire at 60. Others at the firm have to quit at 65. For both retired officers and those who held less lofty positions, IBM periodically adjusts retirement benefits to offset the effects of inflation.

Pension-plan provisions are most likely to please if the retiree has designed them himself.

The Self-Employed Retirement Act of 1962 makes do-it-yourself pensions a possibility for self-employed workers.

The so-called Keogh Act allows self-employed individuals to set aside 10 percent of their annual income up to \$2,500. The Internal Revenue Service doesn't tax this money or any income it produces until the fund beneficiary retires.

Retirement funds in a Keogh plan can be withdrawn at age 59½. They must be withdrawn before age 70½ to prevent the plan from being used as a shelter from estate taxes.

The self-employed person can either design his own Keogh plan and have it approved by the IRS or join an approved plan maintained by a bank or insurance company.

The 350,000 educators covered by the combined Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF) play a part in determining both the size of their pension benefits and when to collect them.

Under the TIAA-CREF plans both employer and teacher contribute to funding a pension. If a teacher changes jobs, 2,500 other participating institutions stand ready to pick up the employer's share of pension contributions. Employees who transfer to nonparticipating institutions pay all costs themselves.

#### VESTED IMMEDIATELY

Covered educators can retire at any time since all contributions are immediately vested (promised to the pension recipient). The size of the individual's pension is determined by how much has accumulated in his account when he decides to retire.

About 85 percent of the teachers covered by the plan help foot the bill for their pension, according to William Slater, TIAA-CREF vice-president. Employee and employer can each contribute as much as they desire, but total contributions average about 10 percent of each educator's annual salary.

Some industrywide plans let skilled workers change employers and locations without

losing pension benefits they have accumulated.

Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) have one such plan.

Since 1946, when an IBEW member changes employers or cities, he can keep the pension benefits he has earned by ensuring that his new employer contributes to the IBEW non-contributory pension plan.

According to union comptroller Leo Woods, the plan covers the quarter-million IBEW members who work in construction. It is jointly administered by a board of 12 union and 12 management representatives. The board's one public member: former U.S. Sen. Wayne Morse.

Most pensions don't provide what could be called retirement riches. There are firms, however, without profit-sharing programs designed to enable workers to augment their retirement resources.

#### PROFITS SHARED

At the Bank of America, employees with three years' seniority participate in a Family Estate Plan. Under the program employees get a share of the bank's profits determined by their wage and seniority level.

The benefits are paid out when the employee leaves the bank and are in addition to a fully funded retirement plan. If an employee leaves the bank before retiring but after 15 years of service, he can take along all of his benefits accrued under the plan.

Eastman Kodak pays out its profit-sharing benefits each year. After a year with the firm, employees are eligible to participate in the wage-dividend program. The dividend is based on worker's total wages for the past five years and their seniority with the firm.

#### SUPER BUDGET COMMITTEE

### HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, the proposals of the Joint Study Committee on Budget Control, recommending tremendously powerful budget committees in both the House and Senate, have vast implications for the workings of the Congress and the prerogatives of individual Members.

The Democratic Caucus will be studying the Joint Study Committee proposals on Wednesday morning.

I am inserting in the RECORD a statement by Senator WALTER MONDALE, (Democrat of Minnesota), and newspaper columns by David Broder of the Washington Post, and Milton Viorst, of the Washington Star-News, which point out some of the problems and potential pitfalls with the recommendations for a "super budget committee." I strongly urge my colleagues to read this material:

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE

Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate the opportunity to testify this morning before the Subcommittee on Budgeting, Management and Expenditures with respect to S. 1641, the "Budget Control Act of 1973" which implements the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Budget Control.

I strongly support the development of sound Congressional budget control procedures. We need to take a clear look at questions of fiscal policy—the size of overall expenditures, appropriate revenue levels, the appropriate level of surplus or deficit.

These are questions which the Congress as a whole has never considered. Yet, they have a tremendous impact on inflation and employment, on the lives and on the pocket-books of all Americans.

And I believe we can improve our procedures for weighing national priorities against one another.

But although I support the goals of the Joint Budget Committee's report, I wish to raise with you this morning my deep concern about the wisdom and practicality of the Committee's recommendations.

There will be few questions before the 93rd Congress as important to the nation as the question of Congressional control of the budget process.

This is not because the Congress has proven irresponsible with the taxpayer's dollar. In fact, the opposite is true. As the report of the Joint Committee on Budget Control observes, over the past five years the Congress has cut the Administration's requests for appropriated funds by approximately 30 percent, and has increased funding for so-called "back-door" spending by only a little more.

And a major share of these back-door increases have come into the Social Security and Medicare programs which are self-funded through the payroll tax and which, therefore, do not contribute to the growth of the federal deficit. Congress has had a dampening effect on the growth of federal deficits, proposed by the Executive Branch largely in order to finance spending for a war in Southeast Asia without a war-time tax.

But the legislation which you are considering is crucial to the health of our system of government because it goes to the heart of the relationship between Congress and the Executive Branch.

It is becoming increasingly clear that, in both domestic and foreign policy, the commitment of our government to traditional American values—and above all its ability to respond to the wishes and hopes of the American people—depend on a strong Congressional voice in public policymaking.

Yet, through the device of impoundment, the Executive Branch is moving to assume the same power to decide questions affecting the domestic health of our society that it has assumed in the area of foreign affairs.

A report prepared at my request by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress indicates that during the last fiscal year, the Executive Branch has impounded an incredible 29 percent of controllable non-defense expenditures. And this figure does not include other Executive actions which do not amount to impoundment in the technical sense—such as the withholding of \$6 billion provided by the Congress for water pollution control.

We are rapidly moving toward a domestic system under which the Congress proposes and the President disposes—precisely the opposite of the system proposed in our Constitution.

Only full Congressional participation in both domestic and foreign policy decision-making can assure the full and open debate which is necessary if the American people, through the electoral process, are to make the basic decisions about the future of this country.

And we must act now or the historic role of the Congress as an equal member in the federal establishment will continue to decline.

This Committee, under the distinguished leadership of its Chairman, Senator Ervin, has recognized the danger. In S. 373, the Federal Impoundment Control Procedure Act, you have moved to establish Congressional control over Executive impoundment. You have accompanied this measure with a temporary \$268 billion ceiling on fiscal year 1974 expenditures—to guarantee that Congressional priorities, established through the appropriations process, will be maintained for the next year within a non-inflationary spending ceiling.

As an early advocate of this approach, I am deeply pleased that the Committee bill has already been adopted by the full Senate

as an amendment to the Par Value Modification Act. I am hopeful that it will be accepted by the House. If it is not, I will fully support the Committee's efforts to secure passage of S. 373 as separate legislation.

And, as a member of the Senate Finance Committee, I will do my best to secure its adoption as an amendment to the next debt ceiling bill, legislation to which it is clearly germane, and which the President must sign.

Now this Committee is considering the crucial question of establishing long-term procedures for Congressional control of budget priorities in future fiscal years.

You have before you a report based on study by the Joint Committee on Budget Control, and legislation modeled on the Joint Committee's recommendations.

For reasons which I will detail, I am deeply concerned that these procedures will fail in practice, and contribute to the growing weakness of the Congress in the area of domestic policy—rather than increasing our ability to respond. Because the question of Congressional control of budget priorities is central to the future of our constitutional government, I believe the burden on this Committee is a heavy one.

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The Joint Budget Committee recommends establishment of budget committees in both the House and the Senate which are essentially to be responsible for developing a Congressional budget. Two-thirds of the membership of these committees will be elected by the Appropriations, Finance and Ways and Means Committees of the respective Houses. The remaining third will be appointed by the Speaker of the House and President Pro Tem of the Senate.

These committees are given vast responsibility. They will be the most powerful in the Congress, and among the most powerful agencies of the federal establishment.

And yet the Joint Budget Committee's proposal would bypass existing procedures requiring approval by party caucuses and by the full Senate and House of Committee memberships. The proposal would waive limitations relating to service on major committees and limitations on the number of committees which can be chaired by a single Senator or Member of the House. It would, in short, ignore many of the Congressional reforms which have been enacted so painfully over the course of the past quarter century.

I share the concerns of other witnesses that these supremely powerful committees must be fully representative of the membership of the House and Senate.

And I believe that there are other and equally fundamental defects in the approach taken by the Joint Committee recommendation.

I believe the Joint Committee recommendation is grounded on a basic fallacy—which threatens to render the proposal ineffective and, if adopted, an embarrassment to the Congress.

*This central weakness is the mistaken belief that a Congressional budget can and should look like an Executive budget, taking on too much, too soon.*

The Joint Committee proposal provides for Congressional action prior to May 1st of each year on a single concurrent resolution comparable in scope to the President's budget submitted at the end of January. This resolution would:

Establish a ceiling on outlays and budget authority,

Establish federal revenue targets,

Establish the appropriate size of the federal budget surplus or deficit.

And, in addition, the resolution would allocate all budget and *obligational authority* among subcommittees or, at the option of the Budget Committee, by *specific programs and activities*.

The May Concurrent Resolution will deal both with the complex problem of federal fiscal policy with its massive impact on im-

poundment and inflation, and—in great detail—with the questions of how federal expenditures should be allocated.

This is a massive job. It consists of most of the work presently accomplished by the Congress over the course of a full year. And there is simply no way it can be responsibly accomplished by a single committee within the time allocated.

I ask consent that the timetable proposed by the Joint Committee may appear at this point in my testimony:

#### *On or before—Action on concurrent resolution to be completed—*

March 1, House committee reports.

March 15, House acts.

March 29, Senate committee reports.

April 12, Senate acts.

May 1, Congress acts.

Under the timetable established by the Joint Committee, the House Committee must report the complete budget resolution on or before March 1st—only one month after receipt of the President's budget. There is no time to conduct detailed hearings on the proper allocation of priorities within the overall budget figure.

Determining fiscal policy alone is a major undertaking, involving not only questions within the control of the Budget Committee, but predictions regarding other economic influences such, for example, as federal monetary policy and approaches to wage and price controls.

And determining the proper allocation of resources among programs has traditionally fully occupied the Appropriations Committees and received extensive attention by the full House and Senate.

Advance work can be done by the committee staff, but by the nature of the process, the Committee and the Congress must respond to the proposals which the President makes in his budget at the end of January.

And staff work—no matter how expert—is no substitute for a process of open hearings through which members of the Committee can inform themselves, the House and Senate, and the American public on the important public policy questions involved.

The procedure recommended by the Joint Committee simply leaves no time for the conduct and printing of hearings on this broad range of economic and programmatic issues. This procedure guarantees that both the Congress and the Committee will be ill-informed.

#### THE DIFFICULT SITUATION ON THE HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS

And the task confronting the House and Senate Budget Committees would be a simple one compared with the complex legislative situation which would face Members on the floor of the House and Senate.

A maximum of one week would be allowed between filing of the Committee report and the beginning of debate in the House or Senate (excluding the Easter recess in the Senate.) One week is far too short a time for Members of the Congress to analyze the Committee's work.

And review would be made next to impossible by the absence of full and adequate hearings on the complex mass of issues involved.

Debate on the proposed resolutions on the House and Senate floors would be limited to 30 hours, including amendments. Again, this is just not enough time for informed debate on all expenditures to be made by the Federal Government over the course of a fiscal year. Thirty hours might well be devoted to the overall economic questions alone—and just the question of military foreign aid might well deserve 30 hours of debate.

Because there would be inadequate time, issues of varying importance would almost certainly be raised on a "first-come, first-served basis", and many questions could not be raised at all.

The floor situation would be complicated

by the "rule of consistency" which would require that each amendment proposing an increase in a single item also proposed a specific decrease in another item or items, or a specific increase in the ceiling, and that these amendments must be voted *en bloc*.

Proponents of amendments would be forced to go through a lengthy "guessing game" to put together a successful package—which would often prove time-consuming. This process would be made more difficult by the requirement that amendments be printed one day in advance.

And the picture is complicated still further by existing rules prohibiting amendments in the third degree and prohibiting amendment of a part of a bill which has already been amended. When an item has been reduced or increased once, it would not be in order for a second amendment to propose reducing or increasing it further.

Consider, for example, an amendment proposing to decrease a defense item and increase an environmental item. Other amendments proposing to increase or decrease either of those items must presumably be raised as amendments at that time. Yet each of these amendments will, under the "rule of consistency", propose increases or decreases in still other parts of the resolution. The offering of a single amendment could result in a web of amendments spreading over the entire bill. And under the rule against amendments beyond the third degree, some members would be unable to offer their amendments at all.

The problem is again compounded by the bill's provision that the budget resolution could not be recommitted to committee for further work.

I see no easy way out of this procedural tangle. Waiving the rule against amendments beyond the second degree or permitting amendments to an item already amended would also lead to legislative chaos.

Perhaps some improvements can be devised, but I believe that the underlying difficulty is simply that the Joint Committee has proposed too complex a bill and too complex a procedure. I think we would be trying to swallow months worth of work in a single gulp, on the basis of inadequate information.

Perhaps we should listen to the warning of Senator Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Joint Budget Committee established in 1946, who said the legislative budget proposed in the 1946 Legislative Reorganization Act could never be more "than a pregame guess at the final score, for it asks the Joint Budget Committee to give its estimate of a multitude of new facts, figures, conditions, and requests with which it has had no time to become acquainted."

#### WEAKENING THE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS

One good sign of the incredible scope of the Joint Committee's proposed first concurrent resolution is the emasculating effect which it would have on the appropriations process.

Under the Committee proposal, enactment of the budget resolution would be followed by the regular appropriation procedure based on hearings in the Appropriations Committee and action by the Houses of Congress as a whole.

However, the Appropriations Committee would be bound by ceilings set in the budget resolution, at least at the subcommittee level, and, at the Budget Committee's option, down to individual programs and budget items. And neither the Appropriations Committees nor the respective Houses of Congress would be allowed to expand one sub-ceiling after reducing another.

For example, the appropriations process could reduce defense expenditures below the defense ceiling, but the appropriations process could not increase education expenditures by a corresponding amount above the education ceiling. To do so would require a two-third vote to suspend the rules.

Any shifting of priorities must await the report of a second budget resolution from the Budget Committee. And this resolution again would deal with a whole range of federal expenditures, under time pressure, and procedural difficulty.

The role of the Appropriations Committees, which are able to consider budget questions in detail—and the role of floor debate on appropriations bills—would be severely reduced under the Joint Committee's approach.

#### OTHER PROBLEMS

There are a number of additional problems which time does not permit me to discuss fully today, and I'm sure there are others of which I am unaware.

For example, as an alternative to proposing specific ceilings for each program, the Budget Committee would be authorized to propose ceilings on appropriation subcommittees. But there appears to be no real rationale for pitting programs against one another in the appropriations process simply because they fall within the same subcommittee.

