

H. Con. Res. 626. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that regulations, requiring a statement of ingredients on bottles of distilled spirits and wine, be not promulgated until Congress has considered the matter fully; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H. Con. Res. 627. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H. Res. 1342. Resolution to express congressional intent that the Committee on the District of Columbia explore revenue potential of Federal facilities and programs; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BRADEMAM (for himself, Mr. KYROS, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina, Mr. AD-DABBO, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SANDMAN, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. YOUNG of Georgia, Mr. BINGHAM, and Mr. REGULA):

H. Res. 1343. Resolution expressing the sense of the House regarding the halt of U.S.

economic and military assistance to Turkey until all Turkish Armed Forces have been withdrawn from Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRADEMAM (for himself, Mr. KYROS, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. KARTH, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. CONLAN, Mr. DERWINSKI, and Mr. MURPHY of Illinois):

H. Res. 1344. Resolution expressing the sense of the House regarding the halt of U.S. economic and military assistance to Turkey until all Turkish Armed Forces have been withdrawn from Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRADEMAM (for himself, Mr. KYROS, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. BELL, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. ROE, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. FISH):

H. Res. 1345. Resolution expressing the sense of the House regarding the halt of U.S. economic and military assistance to Turkey until all Turkish Armed Forces have been withdrawn from Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MATHIAS of California:

H. Res. 1346. Resolution to urge the full utilization of federally owned public facilities

in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. Res. 1347. Resolution to urge the full utilization of federally owned public facilities; to the Committee on Government Operations.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

522. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to surface mining; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 16591. A bill for the relief of E. Garrison Wood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KETCHUM:

H.R. 16592. A bill for the relief of Conrado S. Sabelino, Sr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### CONGRESSMAN DRINAN EXPLAINS HIS VOTES ON CAMPAIGN REFORM BILL

#### HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to join a large majority of my colleagues on August 8 in passing H.R. 16090, the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974. While this legislation will not solve all of the many problems associated with campaign financing, it does provide a meaningful foundation for reform. I am hopeful that the House-passed version will be strengthened by the addition of certain provisions of the Senate bill in conference.

In order to make my position on this important issue entirely clear I describe below each of the proposed amendments and explain my vote for or against it.

First, an amendment to lower the spending limit for congressional campaigns from \$75,000 to \$42,500 for each election.

Although candidates should not be able to "buy" elections through unlimited expenditures, an unduly low limitation tends to freeze incumbents in office by effectively preventing challengers from gaining widespread recognition among the voters. The only solution is to adopt a compromise figure. The committee settled upon \$75,000 per election as the best possible figure. Common Cause agreed. John Gardner wrote:

Any reduction in the \$75,000 figure presently in the bill would severely impair can-

didates' efforts to communicate their views to the voters.

In order to help insure that candidates challenging congressional incumbents would have ample opportunity to present themselves to the voters, I voted against this amendment. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 187 to 223.

Second, an amendment to lower the spending limit for congressional campaigns from \$75,000 to \$60,000 for each election.

My reasons for voting against this second proposed amendment to lower the campaign spending ceiling for congressional races were substantially similar to those in No. 1 above. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240 to 175.

Third, an amendment to allow lower State limitations on campaign expenditures to preempt the Federal ceilings established by the bill.

The effect of this amendment would be, once again, to lower the spending limit in certain States and hinder successful challenges of incumbents. More importantly, it would establish an exception to the principle of national uniformity which is the cornerstone of meaningful campaign finance reform. The present patchwork of 50 different State laws is what this legislation was designed to ameliorate. Thus, I voted against this proposed amendment. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 169 to 250.

Fourth, an amendment to provide for an independent commission to enforce Federal campaign practices law.

The original bill established a supervisory board whose membership was drawn largely from congressional employees. In addition, the bill gave congressional committees veto power over

regulations promulgated by the board. This lack of independence of the supervisory board was one of the greatest weaknesses of the legislation originally reported out by the House Administration Committee. An effective regulatory commission must be fully independent from those it is directed to oversee. For that reason, I voted for this amendment. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 391 to 25.

Fifth, an amendment to strike partial public financing of Presidential primary campaigns.

The only way to eliminate completely the special influence of campaign contributors and the importance of money in getting elected to office is to provide for public financing of election campaigns. The committee recognized the need for this crucial reform in the area of Presidential politics. The proposed amendment would have been a step backward from protecting the American people from Presidential campaign abuses, and I voted against it. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 163 to 253.

Sixth, an amendment to strike the section providing for public financing of major party Presidential nominating conventions.

Unless public financing covers every step in the lengthy Presidential elections process, private contributions will continue to exercise political power. The proposed amendment would have weakened the bill's commitment to insulate Presidential politics completely from the pervasive influence of private wealth. I voted against the amendment. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 205 to 206.

Seventh, an amendment to provide partial public financing of congressional general election campaigns.

I believe that congressional candidates are no less immune to the improper influence of campaign contributors than Presidential candidates. All of our elected officials must be free from such pressures if we are to restore integrity to American politics. Consequently, I supported this amendment to extend the principle of public financing to congressional campaigns. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 187 to 228.

Eighth, a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to limit contributions to individuals and political parties.

The effect of this motion would have been to delay action on this legislation until a provision was added prohibiting all organizations, except political parties, from contributing to congressional campaigns on behalf of their membership. In my view, this provision would make it more difficult for individuals wishing to make small contributions to exercise a political role comparable to that of the large contributor. Moreover, the \$5,000 ceiling on organization contributions already included in the bill prevents an organization with vast financial resources from exercising undue influence on the elections process. I voted against this motion. The motion to recommit was rejected by a vote of 164 to 243.

Ninth, final passage of the bill.

As I said earlier, I believe that this legislation constitutes a major step toward reforming our political process to prevent future scandals such as that we have experienced during the past few years. I voted for final passage of H.R. 16090. The bill was approved by a vote of 355 to 48. House and Senate conferees will now meet to reconcile differences in the versions of the campaign reform legislation passed by the two Houses of Congress.

#### BUS RULING REASSURING

### HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, the Page News and Courier, published in Luray, Va., had an excellent editorial in its current issue dealing with the recent landmark 5-to-4 decision of the Supreme Court on compulsory school busing.

Mr. President, this editorial quotes Chief Justice Burger's majority opinion in this fashion:

No single tradition of public education is more deeply rooted than local control over the operation of schools.

Mr. President, this Page News and Courier is edited by John D. Waybright,

and the president of the publishing company is D. Lathan Mims.

I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the extension of remarks.

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

#### BUS RULING REASSURING

Justice Thurgood Marshall has characterized the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Detroit school desegregation case as a "step backward." He is right, but not in the sense set forth in the dissenting opinion he wrote on behalf of the minority in the recent landmark 5-4 decision.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and the court majority did indeed order the lower courts to step back from the kind of court-mandated desegregation plans which the Detroit case represents. However, this is not a retreat from the principle that deliberately segregated schools are unconstitutional. The historic 1954 Supreme Court decision establishing that principle has not been changed one iota by this new ruling.

The step backward is from the assumption by civil rights lawyers—and some judges—that schools must have a predetermined racial balance at any cost—even at the cost of destroying our local school systems.

Lower courts had ordered 54 separate school districts in the Detroit metropolitan area to be merged into a single district. By a massive busing operation, the mix of Negro and white pupils in each school of the new district could be controlled to reflect the racial mixture of the metropolitan population as a whole. As matters now stand, 64 per cent of the pupils in the central Detroit district are Negro, while 80 per cent of those in surrounding suburban districts are white.