Why, for example, should health programs compete with education programs and manpower programs—but not with space programs—within an individual ceiling? This approach may be especially harmful since, under the short timeframe permitted by the Joint Committee's proposal there is little guarantee that individual ceilings will be correctly established.

#### SUMMARY

In short, I believe the complex procedures developed by the Joint Committee would exclude Members of Congress, who are not members of the proposed Budget Committees, from effective participation in the most important legislative decision of the year.

And these procedures virtually guarantee that the essential functions of the Congress will be performed hastily and on the basis of inadequate information.

#### THE OUTLINE OF A COUNTERPROPOSAL

I believe we must develop a less complicated procedure—a procedure which will establish a firm ceiling on federal expenditures at the beginning of the year, but permit questions of priorities to be debated over a period of time, based on full hearings conducted by the Appropriations and other pertinent Committees.

I would like to leave the Committee with the bare outlines of such a proposal, building on the approach taken in the temporary budget ceiling adopted by the Senate last month, and on the Jordan Amendment which we adopted last year.

(1) My proposal would call for the creation of budget committees in the House and the Senate, with membership selected by party caucuses and ratified by the respective Houses of Congress, as with other Committees. To permit full participation on these most important committees, membership might be limited to six years, with the members to serve staggered terms.

(2) At the beginning of the year the Budget Committees would report concurrent resolutions establishing ceilings on both budget authority and outlays, and establishing the size of the appropriate deficit or surplus in the light of economic and revenue predictions.

This would permit thorough hearings and full floor debate on a manageable range of issues. And it would assure that for the first time the Congress would have a real voice in economic decisions which affect the lives of every American.

(3) The appropriations process could be allowed to proceed as at present, with the understanding that all controllables would be reduced pro rata to the extent any ceiling is exceeded—as under the Jordan Amendment and the budget ceiling proposal adopted by the Senate last month. As an alternative to pro rata reduction, amendments would be

considered in order to any appropriations bill reducing the outlay or authorization figure in any earlier appropriation.

(4) Late in the year a second resolution reported by the Budget Committees could be considered, altering the impact of *pro rata* reductions where the Committee finds this desirable, making any changes in the overall ceiling justified by changed circumstances.

It is true that under this approach a period of uncertainty would exist for about 3 months—beginning July 1st and ending with adoption of the second resolution—regarding the precise amount which would be available within any given appropriation. I would observe that this is the case at present, since the basic appropriations process is rarely completed before the end of the year. However, this uncertainty could be eliminated and the process improved by adoption of Senator Jackson's recommendation that the federal government shift from a fiscal year to a calendar year basis, with the budget continuing to be submitted on January 29.

Supplemental appropriations will in any case prove necessary after adoption of the second resolution. Under my proposal, *pro rata* reductions would continue to apply unless other specific reductions are proposed in the supplemental appropriation itself. However, the Budget Committees would at any time be empowered to report out legislation altering the impact of *pro rata* cuts.

I have proposed only the bare outlines of a counter-proposal. It has the following advantages:

It establishes a firm budget ceiling, guaranteeing Congressional participation in questions of economic policy and providing effective safeguards against excessive expenditures;

It provides for Congressional debate of priorities within the context of a non-inflationary spending ceiling; it does so under a simple procedure, which avoids complex procedural tangles; and it guarantees that consideration will take place on the basis of full and adequate Committee hearings.

I'm sure there are difficulties with my proposal, as with all the proposals before this Committee. And I believe that the job facing this committee—the job of constructing a workable, practical bill—is an extremely difficult one. But the success or failure of Congressional efforts to participate effectively in the establishment of domestic priorities rests on our shoulders.

An unworkable procedure which collapses of its own weight—as the Budget Reform Proposals of 1946 collapsed—would be tragic. But a strong and practical bill, combined with the anti-impoundment procedures already developed by this Committee, could help to restore the Congress as an equal partner in the federal system.

[From the Washington Post, May 13, 1973]

#### THE PAUSE BEFORE REFORM

(By David S. Broder)

Back before there was a Watergate, you may be able to recall, the main diversion in Washington was the Battle of the Budget. President Nixon threw down a challenge to Congress to limit federal spending. There was agreement by all hands that if the legislators were not to acquiesce in an Executive takeover of the power to set spending priorities, Congress would have to reform its own procedures.

Under the prod of the President's veto-and-impound strategy, a joint House-Senate study committee on budget control went to work. And, much to the surprise of the skeptics, it brought forth in mid-April a unanimous proposal for creation of powerful new budget committees in the House and Senate.

Subject only to very limited debate and amendment by the full membership of Congress, the budget committees would set an overall limit on all federal spending, provide for the appropriate level of taxing, decide how big a deficit or surplus the fiscal sit-

uation required, and divide up the available resources by program and purpose.

The proposal was generally applauded and was taken as evidence that Congress was ready to "bite the bullet."

Now, a month later, something quite interesting is happening. Serious second thoughts are being expressed and a belated effort is being made, by liberals in Congress and their allies in outside pressure groups, to derail the budget committee plans, at least until their implications can be more carefully examined.

The first suspicion would have to be that this is a case of liberal backsliding at, maybe, the habit of congressional irresponsibility reasserting itself. Mr. Nixon is in hot water politically; his veto threat on spending bills looks less intimidating; the courts have begun to curb his power to impound appropriated funds—so the big spenders are sneaking back to their profligate pattern and forgetting their promise to reform their ways. But when one examines the questions being raised by such thoughtful liberals as Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.), Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and Leon Shull, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, one has to conclude that the issues are serious enough for examination before—and not after—the new system is adopted.

They question both the timetable for action set forth in the proposal and the adequacy of consideration of the complex budget issues it provides.

As it stands, for example, the proposal would require the House budget committee to recommend an overall budget ceiling and the allocation of funds within categories by March 1—barely a month after receipt of the President's budget message. Action by the full House, the Senate committee, the full Senate and the conference committee would be compressed to meet a May 1 deadline.

Although later revisions would be permitted, the requirements for making changes are so stiff as to make it apparent that the basic budget design enacted in that brief period could be little altered.

There are also important questions about the makeup of the two budget committees. Obviously, the 21 House members and 15 Senators who serve on these committees, under the proposal, will have greater power than any comparably small number of legislators have even enjoyed. They ought to be representative of the Congress as a whole and they ought to be responsible to their parties for the decisions they make, but the proposed procedure for constituting the budget committees does not guarantee they will be either.

The suggestion is that one-third of the members in each body come from the appropriations committee, one-third from the tax-writing committees and one-third from the legislative committees. The appropriations and tax committees would choose their own representatives on the budget committee—presumably the most senior members—without any requirement for approval by the party caucus or the full membership of the House and Senate, as is the case now with other committee assignments. Only the five senators and seven representatives from the legislative committees would be chosen by the leadership of the Senate and House.

What this system does guarantee is that the budget committees' majorities would be more conservative, more southern, more rural, more elderly and more immune from the forces of political change than Congress as a whole.

It would, in a crucial area, represent a step backward from the reforms achieved in recent years in Congress, which have made it a place where individual members have a more equal voice on policy and where elected party leaders have authority commensurate with their responsibility.

It is not impossible to construct a congressional budget procedure that meets the need for fiscal discipline without such sacrifice of representatives, responsibility and reform.

But it will take some time and thought, and there is great pressure for Congress simply to adopt a proposal which, at first glance, looks like a great improvement over the present chaotic budget process.

The liberals raising these belated questions are performing a function that traditionally falls to conservatives. They are saying to Congress, and properly so: Look before you leap.

[From the Washington Star and Daily News, Apr. 30, 1973]

#### BUDGET CRISIS: A WAY OUT

(By Milton Viorst)

It's conventional wisdom in Washington that Congress—in contrast to the executive branch—is irresponsible with the public's money, and that only a massive reorganization will enable it to deal sensibly with the federal budget.

Indeed, the President has been energetically fanning this charge to justify his cutbacks in social programs. He has let it be known that the folks on Capitol Hill are logrollers, budget-busters, boondogglers and general incompetents.

He has, in fact, been so effective in leveling his accusations—or at least he was until the dam broke on the Watergate—that he has sent Congress scurrying about in an effort to devise new budgeting procedures.

That he has provoked Congress into self-examination is welcome. I don't think Congress has looked into its budgeting methods since the administration of James Knox Polk.

But, surprising as it may be, a scrutiny of the facts suggests that, bumbling as the budgeting procedures are, Congress produces results that are not nearly as bad as the conventional wisdom holds. And furthermore, precipitous changes may actually make matters worse.

The chief fact to remember is that in the first three years of the Nixon administration, the federal budget had a cumulative deficit of no less than \$80 billion—compared to the cumulative \$58 billion deficit of the previous 10 years.

During these first three years, Congress actually cut \$3.8 billion out of the administration's budget requests, while appropriating \$444 billion. It wasn't much of a cut.

But these figures make it clear that the massive deficits were not the product of congressional big-spenders, as the President alleges, but of (1) calculated fiscal policy and (2) serious mistakes in estimates of revenue.

Under pressure from the President, congressional reformers now propose that Congress, at the beginning of its session, vote an overall spending ceiling—and that all appropriations subsequently approved be kept within that maximum.

On the face of it, such a proposal appears sensible. But the more one examines it, the more questions arise about its feasibility.

The main question proceeds from an assumption that figures for a federal budget can be set more or less arbitrarily. The federal budget, however, is not like a household budget, the limits of which are established by family income. Federal income can be raised or lowered by changing the tax laws—and federal spending depends on the determination of federal policy.

In other words, voting a budget maximum means setting national policy. After all, the budget is what Congress is basically about. Congress can scarcely dispose of its major annual decision by casually fixing an advance ceiling.

Under current procedures, it works on this decision all year long—by having its various committees and subcommittees study and

modify the administration's policy proposals. The method is haphazard—because spending votes are taken without regard to income. But since Congress has over three years come within \$3.8 billion of what the administration has requested, it can hardly be called irresponsible.

To establish an independent budget, Congress would have to duplicate the administration's Office of Management and Budget. Some committee would have to rule, in advance, on every agency's spending request and then fix federal income.

The decisions of such a committee could be overruled—but it would have a monopoly of information and Congress would, early on, be under pressure to ratify and effectively freeze the committee's figures. A handful of men, then, would substitute for the whole Congress. They would be a Super-Congress.

In my view, that would be a very bad idea—but I think Congress can still deal with the essential problem. A committee could, at the start of each session, hear testimony from economists on how large the deficit (or surplus) should be to maintain prosperity and avoid inflation. Congress could then set the proper deficit (or surplus) figure.

Over the course of the year, Congress could then set its own spending policy—but impose upon itself the duty to raise or lower taxes to reach its target figure. In that way, it can be even more responsible than the administration, and still avoid putting itself into a budgetary straitjacket.

#### LINCOLN AND AMNESTY

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, a recent New York Times editorial noted Abraham Lincoln's human and positive attitude toward amnesty. Observing that the Great Emancipator "set an example for the divided country" and "was not afraid to be magnanimous and forgiving."

As we consider the question of amnesty, let us remember the words of Lincoln's second inaugural address:

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

I include at this point the full text of the Times editorial:

[From The New York Times, Feb. 12, 1973]

#### AMNESTY UNDER LINCOLN

The war was not yet over—indeed, there were hard battles ahead and calls for revenge were in the air—when President Lincoln began to parole and pardon draft resisters, evaders and even deserters. He found it in his heart to do so while there was a Civil War on, not 10,000 miles away in a foreign jungle but at times only 10,000 yards from the White House.

By official proclamation and by personal letter, he set an example for the divided country by declining to regard his fellow countrymen in resistance or rebellion as enemies to be punished. He was not afraid to be magnanimous and forgiving.

Toward the end of the war, General Grant objected to rebel prisoners being allowed to take the oath and go free. But the Presi-



dent said that as Commander in Chief he would take the responsibility. "On the whole," Lincoln told Grant, "I believe what I have done in this way has done good rather than harm." And he described those freed as "neighbors and neighbors' sons."

Lincoln became known as a pardoning President. The records abound in generous and human phrases: "Please make out pardons for these two boys. . . . Suspend execution of this man under sentence for execution. . . . Let this prisoner be paroled. . . . This boy is pardoned for any desertion. . . . Do not let sentence be executed until further orders from me; meantime send me record of the trial for desertion. . . . I will pardon him for the past."

Many thousands of ex-Confederates who took an oath during the war were granted amnesty, partly for military and political aims but also to heal the wounds of war. "When a man is sincerely penitent for his misdeeds," Lincoln said, "he can safely be pardoned, and there is no exception to the rule."

Finally, in the familiar soaring language of his Second Inaugural, Lincoln called for "malice toward none" and "charity for all" to achieve peace not only with all nations but "among ourselves." This noble expression remains a vision for today.

TOWARD A SANE FISCAL POLICY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the citizens' organization, SANE, is a group dedicated to promoting intelligent and rational fiscal policies and budget priorities. Noting the current White House and Executive Office occupants, the citizens at SANE must be awfully busy.

I now submit for the collective interest of this body information and figures compiled by SANE concerning 1974 Federal budget proposals.

This country can no longer afford to throw away billions of dollars on nuclear submarines and computerized artillery systems. Let us, in this Congress, reassert our will to work for thoughtful and compassionate Federal fiscal policies.

The material follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIORITIES: SEVERAL FISCAL YEAR 1974 FEDERAL BUDGET PROPOSALS

CUTS

Cut in activities of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, \$2 million.

Cut in funds for library resources, \$34 million.

Cut in hospital and health facility construction, \$36 million.

Cut in operations, research, and facilities of the Environmental Protection Agency, \$75 million.

Cut in health training and education, \$86 million.

Cut in Rural Electrification Administration, \$216 million.

Cut in Public Employment Program, \$520 million.

Cut in elementary and secondary education, \$1.5 billion.

Sources:

Budget of the U.S. Government, FY74  
Special Analyses, Budget of the U.S. Government, FY74

REQUESTS AND INCREASES

\$3 million increase for Captor Torpedoes.  
\$29 million increase for B-1 Bomber.

\$41 million request for TACFIRE, tactical field artillery computer system.

\$76 million request for aerial targets for missile testing.

\$92 million increase in Air Force research, development, test, and evaluation.

\$240 million increase for F-15 Tactical Fighter Aircraft.

\$546 million request for S-3A Viking Anti-Submarine Warfare Aircraft.

\$1.2 billion request for one Trident Submarine.

Sources:

Budget of the U.S. Government, FY74  
Program Acquisition Costs by Weapon System, DoD Budget, FY74

WHAT WATER MEANS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the creation of the State of Israel.