The Supreme Court has now made clear that it is not for the courts to go about dismantling and rebuilding local school systems when such factors as economics and individual choice have created disparities like those seen in the racial composition of Detroit schools. There was no evidence that either the state of Michigan or any of the Detroit school districts had deliberately drawn district boundary lines to keep Negroes in one school or exclude them from another. Thus an important distinction is now drawn between segregation, which has arisen from living patterns in many northern cities, and segregation which was officially sanctioned in the South until the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

That decision by the Warren court condemning segregated schools loosed a pendulum that has swung too far in the direction of court-mandated busing programs to achieve racial balance in public schools. The support in Congress for a bill that would limit busing of pupils to the school closest or next-closest to the one they would ordinarily attend is evidence of how the pendulum finally is swinging back.

It is refreshing to read Justice Burger's defense of the autonomous local school district as the backbone of whatever quality has been achieved in the educational process in the United States of America. "No single tradition of public education is more deeply rooted than local control over the operation of schools," he writes. The decision of the Burger court is anything but a "step backward" in the pursuit of quality education for America's children. It is an assurance that we can continue that pursuit through local school districts which are the very foundation of educational quality.

### SAWHILL ON PROJECT INDEPENDENCE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN  
OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the beginning of the historically important Project Independence Blueprint hearings that will be held throughout the Nation for the next several months. These hearings, which shall serve as the symbolic genesis of this Nation's and the world's new energy consciousness, appropriately had their east coast beginning Monday, in New York City, the financial capital of the world.

The following remarks, given in New York by John C. Sawhill, Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration, succinctly define this Nation's challenges in energy. I submit them today in the RECORD of the U.S. House of Representatives so that they might be shared by my colleagues:

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROJECT INDEPENDENCE BLUEPRINT AT THE CARNEGIE INTERNATIONAL CENTER BANQUET ROOM  
(Remarks by the Honorable John C. Sawhill)

Thank you for coming here to participate in the Second Public Hearing on the Project Independence Blueprint.

I want these hearings to be a learning experience for me, so I'll keep my remarks brief. But I would like to reflect for a few moments on why we are here today.

For the first time in our history, the United States faces the challenge of developing a unified, comprehensive national energy policy. It isn't a challenge to be accepted or rejected, but a categorical national imperative.

The constraints we face and the compelling nature of our energy situation are clear in the light of historical comparison. For example, the international oil supply system was disrupted during the 1967 war in the Mideast, yet the United States continued to meet not just its own needs, but those of other nations as well.

I won't describe how different the situation was in October, 1973. That experience is painfully vivid. It's enough to say that between 1960 and 1972 our imports of crude oil had doubled.

The implications of this growing dependence were not fully appreciated, partly because the international supply system functioned smoothly. In short, the links between producing and consuming nations—the international oil companies—were capable of guaranteeing stable supplies at reasonable prices.

Over the last five years, however, the producing countries—and the consuming countries to a far less dramatic degree—began to dominate the supply system. Political and social objectives were added to the profit motive. We can see the result in the uncertainty that pervades the international oil system and, for that matter, world trade generally.

For example, can rational economic decisions be made when the posted price of Persian Gulf light crude increases by almost four times in the space of two years? Can the world's economy withstand the transfer



of \$100 billion from consumers to producers in 1974 alone?

The answers to those questions are painful enough for industrialized economies, but they are critical for developing countries who will pay more for oil this year than they received in foreign aid in 1973.

There is no question in my mind that it is clearly in the interests, not just of consuming countries, but of the producers themselves to reduce the world price of oil.

Furthermore, it is abundantly clear that the world needs a new equilibrium between oil consuming and producing nations. Unless we begin soon to redress that imbalance, the world's economy faces prolonged and deepening danger.

Any attempt to stabilize the world's oil supplies must confront a basic issue. There are indications that the concessionary system—the key to the success of the international oil companies—is undergoing significant changes; it is likely to disappear, at least in its present form. Therefore, the major consuming nations are demanding a greater role in determining the supply and price of their imported energy.

These developments have prompted all governments—including our own—to begin re-defining their relationships to the international oil companies. A greater accommodation between private interests and public needs is not only necessary, but inevitable.

The Federal Energy Administration is evaluating these various issues to give the Nation a full understanding of the current situation and the outlook for the future. Once completed, our study will show whether, and then how, our government can strengthen the international oil system that we, and others, lean on so heavily.

A new equilibrium will also demand the cooperation of all consuming nations. Secretary of State Kissinger's initiative in establishing the Energy Coordinating Group was a sign of our willingness to cooperate with our allies, and continued progress in this unified effort is essential.

But what form should this cooperation take? Do we need emergency oil stockpiles? Should we establish a coordinated program of energy research and development to avoid duplication and save money? Should we also share technology, and develop a program of energy conservation on an international scale?

How do we diversify our sources of supply to lessen the threat of a future embargo? Can we accomplish the same objective by negotiating trade relationships with oil producing states?

These questions, and many more, will have to be answered if the system of international trade is to be stabilized. However, one thing is certain. The United States will have to play a leading role in this effort. And that is a role we cannot play unless we put our own domestic energy house in order.

Here, too, a start has been made. For the first time, this country has a government agency—the Federal Energy Administration—charged by Congress and the President with the development and direction of a national energy policy.

Over the last nine months, the Federal Energy Administration has assessed the broad goals that any national energy policy will have to seek. These objectives are to be embodied in the Project Independence Blueprint that we are considering today.

We know what must be done to alleviate our dependence on foreign oil. Simply stated—perhaps too simply—we must develop our own domestic energy resources, and improve the way we use energy.

We know that our rich coal resources must be developed and used. One objective of Project Independence is to revitalize the coal industry. It is our most abundant energy resource, and the one we use least.

Coal must be substituted for oil and natural gas in generating electricity and in industrial processes. We also need it as a source of synthetic oil and gas.

The use of nuclear power must be increased. Its role in our energy future is vital. Already, we have planned and under construction ten times our current nuclear power plant capacity. Research and development is under way to develop breeder reactors that produce more fuel than they burn, and to harness the fantastic energy produced by nuclear fusion, a more distant prospect.

Project Independence will also require us to start developing our oil shale resources, and to expand domestic oil and gas production.

New energy sources must also be harnessed—solar and tidal energy, and geothermal steam, to name a few. We have to find innovative techniques that improve our use of conventional sources. The Federal government is committed to spend \$10 billion in the next five years for energy R & D along these lines.

Perhaps more important even than resource development, is energy conservation. The Project Independence Blueprint recognizes that energy conservation and efficient fuel use is our only short-term option for reducing our dependence on foreign oil.

We have already begun conservation programs in cooperation with energy-intensive industries, such as steel and cement.

Improved automobile efficient and alternative modes of transportation will also mean major savings.

Conservation has great potential in the commercial sector, where lighting, heating and cooling buildings consumes vast amounts of energy.

And finally, personal lifestyles will have to be keyed to a conservation ethic.

We know the goals of Project Independence, and we know how to approach those goals. The United States is uniquely qualified to pursue these objectives. We possess a profusion of resources and a wealth of expertise.

We have a myriad of options. The time is here to decide, to choose and to act.

All of those decisions, however, will be made in the light of economic realities. In short, how much can we afford?

Any number of price tags have been attached to Project Independence. The National Petroleum Council thinks it will cost \$500 billion. Robert Holland of the Federal Reserve Board estimates \$700 billion. And some projections have run as high as \$1 trillion.

We are preparing our own forecasts based on various assumptions. We do know, at this point, that it will take massive infusions of capital. And this is one of the primary reasons we are here—in the financial capital of the nation.

Washington may be adept at raising revenue but capital is quite another story.

Nevertheless, Federal action or inaction will have a profound impact on the availability of capital for domestic energy development, and this raises important questions.