Mr. M. Hirsh Goldberg recently pointed out in an essay in the Baltimore Sun the indispensability of water supply to both Israel and the rest of the Middle East, for the development as well as stability.

I am proud that the U.S. Congress, through my Appropriations Committee, has funded the largest aluminum tube desalination plant in the world, to be built in Israel.

This step toward improvement of desalination technology is one of the few significant bilateral aid projects which offers immediate worldwide benefits.

I want to share with you Mr. Goldberg's thoughtful article:

ISRAEL'S OTHER STRUGGLE: WHAT WATER MEANS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(By M. Hirsh Goldberg)

The sound of modern Israel is the soft, steady sput-sput of the water sprinkler. Hundreds of thousands of them can be seen throughout Israel. With their tiny metal whirling arms, they look like those sprinklers used in America to water the lawns of suburbia and the greens of the golf courses. But while the water sprinklers used in America are engaged in an act of luxury, the water sprinklers in Israel are that country's most important weapon in a fight for life and livable land.

Water equals life, a fact we tend never to see in an America so abundantly endowed with rainfall and rivers. But in the Mideast, the critical connection between water and life can be seen in dramatic ways. Jericho, the first city founded by mankind, rises green and flowering out of a desert—right where an underground spring surfaces.

Water has affected even the way cities developed in the Mideast. Archeologists have found the area such a rich repository of artifacts and well preserved structures because in the Mideast cities were built one on top of another to keep them near water sources. Jericho and Jerusalem have many levels. Cities with six to eight levels are not uncommon. Not until the Romans came to the Mideast and introduced their invention of the aqueduct did the Mideast witness the spreading out of its cities.

With water so essential in the Mideast, the State of Israel must live with a glaring fact of life. The water available to Israel comes from only two sources—natural springs and

the Jordan River. There are only sixty-five days a year when rain can fall. The heat of the Mideast evaporates the water, dries out the land, increases thereby the need for water to irrigate fields for farming. Climatologically, 60 per cent of Israel is desert. Thus, for Israel, water is critical for her future. As the book "The Middle East Yesterday and Today" notes, "The real key to development in the Middle East is water, not oil."

The United States, to, has long realized the importance of water to the entire region. In 1953, the United States tried to work out with the Israelis and the Arabs a comprehensive Jordan Valley development plan that would have provided for the irrigation of some 225,000 acres. After two years of discussion, Arab technical experts from Jordan, Lebanon and Syria agreed with Israeli experts on every important detail. But in October, 1955, the plan was rejected at a meeting of the Arab League because it would have benefited Israel as well as the Arab countries. In the years that followed, a billion cubic meters of water a year continued to roll down the ancient stream into the Dead Sea, wasted.

Even without the Jordan Valley development plan, Israel was able, by the end of her first decade of existence, to produce remarkable results, mainly through modern irrigation techniques and the use of every available drop of water. By 1958, she had more than doubled her cultivated area and quadrupled irrigated land.

But if Israel was to continue with its program of agricultural expansion and especially if she was to develop the Negev, she needed to tap her share of the waters of the Jordan as called for in the original Jordan Valley development plan.

And so Israel began building a massive project called the National Water Carrier, one of the largest of its kind in the world. By using giant 60,000 horsepower engines, Israel could tap the Jordan River north of Lake Tiberias and pump 360,000,000 cubic meters of water each year hundreds of miles down to the Negev. There, a string of newly established kibbutzim could begin the work of making the desert bloom.

When Israel completed the National Water Carrier project in 1964, Syrian engineers, with the help of the Russians, began building tunnels across the mountains of the Golan Heights to divert the waters of the Jordan River away from Israel and out across Lebanon into the Mediterranean Sea. Today, the tourist to the Golan Heights can see the ugly red scar that runs across the Golan Heights where the underground tunnels were being constructed.

It was out of this fight over water that the Six-Day War eventually exploded. Israel threatened to take action against any diversion of the Jordan River. Syria eventually claimed that Israel was massing troops on its borders for an invasion, Nasser, in a show of support, massed Egyptian troops in the Sinai Desert and then followed that with the blockade of the port of Eilat. Again, water was involved: Israel needed the oil imported through Eilat to run the giant engines of the National Water Carrier. Too long a stoppage of the engines and the constantly watered fields of the newly fertile Negev would have burned. And so began the Six-Day War.

Today, the Carrier's main pumping station, referred to by Israelis as the "Iron heart of Israel," is one of the most heavily guarded sites in Israel. From the roadway, the station, located on the Galilee between Tiberias and Capernium, looks like a soft high mound of grass, but beneath it are four floors of electronic instruments and three massive engines built in Switzerland. Surrounding this innocuous looking piece of ground are barbed wire, minefields and lookout towers manned by Israeli soldiers.

The National Water Carrier, however, provides only part of what Israel needs to solve

her water problem. Although she has been able to cultivate 20 per cent of her desert lands, another 40 per cent of Israel is still desert. And water is needed for an ever-growing population (kibbutz youth are told by doctors to combat the loss of body water in the Mideast heat by drinking 30 glasses a day) and for an ever expanding economy (paper, the product of trees and water, is still in short supply and paper goods from napkins to toilet paper are thin and just barely usable).

Israel is therefore turning to other methods. In Dimona and Eilat, treated sewage water is used to irrigate crops for animal feed. While other counties use water to make electricity, Israel uses electricity to make water—the process of desalination. To keep evaporation down, plastic coverings are being placed over fields and experiments are being tried with thin pipelines placed underground to carry water directly to plant roots. To facilitate wide-spread irrigation, pipes are being made out of aluminum and placed on wheels so that farmers can move irrigation equipment easily.

Israel's ultimate hope is to use nuclear energy to make the process of desalination economical enough on a broad scale. But for now, desalination does not seem to be the most practical source of water. Agriculture Minister Haim Gvati recently told a farming conference that "desalination technology has not developed as we had hoped" and that Israel would have to start purifying sewage on a large scale to meet irrigation requirements during the next ten years. Israel has already submitted plans to the World Bank for an \$80 million loan to finance construction of sewage treatment plants near the country's major urban centers.

Water, then, must rank with war as among Israel's major problems. But while war is a social, human problem that could conceivably be resolved in the near future, water, a physical problem, may well defy complete solution for years to come. The Israelis, however, are working strenuously to devise solutions. Witnesses to that struggle are those thousands of water sprinklers throughout Israel with their whirling arms of precious spray.

#### TRUE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT

### HON. JOHN B. CONLAN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. CONLAN. Mr. Speaker, it is sometimes difficult to maintain one's perspective with the constant barrage of bad news daily confronting us.

Page after page of most newspapers and a significant portion of radio and television news reports serve as perpetual reminders of the unfortunate sin factor affecting the lives of us all.

But from amidst the gloom sometimes shines light. There is usually a short story buried somewhere that reports good deeds or good fortune. And when they appear, such stories almost always save us from believing that we are helpless travelers on a doomed and sinking ship.

I recently came across an item in the Arizona Record, a weekly newspaper in the historic Arizona town of Globe, that did much to restore my faith in the good portion of man's nature. The brief story demonstrated once again that man must constantly rely on a higher goodness to overcome his inherently base origins.

I would like to share this lesson with all of my colleagues in the Congress:

#### THINGS THAT HAPPEN TO OTHER PEOPLE

Globe grocer Clyde Ramsey has read and heard about such things, but this was the first time it ever happened to him.

He recently received a check for \$1.50 for a 'purchase' made in his store some years ago. The following letter tells the story.

"Dear Mr. Ramsey:

"During the year of 1965 or 66, I was attending Globe Junior High. I was 12 years old and am an Apache Indian from San Carlos. I and some friends were ditching school and went to your store at that time where the present Yellow Front store is and I stole a six-pack of beer from there.

"Well, now that I have become a Christian I feel that I should make the wrong things that I have done right. So, I am enclosing a check to cover the appropriate amount.

"This past Saturday, I tried to locate you but only got your address from your daughter. So, this letter will have to reach you."

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO ISRAEL ON ITS BIRTHDAY

### HON. J. HERBERT BURKE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, May 14, 1973 marks the 25th year that the State of Israel has been in existence, but the nation itself has been in existence since the dawn of recorded time. It fills me with awe to see the Jewish people from all over the world stream to Israel, to a homeland they have always known about and longed to see, and to build there a healthy, strong country to take its place among the nations of the world. Although for 25 years Israel has been denied peace, it has remained faithful to its central destiny: to be a haven of the Jewish people.

The following chart appeared in the Miami Herald on May 6, 1973 showing briefly the history of the nation of Israel. When we compare our own history to this chart we realize how new the United States really is and how difficult it must have been for the Jewish people to maintain their culture, religion, and language for 35 centuries. We all know how difficult it has been for Israel to survive these past 25 years, and these years have been some of the best that the Jewish people have known. They deserve more than congratulations, but, I am not eloquent enough to put into words my admiration for what they have accomplished. So I will just wish happy birthday to the nation of Israel and its citizens, and happiness, security, and prosperity as well.

The brief history follows:

#### A PERSPECTIVE IN TIME FROM PROPHETS TO PRESENT

Time: 1st half of the second millennium BCE, The Patriarchs.

What happened: The Patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—settle in the Land. Their descendants migrate to Egypt where they are enslaved.

What they believed: Early monotheism.

What survives today: The Makhpels Cave

in Hebron, for more than 2,000 years believed to be the sepulchre of the Patriarchs; mentioned in the Bible, it is to this day a shrine to Jews and Moslems.

Time: 1300—1050 BCE, Return from Egypt and resettlement.

What happened: Exodus from Egypt led by Moses through Sinai desert, Return to the Land of Israel. Tribal autonomy.

What they believed: Monotheistic faith codified by Moses' struggle against idolatry.

What survives today: The Hebrew language. The Ten Commandments and other laws (Torah). Names of villages and towns.

Time: 1050—588 BCE Monarch and the First Temple.

What happened: King David makes Jerusalem his capital c. 1000 BCE. His son, Solomon, builds the First Temple. c. 930 BCE the kingdom divides into Judah and Israel.

What they believed: Continued struggle of monotheistic faith against idolatry. The prophets, in the forefront of the struggle, call for fulfillment of ideals of social justice.

What survives today: Earlier books of the Bible. Earlier books of the prophets. Archaeological remains (Jerusalem, Samaria, Lakhish, Gezer, Megiddo, Hatzor and others).

Time: 721—538 BCE. Exile.

What happened: 721 BCE: Conquest of Israel by Assyrians and exile of many of its people. 586 BCE: Conquest of Judah by Babylonians and destruction of the First Temple. Exile of the Jews to Mesopotamia.

What they believed: Belief in the return to Zion and the revival of national life.

What survives today: Some of the books of the Later Prophets.

Time: 538 BCE—70 CE Return from Exile: Second Temple.

What happened: Second return to the Land and construction of Second Temple (mainly 5th century BCE) 323—168 BCE Hellenistic suzerainty Revolt against Rome starts 66 CE. Jerusalem and Second Temple destroyed 70 CE. The Land becomes a Roman province.

What they believed: Jewish monotheistic religion firmly established as a way of life. Fierce resistance to intrusion by foreign idolatry.

What survives today: The Bible (compilation finished during the first part of this period). The Dead Sea Scrolls (1st century BCE—1st century CE). The Western Wall in Jerusalem, Masada, and extensive archaeological remains in towns and villages.

Time: 70 CE—1870 Exile and Dispersion: The Jews a minority in their Land.

What happened: Following Bar-Kokhba's revolt against the Romans (132—135 CE), the Jewish population of the Land gradually declines, until around the 5th Century the Jews become a minority in their own Land.

What they believed: After interruption of independence an intensification of religious faith and yearning for the return to Zion. Rabbinical laws evolve to comprise all aspects of Jewish life and are codified in the Mishna (c. 3rd century) and Talmud (c. 4th-5th centuries).

What survives today: Bar-Kokhba's letters (c. 132 CE). The Mishna and the Talmud. Numerous archaeological remains, mainly synagogues and tombs. Letters sent by Jews from the Land to their brethren abroad throughout the centuries.

Time: 1870—1948 Return and Holocaust.

What happened: From 1870 the Jews began settling the desolate areas outside the towns. Waves of immigration multiplied the Jewish community which evolved its own social and political structures. Between 1939 and 1945 the Nazis murdered six million Jews in Europe.

What they believed: While Jewish religion retained its traditional framework. Zionism evolved as an active belief in self-determina-

tion by the Jewish people in their ancient Land.

What survives today: The revival of the Hebrew language, Towns and villages established during this period: Petah Tikva, Hadassah, Tel Aviv, and other localities. The memories of the Holocaust and the compelling quest for security.

Time: 1948 and ever since Independence and Ingathering of exiles.

What happened: In 1947, the United Nations adopted a resolution to partition the British Mandated territory and established two States—one Jewish, one Arab. On 14 May 1948, the State of Israel was proclaimed. It was immediately invaded by Arab armies. The War of Independence ended in 1949 with Armistice Agreements.

What they believed: Israel as the realization of Jewish national liberation: social, cultural, political, and economic. The Law of Return, permitting all Jews to enter Israel and become Israeli citizens. Coexistence of traditional religious frameworks and secular alternatives (there is no State religion). The quest for social justice.

What survives today: Israel: a living and open society.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. DAVID C. TREEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1973

Mr. TREEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with my numerous distinguished colleagues who have been urging continuing support for our friend and ally, the Republic of China. In addition to the friendship between two free peoples, there are many other interests that bind us together.

The United States and the Republic of China have been allies for more than 30 years. During that time, our friendship has weathered the many tests of time and change. Cultural exchanges, official and unofficial, have helped the American and Chinese peoples to know each other better; and our economic relations continue to be singularly beneficial to both nations.

The Republic of China is now among our 15 most important trading partners. The Republic of China presently enjoys a favorable balance of payments with the United States, but, unlike so many other nations, the free Chinese Government has taken steps to even that balance. Already this year there have been several buying missions from Taiwan in the United States negotiating purchases totaling \$800 million. These missions will be followed by others.

From trade statistics and other economic indications, it is obvious that the Republic of China is a rapidly developing country which, unlike so many other developing countries, relies heavily on a free market system which encourages investment.

We Americans can be proud of our support of the Republic of China, which has helped make possible their progress. Let us do nothing to undercut their progress, their freedom, and our mutual friendship.

REPRESENTATIVE PARREN J. MITCHELL ON "THE DRAFT AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM"

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, institutional racism is often difficult to substantiate. However, on occasion, statistics are clear and bias obvious.

Such is the case when one examines figures on inductions in recent years by the Selective Service System. My distinguished colleague, Representative PARREN J. MITCHELL, has written a letter to the Christian Century, which appeared in the May 9 issue of that journal, which clearly documents institutional racism prevalent in that Federal agency.