For example, what posture should the Federal government take toward energy development? Should Washington be friendly, but passive, or should there be vigorous stimulation of private investment?

Should there be active government investment in the energy industry, with all that implies?

We may need specific government initiatives in research and development. But how should commercial feasibility of new energy sources be demonstrated? Will it be necessary—or is it ever worthwhile—for the Federal government to guarantee initial plant investment?

Given the Mideast producers grip on oil prices, should we underwrite the success of new energy sources by insulating them from price manipulations?

How can existing government regulations be improved to foster the flow of capital? What are the legislative and regulatory bottlenecks, and how can they be eliminated?

How compatible are current environmental standards with the capital needs of energy development?

In short, how can government help create a fiscal climate that fosters energy development?

These and many more questions will have to be answered, and they can't be resolved in the seclusion of Washington. The repercussions of Project Independence will be felt throughout our economy. It will have a dramatic impact on the way 211 million Americans work and live. Just as important, it will condition our relations with the rest of the world.

That's a great responsibility for any government agency. It's a task that demands official candor and public participation.

That's why we are here with the Project Independence Blueprint. We're not posting a federal edict. We are asking for your ideas your cooperation and your support.

#### THE LAST NIXON VETO

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, in one of his final acts as President, President Nixon sent to Congress a veto message on the \$13.6 billion appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, including the environmental and consumer programs.

This veto resulted from the fact that the appropriations bill, the first major one to be presented to the Senate, provided for appropriations 28 percent over the expenditures for the previous fiscal year.

In commenting on the Nixon veto, the Richmond News Leader on August 16 published an interesting editorial.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

#### THE LAST NIXON VETO

In one of his final acts as President, Mr. Nixon sent to Congress a veto message on a \$13.6 billion appropriation for the Department of Agriculture.

If ever a bill cried out for a presidential veto, this appropriation bill did. It may be recalled that agricultural subsidies to farm-

ers have all but been eliminated in an effort to increase harvests to feed a hungry world. Therefore, it might have been expected that appropriations for the department might show at least some small decline. Not so. In the past fiscal year, the department operated on an appropriation of \$10.5 billion. The appropriation bill passed by Congress for fiscal 1975 reflects an increase of more than \$3 billion.

One-third of the increase stems from a \$1 billion increase in spending for the food stamp program. Virginia Senator Harry Byrd remarked on this increase the other day in the Senate, when he pointed out that administration of the food stamp program now costs more than the entire program cost when it began. From an appropriation of \$34.4 million in its initial year of 1965, the food stamp program has grown to a \$4 billion outlay.

Other expenditures are included in the department's appropriation that have nothing whatsoever to do with farms or farmers. The bill includes the expenditure of \$1.3 billion for "environmental programs," and millions of dollars for "consumer programs." The bill included \$175 million for an anti-pollution program on the Great Lakes. Mr. Nixon wrote, "The feasibility of this clean-up program has not yet been proven. Further study is essential if we are to avoid ineffective federal spending." Funds for water and sewer grants had been increased by 800 per cent; this was an excessive increase. Congress appropriated more than \$400 million in excess of appropriations requests for loans to farmers.

"I would hope that in considering all future appropriation measures," Mr. Nixon stated, "the Congress will assiduously avoid enacting measures which pose inflationary problems similar to the one I am returning today. I would welcome congressional reconsideration of this bill and the program priorities contained therein so that a more acceptable bill can be enacted." Last Friday, as they awaited the swearing-in of Gerald Ford as Mr. Nixon's successor, congressional leaders indicated that Mr. Nixon's veto would be sustained. The inflationary bill would be redrafted in House committee before being returned to the House, and then to the Senate, for a vote. It had been Mr. Nixon's 43rd—and last—veto.

#### CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE AVAILABLE IN SPANISH

##### HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for House Concurrent Resolution 593, authorizing the printing of the U.S. Constitution in the Spanish language and in the form of a House document.

For almost 200 years our Constitution, through the force of eloquence and reason, has inspired the hopes, the dreams,

and energies of all who cherish freedom throughout the world.

The great bulk of those persons deriving direct benefit from this extraordinary fount of inspiration are of course familiar with it only in terms of its presentation in English. Yet these are others, and they are legion, to whom the glories of our constitutional declarations mean equally as much in other languages.

This is only natural. Regardless of the language, the inspirational impact of the American Constitution remains the same. Regardless of the language, the power of heroic principle shines through. Regardless of the language, the sense of justice dominates to the advantage of human purpose.

Regardless of the tongue in which they are presented, the arguments expressed therein have the same supreme and uplifting effect, driving home the logic of democratic principle.

Under the circumstances, it would seem proper that all Americans become thoroughly familiar with the contents of our Constitution, including those Americans basically attuned to foreign languages, in contrast to English.

We have many such Americans, including—in New Jersey, New York, and the Southwest—many Americans of Latin extraction who are far more conversant with Spanish than with English.

For the purpose of extending the knowledge of democratic institutions to the utmost, I recommend passage of House Concurrent Resolution 593, authorizing the printing of the U.S. Constitution in the Spanish language and in the form of a House document.

#### NEW TURK FRENCH CONNECTION

##### HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to my colleagues' attention a recent seizure by the Drug Enforcement Administration of 75 kilos of 95-percent pure heroin. This is the largest seizure of heroin since Turkey banned the growth of opium poppies in 1972.

This heroin, worth nearly \$113,000,000 on the street, was smuggled into this Nation in antique furniture shipped from France. Arrested in the smuggling were five individuals in New York and four in France. Of the five arrested in New York, three are residents of France. I regret to point out to my colleagues that it is evident that the so-called French connection is still involved in its lethal business.

While the news of this seizure would

normally be considered good news, I am afraid that it is indicative of much bad news to come. As my colleagues are well aware, the Turkish Government recently decided to lift its ban on the cultivation of the opium poppy. According to John Bartels, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, heroin stockpiled in France has begun moving to the United States to be sold before the street prices drop after the first Turkish poppy harvest next summer.

The decision of the Turkish Government is already having an effect on our Nation. Much more heroin than the 75 kilos seized is being smuggled because of the lifting of the ban and, in the words of John Bartels: "We know we've missed shipments."

I regretfully predict that once the Turkish crop is harvested, there will be many more shipments entering our shores, and many of these shipments will elude the best efforts of our enforcement agents.

It is essential to our well-being for us to convince the Turks to rescind their decision. I commend my colleagues for acting favorably on House Concurrent Resolution 507, my measure providing for negotiations to be initiated between the United States and Turkey and, in the event that we are not successful in this preventing opium production or assuring adequate control measures, suspending all U.S. aid to Turkey.

Our Ambassador to Turkey, William B. Macomber, Jr., had begun these negotiations but they have been suspended in the wake of the present crisis on Cyprus. I urge the Ambassador and the Department of State to resume these negotiations at the earliest possible time and I trust that neither the Ambassador nor the Department will attempt to weaken our position on the opium question as a bargaining "chip" in any negotiations leading to a resolution of the Cyprus question. To do so would cause irreparable damage to our society.

#### 1973 VOTING RECORD

##### HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, compilation of my voting and attendance record for the first session of the 93d Congress has been completed.

For the benefit of those who might be interested in reviewing my record, I am pleased to make this public information available in a tabulation format.

Rollcall votes are described for purposes of identification, and do not elaborate on the issues involved.

The tabulation follows:



HAMMERSCHMIDT VOTING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD, 1ST SESS., 93D CONG.