In view of the fact that no further inductions are planned and because of these well-documented inequities of the system, serious thought should be given to eliminate all funding for Selective Service.

I submit Representative MITCHELL's letter at this point in the RECORD:

THE DRAFT AND INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

SIR. It was most distressing for me as a black congressman to read the editorial "The Volunteer Army: Black Misgivings," by Cornish Rogers (Feb. 28). To begin with, Mr. Rogers is not correct when he states that "it appears that the Selective Service Act of 1971 will not be extended when it expires July 1." The Military Selective Service Act is permanent legislation; only the induction authority expires at that time. Even after that date the President may call up men who have been deferred in the past and who are under age 35. At a time when social programs are being cut to the bone, the administration proposes a \$55 million budget to operate Selective Service during the next year.

A second inaccuracy is Mr. Roger's statement that "the Nixon administration has already made plans for an all-volunteer army . . ." In fact, the all-volunteer military is what we have right now—except for a very few draftees who are serving out the remainder of their tours of duty. Defense Secretary Laird announced on Jan. 27, a month before the editorial was published, "that phase of the draft has ended."

The Congress was able to assist the administration in bringing about this accomplishment by raising pay levels to make it economically feasible for young men to consider the military as a career. If Mr. Rogers thinks that black people do not like this, he should consider the remarks of my colleague, Congressman Ron Dellums:

If the draft is repealed, taxpayers will pay the costs of military defense rather than the young and poor draftees who earn less than the federal minimum wage. Those who enlist in the military should receive a fair income. Opposition to pay increases on the grounds of inflation or increased government spending merely continues the exploitation of first-term servicemen by the taxpayers.

Often it is difficult to substantiate charges of institutional racism, but Selective Service presents no problem in this regard. Consider the fact that the percentage of blacks among draftees is consistently higher than their 11 per cent proportion of the total population. Note too that the percentage of blacks who are draftees is higher than that of those who volunteer.

Fiscal year:	[Percentage of Draftees]
1969	14.9
1970	15.1
1971	15.9
1972	18.1

Fiscal year:	[Percentage of Volunteers]
1969	12.2
1970	12.3
1971	13.9
1972	15.9

Finally, twice as many whites as blacks obtain medical deferments, but certainly no one would argue that the black community receives better health care.

It is primarily because of this institutional racism that all black members of Congress have voted against the draft consistently for years. It is significant, I think, that although Mr. Rogers says many blacks have long opposed establishment of an all-volunteer arm, he quotes no black leader to that effect. On record as opposing conscription and favoring freedom are Roy Wilkins, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., David Abernathy, Dick Gregory, members of the congressional black caucus, and so on.

Your readers may be interested to know that Sen. Mike Hatfield has introduced S.J. Res. 54 in the Senate, and I have coauthored H.J. Res. 382, in the House. Both bills are designed to repeal the Selective Service system.

Offering adequate pay scales has forced us, for the first time in a quarter century, to face the true costs of the armed forces. One result of this examination is a decrease in the size of the armed forces, from 3.6 million to the present 2.3 million.

Rogers's final paragraph, which implies that "only poor, black and powerless people" would fight and die in America's wars under a voluntary system, simply shows his naiveté as to who did the dying in Vietnam. Despite conscription, it was not the sons of the upper middle class and the wealthy who suffered in the rice paddies. The Selective Service system saw to that. In Vietnam, black men died at two and a half times the rate of the white comrades. We must not now allow the continuation of such an oppressive system.

PARREN J. MITCHELL,  
House of Representatives.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM LEHMAN ON ADDABBO AMENDMENT

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was happy to vote in favor of the Addabbo amendment last Thursday and to join my colleagues in voicing opposition to our continued involvement in Indochina.

Regretfully, due to a longstanding commitment in my district, I was unable to be present for the remaining votes held on Thursday.

Had I been here I would have supported other votes taken during the day to terminate U.S. involvement in Indochina. Therefore, I would have voted "No" on rollcall No. 137, "Yes" on rollcall No. 138, and "Yes" on rollcall No. 140.

In addition, I would have voted "No" on rollcall No. 139 for increasing category B impacted school aid and "Yes" on rollcall No. 141 for the final passage of the supplemental appropriations bill.

THE 1973 SMOG ATTACKS BEGIN  
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. Brown of California. Mr. Speaker, less than 1 month ago this body voted to side with the highway lobby and against the people of this country on a critical issue. Those of us who believe in clean air, local government control, conservation of energy, and inexpensive mass transit were defeated, 215 to 190 in the vote on Representative GLENN ANDERSON's amendment to permit the use of highway trust fund money for local bus and rail systems. As we all know, that amendment would not have forced any community to spend any money on mass transit, nor would it have forced them to spend any less money on highways. It merely would have given the people within each community the right to decide for themselves what they considered most important.

I think some of our colleagues who voted with the highway lobby and against the people may find it interesting to hear of some of the effects of their votes. Let me quote from a May 10 article in the Ontario Daily Report by Steve Papinchak; the headline reads "West Enders Strangle in Heavy Smog":

The county Air Pollution Control District station located next to the Upland City Hall at 3:55 p.m. recorded an oxidant level of .41 parts per million and .46 at 4:05.

Since this exceeded the .35 ppm community alert stage, the APCD issued a notice of the smog levels to hospitals, day schools that were open and the news media.

There is a likelihood that another warning will be issued today, according to an APCD spokesman.

The article goes on to point out that the smog alert notice recommends agencies reduce activities of children, the elderly, and persons with respiratory problems. The article also gives the APCD forecast for the day: Visibility expected to range from 3 miles down to 0.

In another article appearing on the same day, this one in the San Bernardino Sun-Telegram, Tina Floan quotes an APCD spokesman:

All persons are advised to cease outdoor activity, stay in air conditioned buildings and drive as little as possible . . .

Meanwhile, in Riverside County, which adjoins San Bernardino County and is also partially within my district, the situation was just as bad, if not worse. The city of Riverside had its fifth smog alert of the year, two more than had been called at this date last year. Let me quote from the Riverside Press, in their issue of the same day, May 10:

Riverside's alert was the first of the year to be called when school classes were in session, and resulted in curtailing of activity in physical education classes in Riverside and Alford Unified School District high schools.

A swim meet between Ramona and Poly high schools was called off, as were an informal volleyball match at Poly High, tryouts for the pep squad and pom pom squad and a junior high pep clinic at Ramona and a drill team clinic at La Sierra High.

Baseball practices at the various high schools were cut short or limited to non-strenuous activity. Those high school track athletes still in competition were held out of practice.

A Riverside physician, Dr. Robert Zweig, said that smog has caused problems with several patients he has. Those with respiratory problems have trouble breathing, he said, while those with allergies find their condition aggravated, have more drainage and more headaches.

Mr. Speaker, this is only the beginning. Summer has become a deadly season in southern California, and this season is expected to be worse than ever. Why? Because of the irresponsibility of people and institutions, including this House of Representatives. Too many Members of this body do not have what it takes to stand up when it counts.

I will be having more to say on this subject in the near future. Mr. Speaker, I hope that, by the time we have another opportunity to vote on a similar measure, the message from southern California will have come through loud and clear.

MILITARY BASE CLOSINGS AND THE  
COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

**HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a suggestion with respect to solving the economic problems created by the closing of military facilities in New England and across the country.

I have recently introduced H.R. 7678, the Community Economic Adjustment Assistance Act of 1973. This bill would provide technical and direct financial assistance to the communities adversely affected by the closing, reduction, and relocation of military facilities, installations, and bases.

On April 17 the Department of Defense announced that 274 such facilities would be closed or relocated at a savings of \$3 billion in Pentagon excesses. I cannot, as a long-time critic of excessive military spending, in all honesty, oppose these actions.

A total of 42,000 workers will lose their jobs—26,200 of them civilians. Almost 12,000 civilian jobs will be lost in my State of Massachusetts alone where the unemployment rate is already 7.2 percent and where growth has been lagging behind the national average for a decade. These workers need assistance and I will support measures to help them. Senator KENNEDY and Majority Leader O'NEILL have introduced in the Senate and the House the Emergency Manpower and Defense Workers Act of 1973 and I have cosponsored that bill. The legislation provides severance pay, retraining and relocation grants, early retirement benefits, and other forms of assistance. Nothing I say here today should detract one iota from that effort.

But as workers are affected, so are communities. Workers lose jobs, but so do communities. And as there are fewer

workers and jobs, there is less money going into retail sales, the housing market, savings, and all other parts of the economy.

Adjustment assistance for workers is short term. Jobs and local redevelopment are the only long-term solutions. The workers who are being laid off, by and large, do not want to leave New England, and we cannot afford to lose their talents, their skills, or their production. The Federal Government has an obligation to provide the necessary assistance to make such redevelopment possible, and to give the communities the financial support necessary to attract new industry and new jobs.

The bill I offer today would cost some \$800 million nationally, if every eligible community applied for and received this vitally needed assistance. It would bring \$240 million in direct grants into Massachusetts. This is a program we can afford and which we need. I would hope that the suggestion I offer today will receive the serious consideration of all those involved in the urgent business of trying to deal with this critical situation.

I would like to insert in the RECORD at this time a summary of the provisions of H.R. 7678, the Community Economic Adjustment Assistance Act of 1973:

SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNITY ECONOMIC  
ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1973

Section 3: Authority to implement adjustment assistance to communities is vested with the Secretary of Commerce. At this time, the concern of the Department of Labor is with employment; the concerns of the Department of Defense are with strategic considerations; the Department of Commerce is vested with responsibility for the domestic development of our local communities, and this domestic development of our local communities, and this Department should be responsible for those policies designed to support and encourage local redevelopment efforts.

Section 4: A community is eligible for assistance if a reduction, relocation, or closing of a military facility will cause a substantial threat of serious injury to the economic base of the community. Eligibility is based on a rebuttable presumption whereby the community shall be eligible unless the Secretary of Commerce declares within 30 days that the community is not eligible. This is vital for the effective implementation of a program because it will avoid the inevitable bureaucratic delays that are encountered in the implementation of Federal policy.

Section 5: To qualify for assistance, an eligible community must submit a redevelopment plan. Such a plan may be submitted at any time within two years of the date of filing an application for eligibility. The Secretary has 90 days in which to certify a community as eligible and assistance can begin with such certification. The community will be deemed eligible if the Secretary has not determined it to be ineligible within 90 days. A rebuttable presumption is again used to speed decision making.

The Section authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to provide technical assistance to the communities for the purpose of helping the communities prepare the proposal for the redevelopment of the area that is required for certification.

No certification will stay in effect for more than two years, but in no case would it remain in force for less than six months. The exact period is to be determined by the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 6: Several Departments and agen-

cies of the Federal Government already have adjustment assistance programs of a complementary nature, including the Departments of Labor and Defense. The Secretary of Commerce is instructed to refer each certified adjustment proposal to such agencies as he determines appropriate to furnish additional technical and financial assistance.

Section 7: Technical assistance will be provided by the Secretary of Commerce to the adversely affected communities for the purpose of redeveloping their local economies. Such assistance shall be used for the purposes of planning and development in such a way as to attract the new industry and government assistance that will be necessary for the redevelopment of the local area.

Section 8: In addition to this new technical assistance, direct financial assistance shall also be provided in the form of direct grants—to supplement Economic Development Administration, Small Business Administration, and other loans, credits, and other financial assistance—in the amount to \$20,000 for each civilian worker totally separated and \$10,000 for each civilian worker partially separated. (Such funding levels are offered only as suggestions.)

The cost of this section, if each community affected by the closing and relocation of 274 bases and installations recently announced by the Department of Defense applied for and received assistance, would be no more than \$800 million.

There is a provision in the section to prevent windfalls for any areas which provides that no worker shall be counted more than once in the allocation of such funds.

#### AMTRAKS INFLATED SHIPPING COSTS

### HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, in the past I have gone on record praising the virtues of the Metroliner and Amtrak. Many years ago, I worked for 5 years for the Pennsylvania Railroad and have fond memories of the glory days of railroad-ing. This could be in part, one of the reasons I would hate to see the railroads fade away.

This past Thursday however, I had an experience which makes me wonder whether they are really making an effort to be competitive. Because in order to survive, they are going to have to compete.

At the request of a television station in my district I had one of my staff take a video tape recording over to the terminal to be put on the Metroliner to Trenton. Now we are all familiar with the size of a VTR, this one was a 6-minute tape, about 10-inches square, perhaps weighing 3-4 pounds. The charge was \$6. Now that is about one-half of what the tape cost, and about one-half the cost for me to ride along with it.

I would only suggest that perhaps a good, hard look might be taken to see if prices, as they relate to freight, might not be more competitive. With passengers using other modes of transportation it might well be the only salvation.

### DR. ROBERT MARSTON, FORMER NIH DIRECTOR, ON THE POLITICALIZATION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, recently Dr. Robert Marston, the former Director of the National Institutes of Health, gave a very thoughtful farewell address to his colleagues which I believe deserves the careful attention of all Members of Congress. After being sacked by the President at the end of his first term, Dr. Marston chose this occasion to criticize what he called, "the temptation to misuse science for immediate political ends."

He indicated that the Nixon administration is now confusing the "necessary freedom to conduct research in a free environment" with "advocacy for special interest groups on the one hand a potential disloyalty on the other."

This is unfortunate.

I think it is critical that we be on constant guard to insure that near term political objectives are not allowed to distort medical research funding.

Judith Randal, in an excellent column in the Washington Star-News, pointed out that this administration is not only subverting the whole NIH system, but is, indeed, elevating politically appealing medical research disproportionately at the expense of other research which "makes no sense scientifically and is transparently political in its intent."

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the Record I would like to include Dr. Marston's farewell address and Judith Randal's article entitled, "Do Politics and Science Mix?" from the Washington Star-News:

DO POLITICS AND SCIENCE MIX?

(By Judith Randal)

People dismissed from office after a stint with the Nixon administration have varied ways of taking their leave. Some go in disgrace with their tails between their legs. Others go proudly, but quietly—apparently in the belief that to disclose what led up to the rupture would not make any difference either to the public or to the colleagues left behind. The nation should take note that Robert Q. Marston is one of the few in recent memory to have chosen another style.

Marston is the physician and former Rhodes scholar who was appointed by the late President Johnson to head the National Institutes of Health. He succeeded a man, Dr. James V. Shannon, who made the NIH the very symbol of a government agency dedicated to excellence and as free of political constraints as such an agency can be.

Knowing Marston, the scientific community confidently assumed he would carry on in the same tradition, and heaven knows he tried in the face of growing odds. But in December, following President Nixon's landslide victory, he was asked to resign, and on Jan. 20—Inauguration Day—he was ignominiously demoted to serve as acting director of one of the smaller institutes that constitute NIH.