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 3	Quorum call of the States	Present.
2	do.	Election of Speaker of the House (Carl Albert elected over Gerald R. Ford 236-188).	
3	do.	H. Res. 6. On ordering the previous question for adoption of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 93d Congress, allowing the Speaker to entertain a motion to suspend the rules on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month, and on the immediately following Tuesday (passed 208-206).	No.
4	Jan. 15	Quorum call	Present.
5	Jan. 23	Quorum call	Present.
6	Jan. 29	Quorum call	Present.
7	Jan. 31	Quorum call	Present.
8	do.	On ordering the previous question for H. Res. 176, a resolution providing for the consideration of H. Res. 132, House Committee Study (passed 205-167).	Yes.
9	do.	H. Res. 176, the "rule" under which to consider H. Res. 132, House committee study (passed 283-135).	Yes.
10	do.	H. Res. 132, to pass the resolution creating a special committee to study the role, jurisdiction and procedures of the standing committees of the House (passed 282-91).	Yes.
11	Feb. 5	To suspend the rules and pass H. J. Res. 123, to extend for 1 year the Highway Beautification Commission (passed 283-40).	Yes.
12	Feb. 6	Quorum call	Present.
13	Feb. 7	Quorum call	Present.
14	do.	On ordering the previous question for H. Res. 188, the "rule" under which to consider H.R. 2107 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program (passed 237-150).	Yes.
15	do.	H. R. 2107, on an amendment to require that the Secretary of Agriculture carry out the rural environmental assistance program (REAP) at a funding level of \$140,000,000 as budgeted (defeated 176-217).	No.
16	do.	H.R. 2107, on an amendment to restrict REAP payments to farmers whose average annual net income from all sources during the preceding 3 years was \$10,000 or less (defeated 132-260).	Yes.
17	do.	H.R. 2107, on final passage of the bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program. (passed 251-142).	Present.
18	Feb. 20	Quorum call	Present.
19	do.	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3694, to extend the activities of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (passed 286-72).	Yes.
20	Feb. 21	To suspend the rules and pass H.J. Res. 345, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1973 (passed 311-73).	No.
21	Feb. 22	H.R. 1975, on an amendment to the emergency loan program bill to allow applicants eligible as of Dec. 26, 1972, to apply for 1 percent loans for an 18-day period beginning with the enactment of the bill (passed 196-160).	No.
22	do.	H.R. 1975, on final passage of the bill to return the emergency farm loan program basically to the terms and conditions which existed before 1971.	Present.
23	Feb. 27	Quorum call	Present.
24	do.	H.R. 3577, to approve a bill providing an extension of the interest equalization tax, first enacted in 1963 to deter outflow of U.S. capital to other nations by removing the incentive for foreigners to borrow funds in America and for U.S. citizens to invest in foreign securities bearing a higher interest rate.	Present.
25	Feb. 28	Quorum call	Present.
26	do.	H. Res. 256, on adoption of a resolution to reconstitute the Select Committee on Crime for the first 6 months of 1973 and to transfer its functions to the Judiciary Committee after June 30 (passed 317-75).	No.
27	do.	On ordering the previous question for H. Res. 18, the resolution authorizing funds for investigations and studies by the Banking and Currency Committee (passed 204-191).	No.
28	do.	H. Res. 257, on adoption of a resolution authorizing funds for investigations and studies by the District of Columbia Committee, including trips abroad to study local government administration in foreign countries (failed 153-234).	Present.
29	Mar. 1	Quorum call	Present.
30	do.	H.R. 3298, to approve the bill to restore the rural water and sewer grant program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (passed 297-54).	Absent. Not Voting.
31	Mar. 5	Quorum call	Absent. Not Voting.
32	do.	H.R. 4278, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to assure that Federal financial assistance for child nutrition program is maintained at the level budgeted for fiscal year 1973 (passed 352-7).	Yes.
33	do.	H.J. Res. 393, to suspend the rules and pass the resolution to extend the life of the National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education and the period within which it must make its final report (passed 332-29).	Present.
34	Mar. 6	Quorum call	Present.
35	Mar. 7	Quorum call	Present.
36	do.	On ordering the previous question on H. Res. 272, the "rule" under which to consider H. Res. 259, open committee meetings (passed 197-196).	No.
37	do.	H. Res. 259, on an amendment to authorize executive department officials and experts to attend closed committee meetings, if authorized by the committee (passed 201-198).	Yes.
38	do.	H. Res. 259, on final passage of the resolution amending House rules to require open committee meetings except where national security or personal privacy was involved, or where the committee decided by a majority vote to close its doors (passed 371-27).	Present.
39	Mar. 8	Quorum call	Present.
40	do.	Quorum call	Present.
41	do.	H. R. 17, on an amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 in the form of a substitute restricting the bill to a 3-year extension of the existing grant program to the States for vocational rehabilitation services (defeated 165-213).	No.
42	do.	H.R. 17, on final passage of the bill to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to extend and revise the authorization of grants to States for vocational rehabilitation services, to authorize grants for rehabilitation services to those with severe disabilities (passed 318-57).	Yes.
43	Mar. 13	Quorum call	Present.
44	do.	H.R. 71, on an amendment in the form of a substitute bill, to authorize \$501 million in grants for fiscal year 1973 for States and regional programs under the Older Americans Act (rejected 168-225).	Yes.