Last week, after deciding to spend a year as a scholar-in-residence at the University of Virginia and to accept a position as a distinguished fellow of the National Academy of Sciences new Institute of Medicine, he

spoke for the last time to those with whom he had spent almost eight years at NIH. No successor to the directorship has been named, although the pretext for getting rid of him was to clear the way for the prompt appointment of a "fully qualified" successor for the second Nixon term.

Marston is not a bombastic man, and bitterness and recrimination are not his way. There was no name-calling on this occasion, and no hyperbole, and in a sense what he was saying was meant only for the consumption of his colleagues. Yet so much of it spoke directly to what has made American science the achievement it has become in the years since World War II that it is worth repeating here.

Dealing with the pursuit of intellectual excellence, Marston recalled that it has been NIH custom to have scientific policy decisions made by groups of scientists rather than bureaucratic managers and that this system of "peer review" has brought rich rewards, both in true medical progress and in prestige as measured by such benchmarks as the Nobel prize.

He did not have to tell these men and women that this widely copied system—which has made American science the envy of the world—is now being subverted by the Nixon administration, whose present secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Caspar W. Weinberger, construes it as self-serving and a fount of potential disloyalty to the administration. As "management for management's sake" replaces the freedom to pursue knowledge in an environment untrammelled by politics, they have seen for themselves that it is being destroyed.

Nor did they need to have recalled for them the mischief being done by beating the drum for cancer (and, to a lesser degree, heart disease) while more fundamental aspects of biomedical research which seek answers to these and, indeed, all disease processes wither for lack of funds. Just as they understand the current folly of ending training support for young scientists who are the source of new ideas, they understand—as the public, for the most part, does not—that to elevate any aspect of medical research disproportionately at the expense of others makes no sense scientifically and is transparently political in its intent.

Accordingly, when Marston told this audience that "creative people are to be valued more than organizational arrangements or complex plans," and that "criticism is a necessary part of science to be encouraged and not stifled," one could only have wished that the "people managers" at the White House could have been listening.

And even more worthy of their attention, in light of current revelations about the Watergate, might have been the following credo with which Marston took his leave:

"Perhaps I speak too much from the idealism of one who chose to go into the medical profession, but I believe in the dignity of man—that to treat one another with respect is an expression of strength, not weakness; and that charity is good, not bad; that the power of public office should not be allowed to lead to arrogance, and that we must always remember as public officials that the money we spend is not our own."

FAREWELL ADDRESS

(By Robert Q. Marston, M.D., National Institutes of Health, April 27, 1973)

It was in the early fall of 1965 that Jim Shannon offered me the job of Associate Director of NIH for the "next two or three years." I commuted back and forth during that fall recruiting the initial staff for Regional Medical Programs and making the transition from academia to Federal service. The "two or three years" have now grown to almost eight years, and when added to the

two years that I spent here in the early fifties makes it not only the longest time that I have ever served one institution—but as I have said elsewhere, clearly NIH has been the dominant institution of my professional career.

I have thoroughly enjoyed each aspect of my experience here: intramural scientist; chairman of an outside advisory committee; Associate Director for Regional Medical Programs; again Associate Director, NIH and Acting Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke; and of course Director, NIH. In addition, for a period of about one-half year I was Administrator of Health Services and Mental Health Administration. During that exciting period, however, I continued to attend Shannon's staff meetings because the Regional Medical Programs was not actually transferred to HSMHA until about that time that it was decided that I would become Director of NIH.

With so many jobs and so many bosses, it's dangerous to begin naming names. But of the five HEW Secretaries—Gardner, Cohen, Finch, Richardson and Weinberger—I obviously have worked most closely with Wilbur Cohen and Elliot Richardson. I respect both greatly, and enjoyed immensely the working relationship that I had with each. Thus you can understand how much I appreciate the kind words which John Sherman has quoted from Wilbur Cohen and the letter from Elliot Richardson from which excerpts were published in the NIH Record this week. It is worth noting here, that both of these men have, to a high degree, that absolutely essential quality for any Secretary of HEW—a deep concern for and a sensitivity to the needs of people, especially those who may be handicapped by problems of health, ignorance or poverty. Ultimately those responsible for the Nation's health, education and welfare programs both in the Executive and Congressional branches must project to the Nation at large both the image and the reality of such concern and sensitivity.

When I think of other names that should be mentioned today, I run into a serious dilemma. Jim Shannon, John Sherman, and Bob Berliner of course; my immediate OD Staff; Institute and Division and Bureau Directors; intramural, extramural program people—in all more than 10,000 people here at NIH alone, not to mention our whole advisory structure, and then, too, those many individuals from other parts of government—especially my friends from HSMHA and the Department. Nor could I let this time pass without a very special word of appreciation to those members of Congress with whom I've worked over the years—I can only say, "Thanks to all of you for making this the stimulating, exhilarating, experience that it's been for the last eight years." It's been a period of high purpose and great accomplishment in an atmosphere of mutual trust and pleasant associations. It has been a happy place with happy people. Yet if I had to choose a single word to describe NIH, it would have to be the word "quality".

Now I would like to say a few things about NIH, and its future and your future. In so doing it becomes very hard not to repeat things that I have said over and over again as Director of NIH. Indeed, I am a bit embarrassed to find that my speeches fill six rather large filing cabinets. I find in looking over this accumulation that there is almost nothing that I need to say as a private citizen which I did not say as Director of NIH. Thus this public record does spell out, I believe, my strong support—

For the intramural program of NIH;

For the new, young scientists, and for their preparation through the training grant mechanism;

For the peer review system which has evolved over the years;

For basic research, and particularly the principle that applied research should not be expanded at the expense of basic research; and

For a balanced biomedical research program—for example, cancer research should not be increased at the expense of other fields of biomedical science.

And this record also expresses my strong conviction—

That scientific management is more important than the blind application of a system of management;

That creative people are to be valued more than organizational arrangements or complex plans;

That criticism is a necessary part of science to be encouraged and not stifled; and

That the Library of Medicine is a gem in NIH and in the Nation.

Finally I have taken a special and personal pleasure, because of my own background in education, in working with the Bureau of Health Manpower Education in the difficult job of defining and implementing Federal policy in the area of education for health professionals.

In looking over some of these accumulated documents, I hope that some of my personal philosophy about the relationship of people to people comes through. Perhaps I speak too much from the idealism of one who chose to go into the medical profession, but I believe in the dignity of man—that to treat one another with respect is an expression of strength, not weakness; and that charity is good, not bad; that the power of public office should not be allowed to lead to arrogance; and that we must always remember as public officials that the money we spend is not our own.

I find it somewhat strange to be repeating this litany to you as I leave NIH, and I truly hope that events in the future will prove this to have been an unnecessary exercise—that people in the future, looking back on these statements, will even find them a rather pious, obvious list with which no one could disagree. Yet I repeat the points not as abstract items of philosophy but because of specific concerns often surrounding a specific action or statement within recent months.

Let me say again at this point that I thoroughly enjoyed my work at NIH during the first Nixon Administration, and during the latter part of the Johnson Administration. I have no axe to grind. But I know that you have concerns about some of the points that I have touched on. Let me suggest that you view your concerns against the following background. Dr. Hoagland, Director of the Worcester Foundation, in an article entitled, "Anti-Science—a Growing Danger to America's Health and Pocketbook," makes this comment: "It has taken a quarter century to build up the National Institutes of Health. The support of research has been a model other countries have imitated. The peer review system has given us the best science through a Federal agency with the least political interference of any governmental process ever developed. It is truly one of the great achievements of American government but it is being destroyed."

To the extent that you believe as I do in this basic statement about the importance of NIH, let me urge you to do the following three things: Continue to speak out your beliefs constructively. This is a nation of checks and balances, of free people, and as such it is totally dependent on the willingness of honest men and women to speak honestly their best judgments. This is particularly true in the area of science where hopeless confusion is the inevitable result of distortion of truth.

Nations have struggled for years with the problems of maintaining objectivity and the ultimate test of truth in the conduct and the management of biomedical research as that research has been supported increasingly

with public funds. The solution in most countries except our own has been to separate medical research from the direct control of Government because of the conviction that the political process is inherently incapable of resisting the temptation to misuse science for its own immediate political needs. Thus, throughout Western Europe the Medical Research Councils tend to be autonomous or semi-autonomous bodies supported by Government, but not controlled by Government. Even in a country such as the USSR, the Academy of Medical Sciences and not the Ministry of Health, has the major responsibility for the conduct and support of such research in the USSR.

In this country, so far at least, enlightened leadership in both the Executive and Congressional Branches have resulted not only in a sound and healthy growth in biomedical research, but in minimum of attempts to bend science to meet short-term political needs. Of course, a major check on such temptations have been the existence of the NIH peer review system.

This necessary freedom to conduct research in a free environment is sometimes being misunderstood as advocacy for special interest groups on the one hand, and potential disloyalty on the other. Such a misunderstanding could result in what has been feared in other countries, that is a distortion of truth—a substitution of bias for objectivity. Thus, there is a special need today for you to continue to provide your candid professional judgments. Anything else can lead only to outright chaos and would be a serious disservice to the Nation you serve.

Second, do not become too discouraged. I remind you that in 1968 when I became Director of NIH, many people, including the then-President of the United States, commented on the difficulty of the job. Many thought then, as some think now, that the only possible role for NIH was a downward one. Instead, the past five years has been a period of major substantive progress. Indeed, as short a time as a year ago, I was able to tell the appropriation committees of Congress that fiscal 1972 had been a good year for NIH. For the Marston's at least this period has been a sort of Shangri-la with a purpose. The work of the NIH is measured in decades and generations, not in weeks, months or even years. No institution in the world, to my knowledge needs less to be defended. So long as its aspirations remain so high and its accomplishments so unquestioned by competent people its course must continue to be upwards. Of course, as Representative Roy, a physician on our legislative committee, said recently in contrasting the different magnitude of work required to build up rather than discontinue programs, "Any jackass can kick down a barn but it takes a carpenter to build one." Thus one does have to remain alert to attack from the ignorant or intentionally destructive.

Finally, remember the human values. We are dependent on the work of great scientists here and throughout the nation, on teachers and professional people of all levels, but we are also dependent on those who in doing lesser tasks will make it possible for these with special gifts to utilize those gifts optimally. There is unfinished work to be done in the area of equality of opportunity, of abolishment of prejudices of various kinds. Then, too, there will be the invitation to copy harshness and insensitivity that may be seen elsewhere. Times of crisis always bring pressures for friends to fight friends, to forget the broader enemy of disease and ignorance, and to strike out for trivial reasons at those close at hand.

Last week at the Institute Director's meeting I made a special plea that as the Office of the Director, NIH, carries out its necessary role of serving as something of a buffer between "NIH internal" and "NIH external" that people remember the special strains

that John Sherman and Bob Berliner have in this interim period, and continue to give them the type of support given me. I am of course keenly disappointed that the promise in December of a new and fully qualified Director of NIH has still not been fulfilled by May. I do not know how long this delay will continue, but I urge you to support each other and to continue to support John and Bob during the interim.

John Gardner has said that institutions can, in contrast to individuals, age without losing their vigor and effectiveness. They are revitalized by the addition of new people. NIH can continue to evolve as it has done over the past decades, by maintaining its flexibility in the development and implementation of its programs. It needs the competence of the experienced and the vigor and enthusiasm of the new initiates. Today especially, it needs all of you to continue to pull together for the good of the Nation.

Finally let me say how much Ann and I are looking forward to the next phase of our career—that of taking a sabbatical year, as a Scholar-in-Residence at the University of Virginia and a Distinguished Fellow at the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

## TWO PANDAS AND 40 RED CHINESE DIPLOMATS: THE INS AND OUTS OF NIXON DIPLOMACY

### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while the 40-member Red Chinese diplomatic delegation are wine and dined in the Washington social whirl, as part of the President's historic new China policy, an estimated 700 anti-Communist Chinese were forced to take to the streets to voice their opposition to the false image of respectability accorded the new delegation.

The anti-Communists, mostly Chinese Americans and students from Taiwan and Hong Kong, seem to understand the "ins" and "outs" of Washington. As one young Chinese puzzled:

He (Nixon) used to be on our side, then without notice Nixon went to China. He is very nasty.

Under the new Nixon China doctrine, the National Chinese have suddenly become the "outs" of the Washington cocktail circuit. The Red Chinese, on the other hand, have emerged as the new "ins" in the Nation's Capital.

Such is the manner of international diplomacy, presumably. The "ins" travel in decadent limousines, while the "outs" must walk.

The related news clippings follow:

[From the Washington Post, May 14, 1973]

PROTESTS CONCERN POLITICS AND HORSES

(By John Saar)

Pursuing causes as widely different as their dress style and transportation, two groups of protesters were on the streets of the capital yesterday.

While 700 anti-Communists chanting slogans and carrying banners and placards against the establishment of the Chinese liaison office here were marching downtown, the clatter of hooves was heard at the Capitol where 200 horse lovers, many of them mounted and wearing Western clothes, protested

the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

Both demonstrations were peaceful, incident-free and ended early. The anti-Communists, the majority of them Chinese-Americans or students from Taiwan and Hong Kong, marched a circuitous route from the Lincoln Memorial to the Ellipse with three rallies along the way, including a noisy one at Farragut Square, closest point to the Mayflower Hotel, where the Chinese diplomats are temporarily staying.

They carried Nationalist Chinese flags and professionally printed signs in Chinese and English carrying such legends as "Chinese Communists are murderers of mankind." "Save the swim, defect now."

Speakers mounted attacks on the Communist government of China, alleging repression of the population and the murder of millions—and led the crowd in chants of "Down With Mao," "Freedom for China."

Among the crowd were three friends, all sons of Republic of China military attaches here. Harry Liu, a 21-year-old sophomore at the University of Maryland, wore a tee shirt proclaiming the slogan, "Taiwan, fabulous Formosa," and attacked the Nixon administration "for betraying my country. He used to be on our side, then without notice Nixon went to China. He is very nasty."

Liu said he was taught at school how the communists captured China and how people were treated under their rule. Nothing he had read or heard in America could change his mind.

Fourteen-year-old Punwei Wang, Falls Church, chipped in, "Anyway, the two biggest newspapers in the United States, The New York Times and the Washington Post, lean to the left wing and are prejudiced against us. You never hear anything good from Taiwan."

The third friend, Danny Sun, 17, said, "Either you live in freedom or under communism. Unfortunately, the people on the mainland have no choice."

All three said that, however hopeless it seemed, they would continue opposition to Communist China throughout their lives. Wang added, "Right now it looks hopeless, but the Chinese people are known to be patient and 20 years from now it may be different. We can wait. My father says, 'If not in my son's time, then in my grandson's time.'"