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
45	Mar. 13	H.R. 71, on final passage of the bill to strengthen and expand programs under the Older Americans Act of 1965 and to strengthen representation of the interests of the elderly at the Federal level (passed 329-69).	Yes.
46	Mar. 14	Quorum call	Present.
47	do.	Quorum call	Present.
48	do.	S. 583, to approve a bill to promote the separation of constitutional powers by securing to the Congress additional time in which to consider the Rules for Evidence for U.S. Courts and Magistrates, the Amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure which the Supreme Court on Nov. 20, 1972, ordered the Chief Justice to transmit to Congress (passed 399-1).	Yes.
49	Mar. 15	Quorum call	Present.
50	do.	H.R. 2246, to approve a bill to extend for a 1-year period the authorizations for the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (passed 278-108).	Yes.
51	Mar. 20	Quorum call	Present.
52	do.	H. Res. 285, to approve a resolution authorizing funds for investigations and studies by the Committee on Public Works (passed 372-9).	Yes.
53	Mar. 21	Quorum call	Present.
54	do.	H.R. 5446, to approve a bill to extend the Solid Waste Disposal Act for 1 year (passed 392-2).	Yes.
55	Mar. 22	Quorum call	Present.
56	do.	H. Res. 308, to approve a resolution authorizing funds for investigations and studies by the Committee on Internal Security (passed 289-101).	Yes.
57	do.	H.R. 5445, to approve the bill to extend the Clean Air Act for 1 year (passed 387-1).	Yes.
58	Mar. 27	Quorum call	Present.
59	Mar. 28	Quorum call	Present.
60	Mar. 29	Quorum call	Present.
61	do.	H.R. 5293, on a motion to recommit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to reduce by \$17 million fiscal year 1974 authorization, the bill authorizing continuing appropriations for the Peace Corps (defeated 132-238).	Yes.
62	do.	H.R. 5293, to approve the bill authorizing continuing appropriations for the Peace Corps (passed 299-72).	Yes.
63	Apr. 2	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3153, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to make certain technical and conforming changes (passed 340-1).	Yes.
64	do.	To suspend the rules and pass H. Res. 330, endorsing objective and policy to be pursued by the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference; objectives included protection of freedom of the seas beyond a 12-mile territorial limit and conservation and protection of living resources.	Yes.
65	Apr. 3	Quorum call	Present.
66	do.	Quorum call	Present.
67	do.	Quorum call	Present.
68	do.	Quorum call	Present.
69	Apr. 4	Quorum call	Present.
70	do.	H.R. 3577, to adopt the conference report on the bill providing for an extension of the interest equalization tax (adopted 396-18).	Yes.
71	do.	On ordering the previous question and thereby ending debate on H. Res. 337, the rule for consideration of H.R. 5683, the bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act (passed 244-170).	No.
72	do.	Quorum call	Present.
73	do.	Quorum call	Present.
74	do.	H.R. 5683, on an amendment, in the form of a substitute bill, to the bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act, which sought to further restrict loan criteria for 2 percent loans and to give the Rural Electrification Administration more discretion on the amount of funds that could be loaned (defeated 162-244).	No.
75	do.	H.R. 5683, to approve the bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act to establish a revolving fund for insured and guaranteed loans to rural electric and telephone systems (passed 317-92).	Yes.
76	Apr. 5	Quorum call	Present.
77	do.	H. Res. 340, to approve the resolution authorizing the representation of the House Interior Committee at the General Assembly of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (passed 281-70).	Yes.
78	Apr. 9	Quorum call	Present.
79	do.	H.R. 4586, to approve the bill to incorporate in the District of Columbia the National Inconvenienced Sportsmen's Association (passed 328-0).	Yes.
80	do.	H.R. 342, to approve the bill to authorize the District of Columbia to enter into the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Education Personnel (passed 331-1).	Yes.
81	Apr. 10	Quorum call	Present.
82	do.	H.R. 3298, to override the President's veto of the bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to spend the entire amount appropriated by Congress each fiscal year for water and sewer grants to rural communities (defeated 225-189; a 3/4 vote being necessary).	No.
83	do.	H. Res. 348, to approve the rule under which to consider H.J. Res. 205, to create an Atlantic Union delegation (defeated 197-210).	No.
84	Apr. 11	H. Res. 349, to approve the rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3180, a bill to clarify the proper use of the franking privilege by Members of Congress (passed 371-14).	Yes.
85	do.	H.R. 3180, to approve the bill to clarify the proper use of the franking privilege (passed 354-49).	Not voting.
86	Apr. 12	H.J. Res. 496, to approve the resolution making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 (passed 367-0).	Not voting.
87	Apr. 16	Quorum call	Present.
88	do.	On ordering the previous question for H. Res. 357, the rule under which to consider H.R. 6168, to extend and amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (defeated 147-258).	No.
89	do.	Quorum call	Present.
90	do.	H.R. 6168, on an amendment which sought to impose a ceiling on prices at levels no higher than those in effect on Apr. 16, 1973 (defeated 139-263).	No.
91	do.	H.R. 6168, on an amendment which set forth requirements for the Cost of Living Council on a hearing and report procedure to be followed in wage reduction decisions (passed 271-132).	No.
92	do.	H.R. 6168, on an amendment in the form of a substitute to extend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 for 60 days and to direct the President to develop and report to Congress by May 15, 1973, a comprehensive controls program (defeated 151-253).	No.