[From the Washington Evening Star and Daily News, May 2, 1973]

CHINESE DEBUT

(By Joy Billington)

Peking is sending a group of its top-flight journalists on a month's tour of the United States. They are due to arrive about mid-May.

The journalists, who will come to Washington on their tour, will be drawn from all over China and include the leading writers from the People's Daily, according to a member of the Peking Liaison Mission. They will be accompanied by interpreters and secretaries.

Four members of the mission made their first appearance on the embassy cocktail circuit last night, breaking the strict seclusion they had maintained since their arrival here over two weeks ago.

It was at the embassy of Romania. China's good friend since the revolution, at a reception given by Ambassador Corneliu Bogdan for his visiting Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications Emil Draganescu.

Shortly after the 6:30 p.m. reception began, the four Mao-suited Chinese arrived alone, without Secret Service escorts.

While they must have been sending cable after cable home to Peking interpreting the Watergate affair to their foreign office these past days, one Chinese delegate told an

American guest: "You must tell us all about the Watergate."

Ambassador Sultan Khan of Pakistan, one of the friends whom the Chinese delegation called on soon after their arrival, said he did not know how a diplomatic delegation living in a hotel (as the Chinese are living at the Mayflower) managed with cables. But he guessed that coded cables would be sent via their own teletype machine, or even Western Union.

Couriers are used only by countries rich enough to carry that expense, Ambassador Khan explained.

Sipping orange juice, Han Hsu was genial to the press, whom he has been avoiding to date. "We've looked at about 10 properties so far," he said, discussing real estate possibilities. "We've been comparing them, and we have narrowed the choice down a bit."

The mission, which will be complete after the arrival "soon" of Gen. Huang Chen, its leader, wants to live together, to eat in a canteen together, and to have a garden, Han said.

Another member of the delegation added that air conditioning is a must. Yet another thought they might buy a hotel, but added with a grin that it will not be the Howard Johnson Motel opposite the Watergate, as has been reported.

"You have to look at more than one property because if you look at one the price stays skyhigh," one of the group told a guest.

Hsu Hsin Hsi, the second secretary of Peking's New York mission to the United Nations, who has been seconded here along with another Chinese U.N. diplomat, said that in New York their 40-strong group does not get out and about the city much.

"We are working too hard. After being kept out of the United Nations for two decades, we have a lot of catching up to do."

Hsu and the other U.N. diplomat brings the number of the delegation up to 12 men, he said.

Speaking the excellent English that all the delegation seem to share, the four Chinese at last night's gathering spent about an hour and a half talking, and listening.

There appeared to be only one awkward moment, when a public affairs official from the Department of Transportation, Frank Clifford, asked Han, "Are you from Taiwan or are you the other lot?" The American, who introduced himself as a "faceless bureaucrat" got a polite little bow and a smile from Han. "We're from Peking," he was told.

Across the room, another member of the delegation asked an American if there were "any people from the other socialist embassies" present. There were a few, such as Yugoslavia's Ambassador Granfil. But the unspecified question probably implied the Soviets.

Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin had been invited, but called to regret due to a May Day staff party at his own embassy.

French Ambassador Kosciusko-Morizet and Belgian Ambassador Lorian both appeared delighted to meet the Chinese.

An old China hand and friend of Anna Chennault's, retired Air Force Gen. Ben Davis, who is an assistant secretary at the Department of Transportation, thought it would be "in the spirit of the times" to go ahead and introduce himself to one of the Chinese. But he added that "I feel the tragedy of the personal discomfort that our good friends here and in Taiwan suffer," and didn't.

The Chinese "are a great people in a generic sense, and I'm not speaking of Peiping or Taiwan," he added, saying he would "sure like to visit" the mainland "because my wife and I had some of the best times of our lives in Taiwan."

Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar spent most of the reception closeted in a separate room with the Romanian Trans-

portation minister, who is returning a visit former Transportation Secretary John Volpe made to Romania.

Draganescu hopes to buy U.S. railroad equipment for the Romanian railroads, he said earlier.

Increased U.S.-Romanian trade, Ambassador Bogdan said, would depend on the passing of the East-West trade bill, which would grant "most favored nation" status to Romania, the Soviet Union and other bloc countries. "If reason prevails, we'll get it," he added.

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO OBSERVES SECOND ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, National Public Radio observed its second anniversary. It seems to me to be appropriate on this occasion to extend congratulations to this new network for winning the George Foster Peabody Award for journalism, awarded to NPR on May 2 for its daily news program, "All Things Considered \* \* \*." In addition, I want to extend special congratulations to KOAC in Corvallis, Oreg., a National Public Radio member station, for their achievement in receiving the Peabody Award for its instructional program, "Will Shakespeare and Certain of His Friends."

These achievements illustrate how National Public Radio has advanced in its 2 short years of existence as the only nationwide noncommercial radio network in the country. Before NPR was inaugurated in 1971 with funding from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting there was no single national organization with the responsibility for production, acquisition, and distribution of high-quality professional radio programming for this country's public noncommercial radio stations. Today NPR can claim 133 members operating 156 noncommercial radio stations throughout the Nation. I am delighted that six of these stations are operating in the State of Oregon.

Although National Public Radio network is just that—a national network—the organization takes pride in pointing out that each of its 156 noncommercial radio stations is, at the same time, individually geared to the community which it serves. The President of National Public Radio, Donald R. Quayle, explains this concept in these words:

To speak of the purpose of NPR . . . is to speak of the varied goals of our member stations as they relate to the individual needs of their listeners.

In practical terms, this concept means that NPR relies on its member stations to provide more than one-third of the network's programming. In addition, in an effort to preserve its individuality, each station is required to initiate most of its own programming, and is restricted from using more than 40 hours of NPR programming each week. Thus, NPR can widen the horizons of its listeners by introducing them to areas of the arts and

sciences that have national interest, and at the same time, NPR stations have enough broadcast time to present detailed examinations of subjects that are primarily of local concern.

To provide interesting and significant coverage of the arts, science, human relations, economics and politics for its member stations, NPR has drawn on a number of information and entertainment sources, including the Congress. NPR has provided live coverage of more than 200 hours of testimony at Congressional hearings. Even before NPR was officially on the air, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on Vietnam were the first to be offered to the network. Since then, NPR has broadcast hearings from several House Committees, including the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Government Operations. Hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Select Committee on Aging and others have also been broadcast by NPR.

As its broadcasting of congressional hearings illustrates, NPR's coverage of current events emphasizes presentation of the news as it happens rather than reports of events after they happen. Consequently, NPR regularly broadcasts live speeches from the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., and was the only network in the country to provide daily live broadcasts directly from the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held last year in Stockholm. Other broadcasts included the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library Civil Rights Symposium, and the annual meetings of the American Bar Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Consumer Federation of America, and the National Governors Conference. NPR has also broadcast several lecture series including the Smithsonian "Doubleday Lectures," the Reith Lectures, the National Endowment for the Humanities' "Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities," and Boston's Ford Hall Forum.

One of NPR's most unique public affairs endeavors is a program providing an open forum for citizens of the United States and Canada. CBC's "Cross-Country Checkup" affords listeners from both countries the opportunity to telephone CBC studios toll-free to participate in discussions on topics ranging from anti-Americanism in Canada to the Canadian peacekeeping role in Vietnam.

NPR covered key events at the 1972 Democratic and Republican National Conventions as they occurred and held an "Election Night Watch" to provide listeners with up-to-the-minute poll reports, supplemented by reports from member stations on local congressional races. NPR also broadcast live coverage of the inaugural ceremonies and the inaugural concert from the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Certainly one of NPR's finest achievements in broadcast journalism has been its 90-minute week-night news magazine, "All Things Considered . . ." In presenting the George Foster Peabody Award for this program, the Peabody Board said that:

The program embodies a distinctive approach to broadcast journalism providing the public with information which is meaningful and varied. The program presents a unique and analytical examination of the day's news and important issues through exhaustive investigative reporting.

"All Things Considered . . ." regularly covers a wide range of topics. During one recent week, listeners heard interviews with: a meatpacking company regarding the rising cost of meat, one of North Ireland's political leaders, a Scandinavian emigrant who settled in North Dakota, a Member of Congress discussing rising lumber prices, an M.D. who had practiced in the wild west many years ago, an organizer of the meat boycott, and the head of the National Chiefs of Police. Other topics for the week included organized labor's views of the steel agreement, recent medical findings on blood clots, a tribute to the late Noel Coward, abortion, and the history of blacks in the military.

A continuing feature on "All Things Considered . . ." has been a series of reports acquainting the public with the often complex legislative process. The series is tracing the progress of no-fault motor vehicle insurance legislation. To expand on this theme, NPR has called upon its member stations for reports on the progress of no-fault insurance in those States that have adopted the practice and on the reasons some States have rejected the idea.

National Public Radio personnel have been recipients of other awards as well. NPR producer Barbara Newman received an Ohio State Award for "What's a Life Worth?", a program investigating Berylliosis, which is an illness contracted by workers at a beryllium plant in Pennsylvania. The award was presented for "exhaustive journalistic research both in writing content and the quality of taped actuality interviews. This award must also be recognition of the emergence of a much-needed additional voice for national radio journalism—National Public Radio."

Another NPR producer, Jim Russell, received a National Headliner Award for "The Pet Population Explosion," a shattering story on the necessity for mass animal euthanasia. Both of these documentaries were presented as special programs and also on "All Things Considered \* \* \*."

Moving from public affairs to music, National Public Radio has emphasized the production and acquisition of taped performances of concerts held in this country and abroad. "Festival USA," for example, samples the diverse music festivals currently being held across the Nation. "Concert of the Week" is a series of performances recorded in the world's finest concert halls. A number of special music programs have also been supplied by NPR to its member stations, including the National Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Leonard Bernstein, performing Hayden's "Requiem in Time of War"; the world premiere performance of Scott Joplin's "rag" opera, "Treemonisha"; and a broadcast of Metropolitan Opera auditions held in New York.

A third field of broadcasting endeavor for National Public Radio—drama—is



certainly less typically associated with radio broadcasting as we know it today than public affairs or music. It is safe to say that NPR has an uphill road to climb in reviving public interest in radio as an effective means for presenting drama, but the network has already made a significant beginning. Through a reciprocal program exchange agreement with the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., NPR has presented for the first time in this country the CBC-produced "Soundstage," an anthology of radio drama that included Nobel Prize winner Samuel Beckett's original radio drama, "All That Fall." A public radio production center in Madison, Wis., at the National Center for Audio Experimentation with funding from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, is producing 15 minute episodes of an updated version of the vintage radio comedy, "Ethel and Albert," for National Public Radio.

This kind of wide range in programming—whether it be public affairs, music or drama—enables National Public Radio to bring new dimensions to its listeners. When NPR was inaugurated 2 years ago, its goal was to draw people together with information about themselves and each other. I believe the network has made admirable progress in its 2 years of operation and should be congratulated for its achievements on its second anniversary.

#### AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF OIL IMPORTING COUNTRIES

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, Thursday, May 17, I am introducing a House resolution requesting the President to commence negotiations for the convening of a convention of major oil-importing countries to establish an international organization of major oil-importing nations and to establish common practices and policies affecting oil pricing, importation, and consumption.

The oil-consuming nations of the world must stand together and have a common policy to offset that of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—OPEC. Nations such as the United States, Western Europe, and Japan must combine forces so that Middle East nations supplying most of our oil will not be able to continue to bid up the price of petroleum and impose their international policies on us.

By this country's increased reliance on Arab oil, we have put ourselves in a distressing international situation. Arab nations are utilizing their oil revenues for their maximum economic advantage. They are also using their resources to counter American foreign policy. The United States is, on the one hand, firmly committed to a free and independent State of Israel. On the other, we are continuing to rely on oil from a number of countries in the Middle East who are basically committed to the annihilation of the Jewish state.

These complex international repercussions reflect the difficult situation the United States has placed itself in by becoming reliant on Middle East oil. Financial pressure from these Arab States will continue until the United States develops domestic oil sources. The safest alternative to this untenable situation is to develop our domestic supplies as rapidly as possible. However, even if we begin to develop all our domestic sources now, it will be some time before we can eliminate our dependence on foreign oil. And we have not yet begun to develop all our domestic supplies.

Walter Levy, an oil industry consultant, has also suggested an anticartel to OPEC. Speaking before the European-American Conference in Amsterdam, Levy proposed a 10-point program for such an international organization:

[From the Oil Daily, Mar. 28, 1973]

#### TO PROTECT IMPORTING COMPANIES—OIL ALLIANCE SUGGESTED

AMSTERDAM HOLLAND.—A veteran independent oil industry consultant suggested the Atlantic oil importing countries and Japan form an alliance to "try to cope with the common problems of the security of oil supplies and the financial issues related to it."

Walter J. Levy, owner of Walter J. Levy Association, New York, spoke at the Europe-America Conference here, sponsored by the European Movement.

He suggested these duties for an oil importing nations' organization:

"(1) Study and review of energy demand and supply including tanker, pipeline, and refining availabilities. A program for optimum diversification of supplies.

"(2) A coordinated and/or joint research program for the development of new energy resources.

"(3) Development of conventional and new energy resources.

"(4) Review of arrangements by importing countries for oil supplies from producing countries and the establishment of broad terms of reference and/or of parameters for arrangements, acceptable to importing countries and the establishment of broad countries . . .

"(5) Arrangements for stockpiling, rationing, and equitable sharing of import availabilities in case of an emergency.

"(6) A program on conservation of energy.

"(7) Review and coordination of programs of economic development and technical assistance for producing countries.

"(8) Review of prices, costs, balance of payments effects of oil imports of member countries and also of developing countries; arrangements for support and adjustment if called for.

"(9) Review of government revenues of major oil producing countries and of their impact on world trade, world capital flows and short-term money markets; and a program of financial cooperation.

"(10) A review of the dependency of Middle East producing countries on the exports of industrial and agricultural goods and of military equipment, on shipping, services, technical know-how, etc., from the free world's oil importing countries and a continuous assessment of mutual interdependence; and also of all the means that might be available to cope with an oil supply, trade or finance emergency."

Levy suggested two possible sources of the energy policy; a special new high level international energy council, with member states and a permanent staff, or restructuring of the present OECD oil committee or its High Level Committee to implement the policy.

Its policy framework should set the limits within which the countries as well as the oil companies would handle their affairs, with some provision for changes, Levy said.

One of the important functions of the energy council would be to see that an oil embargo by producing countries became "difficult if not practically impossible," Levy remarked.

He explained this would be done through stockpiling, coordination of rationing policy, and "especially through an emergency import-sharing agreement" among the members.

This would allow supply-demand adjustments to be made, provide time to solve any disputes with the oil-producing countries, or, at the worst, allow the importing countries to initiate necessary security measures, he said.