## HAMMERSCHMIDT VOTING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD, 1ST SESS., 93D CONG.—Continued

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
93	Apr. 16	H.R. 6168, on an amendment to direct the President to roll back rents to Jan. 10, 1973, levels (defeated 173-225).	No.	132	May 9	H.R. 6370, on an amendment to the bill to extend certain laws relating to the payment of interest on time and savings deposits, to delete language that prohibits NOW (Negotiable Order of Withdrawal) savings accounts (defeated 98-264).	No.
94	do	H.R. 6168, on an amendment to direct the President to roll back rents to Jan. 10, 1973, levels and allow increases up to 2.5 percent annually (defeated 147-250).	No.	133	do	H.R. 6370, the bill to extend certain laws relating to the payment of interest on time and savings deposits, to prohibit depository institutions from permitting negotiable orders of withdrawal accounts where interest or dividend is paid, and to authorize Federal savings and loan associations and national banks to own stock in and invest in loans to certain State housing corporations (passed 376-4).	Yes.
95	do	H.R. 6168, on an amendment to require the President to roll back food prices, without exempting farm level prices, to the Mar. 17, 1973, levels and to roll back rents to the Jan. 10, 1973, levels (defeated 101-303).	No.	134	May 10	S. 394, on adoption of the conference report on the bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act to establish a revolving fund to provide for insured and guaranteed loans to rural electric and telephone systems (passed 363-25).	Yes.
96	do	H.R. 6168, on a motion to recommit to committee the bill to amend and extend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (defeated 164-243).	No.	135	do	On ordering the previous question on H. Res. 389, the rule under which to consider H.R. 7447, the bill to provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1973, defeat of which would make in order an amendment to the bill to liberalize the funding of impacted area school aid (defeated 184-222).	No.
97	do	H.R. 6168, on final passage of the bill to amend and extend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (Passed 293-114).	Yes.	136	do	H.R. 7447, on an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill to delete language authorizing the transfer of \$430 million by the Department of Defense (passed 219-188).	No.
98	Apr. 17	Quorum call	Present.	137	do	H.R. 7447, on an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill that sought to postpone the provisions of the amendment prohibiting the use of funds to finance combat activities in Cambodia (defeated 180-219).	Yes.
99	do	Quorum call	Present.	138	do	H.R. 7447, on an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill to prohibit funds appropriated under this Act to be expended to support, directly or indirectly, combat activities in, over or off the shores of Cambodia by U.S. forces (passed 224-172).	No.
100	do	H.R. 6691, on an amendment to the bill providing for legislative appropriations, which sought to delete \$58 million for the extension of the west front of the Capitol (defeated 189-195).	Yes.	139	do	H.R. 7447, on an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill to increase the funding for category B federally impacted area school assistance aid from 54 percent to 68 percent of entitlement (passed 211-178).	No.
101	Apr. 18	Quorum call	Present.	140	do	H.R. 7447, on a second vote on the amendment to strike language authorizing the transfer of \$430 million by the Defense Department (passed 194-187).	No.
102	do	H.R. 6691, on a motion to recommit to committee the bill providing for legislative appropriations, with instructions to delete \$58 million for the extension of the west front of the Capitol (defeated 189-215).	Yes.	141	do	H.R. 7447, on final passage of the supplemental appropriations bill (passed 284-96).	Yes.
103	do	Quorum call	Present.	142	May 15	Quorum call	Present.
104	do	On ordering the previous question for H. Res. 369, the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 4204, to extend the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 for 2 years, thereby ending debate and the possibility of amending the rule (defeated 193-209).	No.	143	do	H.R. 6768, on an amendment to the bill providing for participation by the United States in the United Nations Environmental Program, to reduce a proposed multiyear authorization of \$40 million for U.S. contributions to a 1-year authorization of \$2.5 million (defeated 164-216).	Yes.
105	do	On ordering the previous question for H. Res. 369, on an amendment in the form of a substitute to the rule under which the bill was considered (defeated 157-245).	Yes.	144	do	H.R. 6768, on an amendment to the bill providing for participation by the United States in the United Nations Environmental Program, to delete the \$40 million total authorization and through fiscal year 1978 and authorize a contribution of \$5 million for fiscal year 1974 only (passed 200-184).	Yes.
106	do	Quorum call	Present.	145	do	H.R. 6768, on a second vote on the above amendment, which had been passed in the Committee of the Whole House (defeated 192-198).	Yes.
107	do	On a motion to table the motion to reconsider H. Res. 369, the rule under which to consider H.R. 4204, to extend the Emergency Employment Act for 2 years at a cost of \$4.5 billion (passed 183-173).	Yes.	146	do	H.R. 6768, on final passage of the bill providing for participation by the United States in the United Nations Environmental Program, established to coordinate and support work on international environmental concerns (passed 266-123).	Yes.
108	do	S. 50, on concurring in the Senate amendment to the House amendment on the bill to strengthen and improve the Older Americans Act of 1965 (passed 348-0).	Yes.	147	May 16	Quorum call	Present.
109	Apr. 19	Quorum call	Present.	148	do	H.R. 5777, to approve a bill to protect hobbyists against the reproduction or manufacture of certain imitation hobby items and to provide additional protection for American hobbyists (passed 382-7).	Yes.
110	do	S. 502, on an amendment to the Federal Aid Highway Act to permit urban areas to use highway trust fund moneys for mass transit projects (defeated 190-215).	No.	149	May 21	To suspend the rules and pass H.J. Res. 512, the resolution to extend through June 30, 1974, Federal Housing Administration insurance programs, urban renewal programs, open space programs, neighborhood facilities grants, and rehabilitation loan programs (passed 357-1).	Yes.
111	do	S. 502, on an amendment to the Federal Aid Highway Act to delete language which earmarked funds for cities with a population of more than 400,000 from the urban system funds (passed 292-93).	Yes.	150	do	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6330, the bill to permit the District of Columbia Army Board to borrow up to \$1.5 million to enlarge the seating capacity of the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium (passed 270-98).	Yes.
112	Apr. 30	Quorum call	Present.	151	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
113	do	Quorum call	Present.	152	do	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6717, to prohibit the charging of fees for the use of certain public recreation areas at lakes and reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (passed 307-90).	Yes.
114	do	S. 398, to adopt the conference report on the bill providing for a 1-year extension of Presidential power to impose wage and price control, new authority for the President to allocate petroleum products. (passed 267-115).	No.	153	do	H.R. 7200, on a motion to recommit to committee the bill extending previously granted temporary increases in retirement benefits and liberalizing requirements for benefits (defeated 10-393).	No.
115	May 1	H. Res. 351, a resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 3923, to provide that appointments to the offices of Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate (passed 318-56).	Yes.	154	do	H.R. 7200, to approve the bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to extend temporary retirement benefit increases through Dec. 31, 1974, and to liberalize eligibility requirements for railroad retirement (passed 387-5).	Yes.
116	do	H.R. 3932, on an amendment in the nature of a substitute to require Senate confirmation of all Directors and Deputy Directors of OMB appointed after enactment of the bill (defeated 130-263).	No.	155	May 23	Quorum call	Present.
117	do	H.R. 3932, on final passage of the bill to abolish and reestablish the Office of Management and Budget with its Director and Deputy Director subject to confirmation by the Senate, and to transfer some direct authority from the President to the OMB Director (passed 229-171).	No.	156	do	S. 518, to override the President's veto of the bill to abolish the Office of Management and Budget and reestablish it with a Director and Deputy Director subject to Senate confirmation and to transfer from the President to the OMB Director certain statutory authority (defeated 236-178, a 2/3-vote being necessary).	No.
118	May 2	H. Res. 370, a resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 6388, the bill to amend the Airport and Airway Development Act (passed 385-2).	Yes.	157	do	Quorum call	Present.
119	do	H.R. 6388, to approve the bill amending the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 to raise the Federal share of airport development costs from 50 to 75 percent on all but the largest airports and to prohibit local "head taxes" on airline passengers (passed 386-16).	Yes.	158	do	H.R. 7528, on an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to prohibit the use of funds to operate a South African space tracking station (defeated 104-294).	No.
120	May 3	Quorum call	Present.	159	do	H.R. 7528, on final passage of the bill to provide authorization for appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (passed 322-73).	Yes.
121	do	H.R. 982, on an amendment to the bill amending the Immigration and Nationality Act that sought to strike language containing a 3-step civil and criminal penalty procedure for imposing sanctions on employers (defeated 96-266).	Yes.	160	May 29	H. Res. 408, the rule under which to consider H.R. 6912, the bill to authorize a 10 percent devaluation of the dollar (passed 299-9).	No.
122	do	H.R. 982, on final passage of the bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make it unlawful for American employers to employ illegal aliens (passed 297-63).	Yes.	161	do	H.R. 6912, on an amendment to the bill to authorize a 10 percent devaluation of the dollar, to allow private purchase, sale, and ownership of gold by U.S. citizens after Dec. 31, 1973, instead of at a date to be determined by the President which would not increase speculation and thereby further weaken the dollar (defeated 162-162).	No.
123	May 7	Quorum call	Present.				
124	do	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4967, the bill to authorize appropriations for the Indian Claims Commission for fiscal year 1974 (passed 336-8).	Yes.				
125	do	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6574, the bill to provide full coverage under Servicemen's Group Life Insurance for members of the Armed Forces Reserve, the National Guard and for certain members of the retired Reserves (passed 342-1).	Yes.				
126	do	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2828, to provide additional burial allowances for veterans and establish a National Cemetery System within the Veterans' Administration (passed 340-1).	Yes.				
127	do	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 29, the bill providing for payments by the Postal Service to the Civil Service Retirement Fund for increases in the unfunded liability of this fund due to increases in benefits for Postal Service employees (passed 344-0).	Yes.				
128	May 8	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5452, to extend and make technical corrections to the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966 (passed 368-9).	Yes.				
129	do	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5451, the bill to amend the Oil Pollution Control Act to implement amendments to an international convention on oil pollution control and to provide stiffer penalties for violations (passed 370-1).	Yes.				
130	May 9	Quorum call	Present.				
131	do	H.R. 7445, to approve the bill to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 which provides for a review of government contracts in the defense and space programs to eliminate excess profits (passed 388-0).	Yes.				



HAMMERSCHMIDT VOTING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD, 1ST SESS., 95D CONG.—Continued