The council would also provide a place for discussion of matters affecting more than one member, such as a supply shortage by one country forcing it to buy up a lot of foreign crude, Levy noted.

It would provide "broad terms of reference" for use when negotiating with the oil producing countries, and reduce the importers' risk of being subject to the producers' unilateral demands, Levy said. The council would provide backing for the oil companies in their negotiations.

The oil producing countries know if their relations with free world countries deteriorate, they will have to depend on Soviet support, which hasn't nearly the benefits to them of western trade, and also involves political risks, Levy said.

Although Levy acknowledged the formation of a council would necessarily involve governments in the oil industry to a considerable extent, he said "there are no realistic alternatives."

We must act now, or the oil-producing countries will continue to use their natural resources to obtain even greater cash reserves, thus increase their leverage internationally. I commend the following two articles to my colleagues attention:

[From the Washington Post, March 5, 1973]

#### ARAB OIL MONEY HURT DOLLAR

(By Ronald Koven and David B. Ottaway)

Arab oil money played a large part in the monetary crisis which forced a second devaluation of the dollar last month, according to both Arab and U.S. officials.

Some well-placed Arab sources claim that as much as half of the \$6 billion in speculative money that flowed to Frankfurt in mid-February consisted of Arab-owned Eurodollars. U.S. sources view that as somewhat exaggerated, but they readily concede that Arab money accounted for at least \$1 billion.

The last official estimate of the Bank for International Settlements is that the Middle Eastern countries hold \$7.5 billion of the \$80 billion in the Eurodollar market, made up of dollars circulating in Europe and not repatriated to the United States.

There has been growing concern in the U.S. government that the Arab oil-producing states, whose steadily mounting official bank holdings are now calculated at about \$12 billion, might be tempted to use their monetary clout for political ends. Their reserves are expected to double in the next three years.

Private holdings of the Arab ruling families are thought to be roughly equal to the official government reserves in many of the oil states.

Despite urgings by radical Arabs that the oil money be used deliberately to pressure the United States into changing its Middle East policy, it is generally believed that, with the possible exception of Libya, the Arab money was moved in February in response to the normal instinct of monetary self-preservation.

It is widely conceded that the major U.S. oil companies also played a large part in the Frankfurt speculation and that the Arab governments simply followed their lead in their instance.

There is some dispute whether Saudi Arabia, the superpower of the oil exporters and perhaps Washington's closest Arab ally, took part in the attack against the dollar.

Saudi sources insist that they simply took a heavy loss on the devaluation, keeping their \$3 billion in reserves where it was bound to suffer in any devaluation. But other knowledgeable Arab sources contend that the Saudis also tried to protect their dollar holdings, along with most of the other Arab governments.

U.S. sources tend to believe that Libya, the most politically motivated of the large Arab fund holders, was one of the most active speculators. The Libyans are known to have attacked the British pound in the past for purely political reasons.

Pinning down the source of such "hot money" flows, however, is very difficult.

If an order to switch from dollars to West German marks comes from an Arab account in Beirut through a corresponding Swiss bank, there is no way for money changers in Frankfurt to know exactly who placed the order. There is hard evidence, however that Arab officials in Beirut are trying to keep track of who does what, and the Arab League is known to have conducted a detailed study of the subject.

It is far too early even to make an educated guess of who is behind the latest attack on the dollar in which West German central bank was forced on Thursday to buy up almost \$3 billion, the record for a single day.

The problem of determining who the speculators are will be a key consideration in a forthcoming Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigation to be conducted by the subcommittee on multinational corporations headed by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho).

Sources close to the preparations for that inquiry are expressing shock that the U.S. government has so little hard information on who has been speculating against the dollar.

But banking sources say that, of the major U.S. and foreign corporations operating across national boundaries, the oil companies are the most prone to play the money markets. This is because they must pay huge sums to the Arab oil states, and the companies try to settle their debts in the most advantageous way.

Thus, if there is \$100 million to be paid to Kuwait in three months, for example, an oil company might be tempted to buy marks now in anticipation of a dollar devaluation or an upward revaluation of the mark.

If the bet is correct, the company could make a tidy profit, buying back the \$100 million it needs to pay Kuwait and pocketing \$10 million in marks in addition in a 10 per cent devaluation.

This practice, known as "leads and lags," is a contagious example for the Arab treasuries, whose officials have often been tutored by the Western oil companies.

An Arab League study by Prof. Youssef Sayegh, head of the economic department at the American University of Beirut and a prominent Palestinian, concluded, however, that there are some limitations to the use of oil money as a political weapon.

He cited the case of a huge, politically motivated transfer (more than \$1 billion according to one estimate) of Libyan funds from Britain to France in late 1971.

Sayegh said that most of the Libyan money found its way back to British banks within a week because there was essentially nowhere else for it to be absorbed. "The Arabs are prisoners of their own funds," he concluded.

The militant Libyan government, with official reserves now estimated at more than \$3 billion, is considered so far to be the

only Arab state with both the resources and the inclination to use its money holdings for political purposes.

Equally militant Iraq, a county now in heavy financial difficulties, is potentially more troublesome for the monetary system than Libya, however.

While Libya's oil reserves are limited and its production has been cut back, Iraq is now considered to have the second largest reserves in the Middle East after Saudi Arabia. It plans to expand its production after just settling a nationalization dispute with Western companies. Until recently, non-Arab Iran was traditionally ranked as the Middle East's second largest oil source. But recent official estimates are that Iraq's oil potential far outstrips Iran's.

For the moment, however, Western worries about Arab oil money's place in the international monetary system are largely confined to the manipulations of the coffers of such traditionalist kingdoms and sheikhdoms as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain and Qatar.

Their current monetary tactics are still thought to be purely motivated by profit-taking and self-protections. That, as recent events in Frankfurt have proven, is threat enough to force the burning of the proverbial midnight oil in the chanceries of the West.

It is clear, however, that those traditionalist Arab states are becoming conscious of the leverage they can have on the monetary system at crucial moments.

When the United States had its first devaluation, in December 1971, the Arab states were just beginning to build up their reserves. Since then, official Saudi dollar holdings have nearly tripled. With more to lose than before, the Saudis and others are demanding to know whether their friendship with the United States will continue to cost them money every time there is a devaluation, not to speak of the cost of their position in the Arab world if Washington continues to back Israel against the Arab cause.

#### OIL NATIONS ASK RISE FOR DEVALUATION (By Jim Hoagland)

BEIRUT, March 22.—The major petroleum-exporting countries decided today to seek increased payments from Western oil companies to compensate for last month's 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar.

If successful, the move by the ministerial committee of the 11-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could add significantly to American balance of payments problems and create new international inflationary pressures, especially in Western Europe and Japan, where most exports of OPEC members are consumed.

The committee voted after meeting briefly here to set up a three-member "negotiating team" that will contact the oil companies immediately to discuss amending an agreement reached in Geneva last year sets devaluation compensation for the six main Persian Gulf oil producers.

The Geneva agreement, which has set the pattern for similar compensation to all OPEC members, provides for a quarterly review of currency fluctuations. Under this formula the producing companies are due to get a 6 per cent increase to companies for the latest devaluation.

But the team is empowered to act "with a view to obtaining full compensation as a result of the devaluation," a press release issued after the OPEC meeting said. OPEC sources said the team would open talks with the American, British and European oil companies by mid-April.

With oil prices rising as fears of fuel shortage become more pronounced in industrialized countries, an increase of even a few percentage points will cost consumers tens of millions of dollars this year alone.

The oil companies, which routinely raise

their own prices after each new set of demands from the producing countries, may be able to argue to OPEC that many of the more recent contracts call for payments in hard currencies other than dollars in any event.

But the composition of the negotiating team indicates that OPEC intends to press the issue. Iraq, Libya and Kuwait—the three countries said to have pressed hardest for a full 10 per cent claim at the meeting today—form the unit, which is headed by Libya's oil minister, Izzidan Mabrouk.

OPEC countries produce more than 80 per cent of the world's petroleum exports and have helped drive oil prices up sharply over the past two years by demanding higher payments and increased control over production and marketing.

The Gulf countries that signed the Geneva agreement are Abu Dhabi, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. Algeria, Indonesia, Venezuela and Nigeria are OPEC's other members.

#### THE RETIREMENT DREAM BECOMES A NIGHTMARE

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, for millions of Americans the dream of retirement has become more of a permanent waking nightmare. From all sides the working American man and woman is beset by lush descriptions of what it will be like when he or she leaves the work force. Sad to say, a combination of factors make reality not only different, but ugly.

Inflation is now averaging 6 per cent annually and accelerating. Most retired Americans subsist rather than live, because pensions and annuities are almost always fixed, as is social security. Unable to make ends meet in a normal sense, hard-earned savings dollars are heaved into the breach to be gobbled up in turn by the cost of living.

Food prices are so high as to make meat a luxury to many millions of our elderly. In more than a few cases, the elderly have been found to be consuming pet foods. Rents are outrageous for them in decent areas. As a result many older Americans are forced to lead shabby lives of genteel poverty, often in slum areas. Property taxes often become onerous burdens on older citizens who have spent decades paying off a modest dwelling. To them a property tax increase is a catastrophe they cannot cope with.

Sales taxes eat away at their meager dollars, hitting hardest at those who can least afford to pay. To these people, life becomes a battle to subsist rather than a sunny retirement time.

Reports exist indicating that 70 per cent of all single men over age 65 have incomes of less than \$2,600 annually. Couples fare only slightly better. Nearly one in four possesses an income below \$3,000.

The elderly are the fastest growing group of Americans living in poverty, and these total at least 5 million people. Drugs are a special sore point. The vast majority of these citizens are prone to chronic conditions requiring constant medication. Such prescription drugs are

the difference between pain and ease. Yet many of these people have to make the agonizing choice of food or drugs. Meanwhile, the drug industry piles up staggering profits while millions of these people agonize in silence.

As far as the administration is concerned, there is no chance for any new initiatives on behalf of the more than 20 million older people in this country. This, of course, drops the ball squarely in the court of the Congress. It is up to us to do what is right and necessary.

One immediate inequity concerns H.R. 3819, which corrects an inadvertent inequity created by some legislation passed last year. Congress then stipulated that 90 percent of social services funds had to be spent in certain benefit programs had to be applied to those elderly, blind, or disabled persons who are actual cash recipients of welfare, while limiting to 10 percent what can be applied to former or potential recipients.

This has had a negative effect, because States and communities are forced to deny many elderly, blind, and disabled people access to homemaker services, senior citizens centers, counseling, and transportation systems which are in some part responsible for social and financial independence of many recipients. The requirement that 90 percent of funds be spent on welfare recipients is presently resulting in even higher cost to taxpayers by forcing many elderly to turn to welfare, and in some cases to expensive institutionalization.

Congress did not mean to close already established ancillary service programs to those who, though eligible, refuse to go on welfare. H.R. 3819 would eliminate this 90-to-10 percent formula applied to social service funds for the elderly, blind, and disabled. Yet this is just a tiny start.

The essence of the problem afflicting these people is simple: Low income. We can afford illegal wars in Cambodia and aircraft carriers, but no expansion of medicare's umbrella to include and cover out-of-hospital prescription drugs. We can afford a \$350,000-man human trip wire in Europe with NATO, but no comprehensive manpower program for older workers.

The answer is a new, comprehensive, meaningful social security bill. If we fail to act, many hundreds of thousands of older people will be forced onto welfare rolls. This will be the ultimate blow to them as well as the final catastrophe to many American communities, who simply cannot carry such an added burden.

I am joining in sponsorship of just such a comprehensive measure, which calls for a 35-percent increase in cash benefits for the elderly, survivors, and the disabled, with a \$150 minimum for individuals and \$300 monthly for couples. Coupled with the cost-of-living increase Congress voted last year, this will allow the elderly to improve their living standards to an adequate level. Simultaneously, the age of eligibility would be lowered to 60 for men and women alike.

Also included in the measure are the following provisions:

Payment of benefits to married couples will be on their combined earnings rec-

ord, ending discrimination against the working wife.

Extension of social security coverage, including medicare, to Federal, State, and local employees, at their option, including postal workers.

Removal of limitation on outside earnings. Social security is insurance the worker paid for. He should not be denied benefits because he has provided for other income in old age.

Improvement and expansion of medicare coverage.

This administration, when not busy with Watergate and other ventures, has proposed that the elderly pay more of the costs of medicare, which I consider an impossibility as well as an affront to these people. This measure would reverse that proposition by reducing the burden on medicare recipients:

It would:  
Eliminate the co-insurance payment requirement for supplemental part B coverage for persons with a gross annual income below \$4,800.

Provide home care prescription drugs under supplemental coverage.

Reduce the age of entitlement to medicare benefits to 60.

Offer free annual physical examinations to the elderly.

Eliminate the 100-day limit on post-hospital extended care services.

Extend coverage to all disabled persons, regardless of age.

The average elderly person pays \$791 annually for medical bills, and the figures are skyrocketing, well ahead of the cost of living. This measure provides for free annual physicals to encourage preventive care rather than rely on crisis treatment. This is a far better method than that sought by the President, who seeks to create cost consciousness by raising costs of coverage.

We are the only Nation in the developed world without a national health insurance plan. Our health statistics are disastrous compared to many other developed nations, including many devastated in the last world war. No segment of the population is in worse shape in respect to delivery of elementary health care than the elderly, and this is perhaps a worse national shame than any Watergate crime.

Our Nation is bursting at the seams with money and prosperity, yet we still persist in maintaining a medieval attitude toward the older person. Yet their numbers increase daily. It is long past time for Congress to cease putting band-aids on the problem. Now we have no other option than to enact some basic legislation to do justice to these deserving citizens.

SONG WRITTEN ABOUT WATERGATE

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Americans have a knack for creating

songs about current events and putting to music the stories we see in our daily papers.

Mr. Jerry Dietz of Towson, an old friend, has written a song about a very current topic—the Watergate investigations. It has been set to music and will be released, Mr. Dietz hopes, within the next week. Here are the lyrics to Mr. Dietz's song:

WATERLOO AT WATERGATE

(Words and music by Jerry Dietz, Copyright 1973)

Investigate, investigate, investigate-re-investigate  
Watergate, Watergate, Watergate-re-investigate

I wanna know—who paid the dough  
Who real-ly ran the show  
It seems to me; it's plain to see  
There's been a conspiracy.

Now if the F.B.I. would give it a try  
I'm sure (that) they'll find—a real wise guy  
With a crew cut hair  
And a black bow tie  
With a bank account—thats sky high

I'm sure they'll find—that's the kind  
Of a guy—who's behind  
Watergate—so lets cut bait  
Lets re-investigate

For in the land of the brave  
And the home of the free  
There's no room for secrecy  
On the ship of state  
Or they'll create  
Waterloo at Watergate  
Waterloo at Watergate  
Rah-rah-rah  
Waterloo at Watergate  
Rah-rah-rah

MEMORIAL TO LT. DOUGLAS FOURNET OF KINDER, LA., RECIPIENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

HON. JOHN B. BREAUX

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. Speaker, on May 28, 1973, the community of Kinder, La., will pay tribute to a brave young man who, in giving his life for his Nation, represented all that is good about America.

The young man is 1st Lt. Douglas B. Fournet, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and who is interred in the Kinder Cemetery.

American Legion Post No. 244 of Kinder is establishing an appropriately inscribed granite monument in the city park to the memory of this man, and the dedication ceremony will be held on May 28, 1973.

I believe the story surrounding the circumstances of Lieutenant Fournet's death should serve to remind us that young men still are willing to defend their country in times of difficult conflict, not asking how such service can be of benefit to them, but instead giving of themselves unstintingly in dedication to the preservation of freedom.

It was on May 4, 1968, that Lieutenant Fournet, an infantry officer in the U.S. Army, gave his life, but in doing so, undoubtedly saved the lives of at least five other men.

He was the rifle platoon leader of the 2d Platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in the Republic of Vietnam.

While advancing uphill against fortified enemy positions in the A Shau Valley, the platoon met intense sniper fire, making any movement difficult at best. The right flank man suddenly discovered an enemy claymore mine covering the route of advance and shouted a warning to the other platoon members.

Lieutenant Fournet realized that the enemy also would be alerted at that moment, and ordered his men to take cover. He then ran uphill toward the mine, drawing a sheath knife as he approached.

Disregarding his own safety and realizing the immediate danger to members of his command, he attempted to slash the control wires leading from the enemy positions to the mine.

But as he reached for the wire, the mine was detonated, killing him instantly. Five other men nearest the mine were only slightly wounded. The heroic and unselfish act of Lieutenant Fournet no doubt spared them serious injury or death.

The people of Kinder are proud of Doug Fournet; the people of Louisiana are proud of him as well. For it is a deed such as this that gives America a rich heritage—a heritage of sacrifice to a cause, a noble cause, the cause of making this a free world for all men.

His family and friends—indeed, all the people who contributed to this man's character and selflessness—are to be commended. For through their diligence and love for him they helped to mold him into the man he became.

Doug Fournet gave all he had to a cause in which he believed; by saving the lives of others, he contributed his own life. But in that sacrifice he exemplifies a spirit of dedication to the noblest aspirations of all men: the quest to live freely and decide for themselves their Nation's course of action.

#### CHAPLAIN'S PRAYERS FOR RETURNED POWS

### Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to participate in welcome home ceremonies for Navy Capt. Charles Gillespie in Meridian, Miss., on April 23 and a similar event for Navy Lt. Bill Bailey in Kosciusko, Miss., on March 24. The most moving part of both of these ceremonies was the prayers offered by Navy Chaplain Frank D. Mintjal of the Meridian Naval Air Station. I commend these prayers to my colleagues for their deep meaning and the beautiful sentiment expressed:

CHARLES GILLESPIE DAY

(Benediction by Chaplain Frank Mintjal)

As we ask your blessing, O Lord, we cannot keep our joy restrained: We, Your people, this very moment have been celebrating Your special favors to us: the Jewish Passover from slavery to freedom, the Resurrection of Jesus from death to life, and the Gillespie Day from Hanoi to home—all one and the same

in Your All-knowing Mind. With tears of happiness and hearts of gladness we cry out, "Shalom!" "Alleluia!" and "Thank You, God!"

Send forth these people gathered here, Almighty Father—

But never let them forget the lumps in their throats, the moisture in their eyes when Capt. Gillespie and the other POWs were returning;

Never let them forget the tremendous debt of gratitude they owe these hardy military men;

And never let them forget the lessons of those five and one-half years of his imprisonment, that life is worth living but that there are principles of honor, family and country worth suffering and even dying for.

Most of all, Lord God above, never let us forget the beautiful feeling of unity which Capt. Charles Gillespie and his comrades have given to this Country—may their faith and courage be a continuous source of inspiration and strength for all of us citizens.

God, please bless Capt. Charles Gillespie, United States Navy;

God, please give us young people to follow his example of dedication; and God, bless America, land of the free, home of the brave.

Let us work for peace! Charles Gillespie has returned! We shall not forget! Amen.

#### BILL BAILEY DAY IN KOSCIUSKO

(Prayer of thanks by Lt. Frank D. Mintjal)

Today is a great day, O God. Nearly ten years ago Bill Bailey was commissioned a Naval Officer, with "special trust and confidence" placed in him by the President of this Nation. For five years and eight months he was lost in the prisons of Hanoi like the biblical Joseph was lost in the prisons of Egypt. For years only the Bailey family and a few friends wept and prayed and hoped like Joseph's father, Israel, and brother, Reuben. And a famine and drought spread across the fields of Israel just like the misery and unrest that swept over our great country these past seven years.

But then, the Bailey family and the 1600 other families formed the National League of POW Families, and, like the many sons of Israel, turned the entire population to the East to look for an end to the blight. Finally, like Joseph in Egypt, Bill Bailey and his fellow ex-POWs brought honor and salvation back to this land.

For the noble efforts of the National League and similar organizations like VIVA, we are thankful, Lord. For the tenderness you showed to Mr. Carl Bailey, who like Israel, saw his son before he died, we are very grateful, Lord. But most of all, Lord God Almighty, we are especially grateful for the beautiful feeling of unity which Lt. Bill Bailey and his comrades have given to this Country. May their faith and courage be a continuous source of inspiration and strength for us citizens.

As we ask Your blessings on this great day, O Lord, we cannot keep our joy restrained; with tears of happiness and hearts of gladness we shout, "Alleluia!" and "Thank you, God!" Bill Bailey has come home!—Amen.

#### WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF MEDICAL RESEARCH FUNDS ARE SLASHED: A DOCTOR'S VIEW

### HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, budgetary actions proposed by the administration could bring to a halt much of the progress made in medical research over the past 20 years. While the administration's proposed decrease in Federal funding of

medical research unfortunately comes as no surprise, the President's proposals go more than one step further: Research training grants from the National Institutes of Health are to be totally eliminated, and in addition, reductions planned in the NIH research budget would force severe curtailments in ongoing research projects, not to mention the intimidation of new efforts that would result.

I recently had the opportunity to learn the views on this subject of Dr. Norman G. Levinsky, professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine. In his statement, Dr. Levinsky makes the point that "precipitous" reductions in medical research programs are "notoriously cost ineffective." I believe that my colleagues who read Dr. Levinsky's statement will share this view, and will act to protect the now-threatened medical research programs:

#### TESTIMONY OF DR. NORMAN G. LEVINSKY

During the past few years, the federal budget for biomedical research expressed in dollars of constant value has gradually decreased. The budget requested by the Administration for the coming fiscal year continues this trend at an accelerated pace and contains a new element, the total elimination of research training funds. These budgetary strictures have already had a number of mischievous effects on biomedical research in this country. Should the current trends continue, biomedical research as we have known it over the past 20 years will be dismantled. In the brief time available, I would like to focus on three of the very many serious problems which will result from progressive reduction of the federal commitment to medical research.

The first is the direct effect on the conduct of biomedical research. The Congress and the Executive Branch have made a verbal commitment to the vigorous investigation of major causes of disability and death. For example, great publicity attended the institution of expanded programs in the fields of cancer and heart diseases. Close scrutiny of the budget requests for the next fiscal year indicates that incremental funding for cancer and heart diseases is far less impressive than the publicity attendant on the announcement of the new efforts would imply. Even more unfortunate is the fact that the increment in funding for these activities is drawn almost entirely from reductions in other areas of biomedical research and training. Such sudden shifts of budget are demoralizing and disruptive of important foregoing efforts. For example, arthritis and rheumatic diseases are among the principal causes of chronic disability in the American people. The announced cuts in the budget of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases will damage creative investigation in this vital area of health concern. It is important to recognize that research teams carefully assembled over years cannot quickly be put together again once they have been disrupted. Technical personnel are lost, principal investigators become discouraged, and momentum gained from previous years of federal and private support will be dissipated. Precipitous shifts of budget away from ongoing research are notoriously cost ineffective; dollars poured into such programs over the years will not achieve their full potential in improving diagnosis and treatment of human disease. One of the key requirements for good research is continuity of thought, which requires continuity of support.

One further point should be stressed about static or decreasing levels of overall support for biomedical research. This is the effect on young investigators. When the research

budget is so limited that it can hardly support prior commitments to senior investigators, young researchers may be virtually excluded from research funding. This phenomenon has become increasingly apparent over the past two or three years. Once discouraged because they are unable to get the funds to get started, young investigators drift off into other fields. Their training and talents for creative biomedical research may be lost to the American people for ever.

This brings me to a second related aspect of the recent changes in the funding of biomedical research and training. This is the decision by the Executive Branch to discontinue federal support for training grants for research physicians. The funds in question represent a relatively small proportion of the total NIH budget, but they have an impact on biomedical research both now and in the future far out of proportion to the sums involved. I have already pointed out the special role of young investigators in providing for innovative approaches to the problems of medical research. During their training period, these young investigators are directly responsible for the conduct of the research projects. They provide enthusiasm, creative approaches, and hard work; without them, ongoing research programs will suffer. Moreover, the training programs in question have been the source of most of the investigators now conducting major programs of research. The elimination of training funds has the gravest implications for our future ability to conduct health-related research. It is fatuous to suggest that trainees previously supported by federal training grants should now be supported by other means. Alternative means simply do not exist to support the number of individuals necessary to guarantee continuance of a varied program of biomedical research in the future. To take as an example my own department, federal training programs have supported 40 to 50 research trainees. By reallocation of internal and private funds, we hope to be able to support perhaps one quarter as great a number of young potential investigators.

Thus far, I have outlined some disastrous effects of cutbacks of direct research and research training support on the conduct of research today and the potential for research in the future. I should like to close by pointing out some of the indirect and less obvious effects on the education of physicians in general.

Elimination of training grant support and the decrement in direct research support will have a devastating effect on our ability to support faculty at medical schools. To use as an example my own Department of Medicine at Boston University again, we have been fortunate in receiving approximately \$850,000 per year in training grant support, of which about \$200,000 supports part of the salaries of about 30% of my key faculty. The size of

the faculty in the Department of Medicine has remained approximately stable during a growth in medical school class from 70 to nearly 140 in five years. This increase in class size was undertaken to meet the national goal of increased production of physicians. Since the faculty who spend part of their time supervising research devote the bulk of their effort to teaching and related duties, the impact of loss of salary support for those key faculty members is evident. I should stress that these same faculty teach not only physicians destined for academic careers but all our Boston University students, the majority of whom have for many years entered careers in the practice of medicine. For a private school with a modest endowment there is no hope of replacing this substantial source of faculty support. The end of these grants can only mean a cutback in faculty and hence in the quality of medical education as a whole.

I hope that the Congress and specifically you as a Representative of a State which has always stood for the finest in medicine and has been a world-leader in the training of medical teachers and researchers will be sympathetic to continued support of these vital medical faculty and trainees, and will press for the restoration of training grants and improved funding for biomedical research in general.

I thank you for the opportunity of speaking to you about these vital matters today.

IS COLLEGE FOR YOUR CHILDREN?

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI  
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 14, 1973

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, from time to time, the Suburban Life features a column in which various staff members contribute their own individual viewpoints. I am pleased to insert into the RECORD a very practical and, I believe eminently correct, commentary by John Mars of the Suburban Life staff:

IS COLLEGE FOR YOUR CHILDREN?

(By John Mars)

There now is a crisis in the unemployment market. It's created by an over-abundance of so called educated persons or college graduates. The educational system as it is today continues to greatly overstress the need for higher education.

When I was in high school I went through the painful mesh of directing my goals toward more education.

From what I heard and understood to be

the truth from parents and counselors, which is about the same, to get a better job and more money you had to go to college. This may have proved wrong.

According to 1973 figures, for years 1973 to 1977, tomorrow's No. 1 manpower or womanpower demand will be the greatest for stenographers and secretaries.

Positions to be filled annually will require 247,000 secretaries, 131,000 retail salespeople, 111,000 hospital attendants, 89,200 mechanics, 74,000 bookkeeping workers, 69,000 registered nurses, 67,000 waiters and waitresses, 64,000 cashiers and 61,000 typists.

These are the nine big areas. Judging from the figures, the most openings and good paying jobs should be found through manual labor. Being able to use your hands more than your mind is the trend. I now think I was misled in high school.

If I would have known all the pain, money and frustration that I would face before and after college, I doubt now, after the fact, that I would have attended.

My college years cost me \$36,000. I averaged spending over \$2,000 a year attending a state university. This includes books, clothes, rent, food, insurance, car expenses and tuition. Multiply that \$2,000 by four years and it's \$8,000. Even then a college degree costs relatively little.

Also add how much I would have made, working a manual labor job averaging, say, \$7,000 a year with overtime.

Multiply that by four years away at school and it's \$28,000, total \$36,000.

Now that I'm out in the "real world" I face a debt of \$6,000.

I do not want any "that's too bad" remarks, but it is too bad. Not only for me but for people in similar situations.

The American educational system with all its fantasies and illusions has somehow brainwashed a sizable amount of people who are now pounding the streets for jobs—the grads. Why has this situation happened?

If you think it's easy finding a job now with a degree, you're wrong. Of course, unless you know the right people or are in the right place at the right time.

But what about those that only have 16 years of schooling and no connections and are not at the right place at the right time? Pity the poor fumbling idiots, right?

My advice to parents and teachers is to quit hammering young adults with the beliefs that higher education yields a key to success. It might, but then again, I doubt it.

If I were a parent, I'd "aim" my children toward fulfilling their own goals with their own minds. Let them lead a life not surrounded by uncontrollable pressures to get ahead in the world.

Education is a great tool to understanding ignorance. That I now know. But ignorance is also a tool that can destroy an educated mind and leave you feeling cheated.

SENATE—Tuesday, May 15, 1973

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by Hon. ROBERT T. STAFFORD, a Senator from the State of Vermont.

PRAYER

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

"Dear Lord and Father of mankind,  
Forgive our foolish ways;  
Reclothe us in our rightful mind,  
In purer lives Thy service find,  
In deeper reverence praise.

"Drop Thy still dews of quietness,  
Till all our strivings cease;

Take from our souls the strain and stress,  
And let our ordered lives confess  
The beauty of Thy peace."

—WHITTIER.

In this spirit and by Thy grace may we serve Thee and this Nation.  
In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., May 15, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. ROBERT T. STAFFORD, a Senator from the State of Vermont, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. STAFFORD thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.