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
162	May 29	H.R. 6912, on an amendment to the bill to authorize a 10 percent devaluation of the dollar, to strike the provision giving the President the authority to determine when to end the prohibition on private gold ownership (defeated 100-218).	No.	200	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
163	do	H.R. 6912, on final passage of the bill to amend the Par Value Modification Act to authorize a 10-percent devaluation of the dollar (passed 281-36).	No.	201	do	Quorum call	Present.
164	May 30	Quorum call	Present.	202	do	On a motion to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business on June 13 (defeated 221-119; a 2/3 vote being necessary).	No.
165	do	Quorum call	Present.	203	do	H.R. 4083, to approve the bill to strengthen laws relating to the regulation of insurance in the District of Columbia (passed 330-0).	Yes.
166	do	H.R. 5857, to approve the bill amending the National Visitor Center Facilities Act of 1968 to authorize additional funding to complete the renovation of Washington's Union Station as a National Visitor Center (passed 288-75).	Yes.	204	do	H.R. 6713, to approve the bill amending the District of Columbia Election Act regarding the times for filing certain petitions and regulating the primary election for Delegate from the District of Columbia (passed 330-12).	Yes.
167	do	H.R. 5858, to approve the bill authorizing appropriations for fiscal years 1974-76 for the Interior Department for the maintenance, security and information operations of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (passed 260-100).	Yes.	205	do	H.R. 8250, to approve the bill to authorize Government programs and activities in the District of Columbia (passed 268-84).	Yes.
168	May 31	Quorum call	Present.	206	do	H.R. 4771, to approve the bill to give the District of Columbia City Council the power to impose rent controls (passed 210-144).	No.
169	do	H.R. 7806, to approve the bill to extend through fiscal year 1974 certain expiring authorizations in the Public Health Service Act, Community Mental Health Centers Act, and the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act (passed 372-1).	Yes.	207	June 12	H.R. 5293, to adopt the conference report on the bill authorizing \$77 million for the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1974 (passed 325-64).	Yes.
170	do	H.R. 7724, on an amendment to the bill authorizing biomedical research fellowships and training grants to prohibit Federal sponsorship of research on five human fetuses (passed 354-9).	Yes.	208	do	H. Res. 423, the rule under which to consider H.R. 77, the bill to permit employee contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray costs of legal services (passed 307-91).	Yes.
171	do	H.R. 7724, on final passage of the bill to authorize \$208 million for each of fiscal years 1974 and 1975 to continue a Federal program of biomedical research fellowships and training grants (passed 361-5).	Yes.	209	do	H.R. 77, on an amendment to the legal services trust fund bill to allow employees benefiting from the legal services funds to select any attorney of their choice rather than an attorney selected by the union (passed 279-126).	Yes.
172	do	H.R. 6458, to approve the bill authorizing \$145 million for fiscal years 1975-76 for emergency medical services grants to local communities for planning, establishing or initially operating emergency medical care systems and for research and training in emergency medical services (passed 261-86).	Yes.	210	do	H.R. 77, on an amendment to the legal services trust fund bill to strike language specifying as an unfair labor practice the unilateral modification or termination of a legal services fund agreement or a failure or refusal to bargain on the subject in the next subsequent negotiation (defeated 111-293).	Yes.
173	June 4	Quorum call	Present.	211	do	H.R. 77, on an amendment to the legal services trust fund bill to provide that no labor organization or employer shall be required to bargain on the establishment of a legal services trust fund, but once established, it would be an unfair labor practice to unilaterally modify or terminate the trust fund agreement or to refuse to bargain concerning the trust fund in subsequent negotiations (defeated 177-223).	Yes.
174	do	To suspend the rules and pass H. Res. 398, a resolution providing for promotions on the U.S. Capitol Police Force (passed 299-0).	Yes.	212	do	H.R. 77, on final passage of the bill to permit employee contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray costs of legal services for employees and their families (passed 257-149).	No.
175	June 5	Quorum call	Present.	213	June 13	Quorum call	Present.
176	do	To suspend the rules and pass H.R. 8070, the bill authorizing grants for vocational rehabilitation (passed 384-13).	Yes.	214	do	On ordering the previous question on H. Res. 437, the rule under which to consider H.R. 8410, to extend the temporary \$465 billion ceiling on the national debt (defeated 211-395).	No.
177	do	Quorum call	Present.	215	do	On ordering the previous question on the substitute amendment to the rule, H. Res. 437, the rule under which to consider H.R. 8410, to extend the temporary \$465 billion ceiling on the national debt (passed 254-160).	Yes.
178	June 6	Quorum call	Present.	216	do	H. Res. 437, on an amendment to the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 8410, debt ceiling extension, with no provisions waiving points of order against consideration as a floor amendment the text of H.R. 3932, requiring Senate confirmation of the director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget (passed 248-163).	Yes.
179	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage, to bring minimum wages for farm workers up to the base level of industrial workers (defeated 186-232).	No.	217	do	H. Res. 437, on final passage of the rule, as amended, under which to consider H.R. 8410, to extend the temporary \$465 billion ceiling on the national debt (passed 271-141).	Yes.
180	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment in the form of a substitute to increase the hourly minimum wage for most nonfarm workers to \$1.90 upon enactment, then to \$2.10 in 1974 and to \$2.20 in 1975, and to increase the minimum wage for farm workers in increments up to \$2 by 1976 (defeated 199-218).	Yes.	218	do	Quorum call	Present.
181	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage, to set the minimum wage for employees covered before 1966 at \$1.90 per hour the 1st year, \$2.10 the 2d year, and \$2.20 thereafter (defeated 193-225).	Yes.	219	do	H.R. 8410, to approve the bill to extend the temporary \$465 billion ceiling on the national debt (passed 261-152).	Yes.
182	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage to set the hourly minimum wage rate for nonagricultural employees covered prior to 1966 in 2 steps; to \$2.10 on July 1, 1974, and to \$2.20 on July 1, 1975 (defeated 189-224).	Yes.	220	June 14	Quorum call	Present.
183	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage, to set the minimum wage for farmworkers at \$1.50 upon enactment, \$1.70 in the 2d year and \$2.20 in the 3d year (defeated 195-224).	Yes.	221	do	Quorum call	Present.
184	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage, to increase the hourly minimum for farmworkers to \$1.80 per hour upon enactment, to \$2 per hour by July 1, 1974, and to \$2.20 per hour by July 1, 1975 (defeated 102-313).	No.	222	do	H.R. 3926, on an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations to extend the National Foundation on Arts and the Humanities Act, to decrease the fiscal year 1974 authorization from \$145 million to \$81 million (defeated 141-248).	Yes.
185	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage, to strike out extended coverage for Federal employees (defeated 167-249).	Yes.	223	do	H.R. 3926, on an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations to extend the National Foundation on Arts and the Humanities Act, to delete the authorizations for funding for fiscal years 1975 and 1976, and to provide a 1-year authorization instead of a 3-year authorization (defeated 146-235).	Yes.
186	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage, to strike language providing for extended coverage for local and State government employees (defeated 182-233).	Yes.	224	do	H.R. 3926, on final passage of the bill to provide authorization to extend the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities Act (passed 309-63).	Yes.
187	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage, to delete language providing for the elimination of overtime exemptions for seasonal employees who process perishable products (passed 251-163).	Yes.	225	do	Quorum call	Present.
188	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage to permit employers to hire youths under 18 or full-time students at \$1.60 per hour (\$1.30 for agricultural labor) or 80 percent of the prevailing adult minimum wage, whichever is higher, for a period not to exceed 20 workweeks (defeated 199-215).	No.	226	June 15	Quorum call	Present.
189	do	H.R. 7935, on an amendment to the bill to increase the minimum wage, to freeze the minimum wage paid in the Panama Canal Zone at its present level, \$1.60 per hour (passed 213-203).	Yes.	227	do	Quorum call	Present.
190	do	H.R. 7935, on final passage of the bill to increase the minimum wage for all workers covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$2.20 per hour, to repeal certain overtime exemptions and extend coverage of the act to around 6 million workers (passed 287-130).	No.	228	do	H.R. 8619, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for agriculture, environmental, and consumer protection programs, to prohibit payment of the salaries for personnel of Cotton, Inc., a quasi-public organization which conducts cotton research and promotion (passed 234-125).	No.
191	do	Quorum call	Present.	229	do	H.R. 8619, on an amendment to the agriculture, environmental and consumer protection appropriations bill, to prohibit the payment of salaries to personnel who formulate or carry out programs on which the total price support payments on wheat, feed grains and cotton exceed \$20,000, or on programs which sanction the sale or lease of cotton acreage allotments (passed 195-157).	No.
192	do	On a motion to adjourn (defeated 9-143).	No.	230	do	H.R. 8619, on final passage of the bill to provide appropriations for agriculture, environmental and consumer protection programs for fiscal year 1974 (passed 304-3).	Yes.
193	June 7	Quorum call	Present.	231	June 18	Quorum call	Present.
194	do	H. Res. 382, on a resolution to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2, which proposed combining the drug control activities into a single Drug Enforcement Administration (defeated 130-281).	No.	232	do	Quorum call	Present.
195	do	H.R. 7645, to approve the bill authorizing funding for the State Department and prohibiting any such funds from being used for reconstruction aid to North Vietnam (passed 331-57).	Yes.	233	do	H.R. 8658, to approve the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1974 (passed 321-64).	Yes.
196	do	H.R. 7446, to approve the bill to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration to coordinate planning for the 1976 celebration (passed 344-14).	Yes.	234	do	Quorum call	Present.
197	June 8	H.R. 2246, to adopt the conference report on the bill providing for a 1-year extension of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (passed 276-2).	Yes.	235	do	H.R. 8152, on an amendment to the bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, to provide for optional inclusion of citizens representatives, professional and community organizations in state and regional criminal justice and law enforcement planning units (passed 227-162).	Yes.
198	do	H. Res. 426, the rule under which to consider H.R. 7670, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for Department of Commerce maritime programs (passed 274-0).	Yes.	236	do	H.R. 8152, on an amendment to the bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, to add language stating that nothing in the bill shall be construed to require the adoption by a grantee of a quota or other type of system to achieve racial balance (passed 231-161).	Yes.
199	do	H.R. 7670, to approve the bill authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for Department of Commerce maritime programs (passed 266-10).	Yes.				

## HAMMERSCHMIDT VOTING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD, 1ST SESS., 93D CONG.—Continued

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
237	June 18	H.R. 8152, on final passage of the bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, to strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice (passed 391-0).	Yes.	273	June 25	H.R. 7447, second supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1973, on a motion that the House recede from its disagreement with Senate amendment No. 83, which would prohibit the use of funds in this bill or any other previous appropriations measure from being used to carry on U.S. military activities in or over Cambodia and Laos (passed 235-172).	No.
238	June 19	H.R. 689, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to make it a Federal crime for private persons or debt collecting agencies to misuse names in the collection of debts so as to convey the false impression that any agency of the Federal Government is involved (passed 399-0).	Yes.	274	do	H.R. 7447, on a preferential motion to the second supplemental appropriation bill, to concur in Senate amendment No. 83 with an amendment to prohibit the use of any funds to support combat activities in Cambodia or Laos after September 1, 1973 (defeated 204-204).	Yes.
239	do	H.R. 6129, to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (passed 387-14).	Yes.	275	do	H. Res. 454, a resolution authorizing the Speaker of the House to entertain motions to suspend the rules during the week of June 25, 1973 (passed 276-129).	No.
240	do	H.R. 7127, to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for a 3-year authorization to continue the National Historical Preservation Act programs (passed 385-15).	Yes.	276	do	Quorum call	Present.
241	do	H. Res. 434, the resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 5464, the bill to authorize appropriations for the saline water program for fiscal year 1974 (passed 389-4).	Yes.	277	do	H.R. 8662, on an amendment to the bill authorizing funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, with regard to the establishment by the states of regulations covering emissions stricter than those established by the Commission (defeated 136-266).	No.
242	do	H.R. 5464, on an amendment to the saline water program authorization, to increase funds in the bill from \$9.2 million to \$15.8 million (passed 281-125).	No.	278	do	H.R. 8662, on final passage of the bill authorizing funds for the Atomic Energy Commission (passed 398-4).	Yes.
243	do	H.R. 5464, on final passage of the bill to authorize appropriations for the saline water program for fiscal year 1974 (passed 399-4).	Yes.	279	do	Quorum call	Present.
244	do	H.R. 4980, to approve the bill providing for the reclassification of positions of deputy U.S. marshal (passed 319-84).	No.	280	do	Quorum call	Present.
245	June 20	Quorum call	Present.	281	June 26	Quorum call	Present.
246	do	H.R. 8760, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 1974, to delete \$1.6 million for new moorings for the Coast Guard Cutter Mackinaw at Cheboygan, Mich. (defeated 107-309).	Yes.	282	do	H.J. Res. 636, on a motion to the continuing appropriations bill for fiscal year 1974, limiting debate on a pending amendment to 20 minutes (passed 275-136).	Yes.
247	do	H.R. 8760, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation, to add \$3 million in urban transportation systems (defeated 204-213).	No.	283	do	H.J. Res. 636, on an amendment to a substitute amendment to the continuing appropriations bill to prohibit all funds herein or previously appropriated from being used for combat activities in or over Cambodia or Laos (passed 218-194).	No.
248	do	H.R. 8760, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation, to add \$9.7 million for research and demonstration for personal rapid transit programs (defeated 137-277).	No.	284	do	H.J. Res. 636; due to the parliamentary situation, 2 additional votes on the above amendment were required (passed 232-181).	No.
249	do	H.R. 8760, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation, to delete all funds in the bill for research, development and demonstration of urban mass transportation programs (defeated 17-392).	No.	285	do	H.J. Res. 636, final vote on the amendment designed to prohibit any funds from being expended either directly or indirectly to support combat activities in or over Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and South Vietnam or off their shores by U.S. forces (passed 240-172).	No.
250	do	H.R. 8760, on final passage of the bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 1974 (passed 414-2).	Yes.	286	do	H.J. Res. 636, the resolution providing for continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1974, necessary due to lack of final action on the regular appropriations bills for most agencies for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1973 (passed 325-86).	Yes.
251	do	H. Res. 435, the rule under which to consider H.R. 7824, the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation (passed 358-34).	No.	287	do	H. Res. 455, to approve the rule under which to consider H.R. 8877, the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 395-3).	Yes.
252	June 21	Quorum call	Present.	288	do	Quorum call	Present.
253	do	Quorum call	Present.	289	do	Quorum call	Present.
254	do	H.R. 7824, on an amendment to the bill establishing a Legal Services Corporation, to prohibit the corporation from undertaking, by grant or contract, activities in backup research centers (passed 245-166).	Yes.	290	do	H.R. 8877, on an amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, to reduce the funding for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) by \$100 million (defeated 110-288).	No.
255	do	H. Res. 7824, on an amendment to the bill establishing a Legal Services Corporation, to insert language allowing persons to bring suit against the corporation and reimbursing costs and fees to plaintiffs who win such court actions (defeated 159-237).	Yes.	291	do	H.R. 8877, on an amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, to reduce the total cost of the bill by \$632 million by making reductions in 26 various sections of the bill (defeated 186-213).	Yes.
256	do	H.R. 7824, on an amendment to the bill establishing a Legal Services Corporation, to include administrative advocacy in the bill's prohibition against legislative advocacy (passed 200-181).	Not voting.	292	do	H.R. 8877, on an amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, to increase by \$15 million the funding for bilingual education programs (defeated 161-244).	No.
257	do	H.R. 7824, on an amendment to the bill establishing a Legal Services Corporation, to prohibit full time attorneys of the Corporation from engaging in partisan and nonpartisan political activities (passed 207-171).	Not voting.	293	do	H.R. 8877, on an amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, to restrict grants to local education agencies for each State to a minimum of 90 percent of the amounts made available in fiscal year 1972 (rejected 190-218).	No.
258	do	H.R. 7824, on an amendment to the bill establishing a Legal Services Corporation, to prohibit the Corporation from providing legal assistance with respect to any proceeding or litigation relating to the desegregation of any school or school system (passed 221-150).	Not voting.	294	do	H.R. 8877, on a motion to recommit to committee the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, with instructions that the committee report it back to the House with reduction in the total cost of the bill of \$600 million by making various reductions in 26 sections of the bill (defeated 186-219).	Yes.
259	do	H.R. 7824, on an amendment to the bill establishing a Legal Services Corporation, to prevent the Corporation from funding legal research backup centers (passed 233-139).	Not voting.	295	do	H.R. 8877, on final passage of the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1974 (passed 347-58).	Yes.
260	do	H.R. 7824, on a motion to strike the enacting clause and thereby kill the bill establishing a Legal Services Corporation (defeated 91-283).	Not voting.	296	June 27	Quorum call	Present.
261	do	H.R. 7824, on a substitute amendment to the Legal Services Corporation bill amendment prohibiting the Corporation from providing legal assistance which sought to procure a nontherapeutic abortion or to compel the performance of abortion contrary to the religious beliefs or moral convictions of an individual or an institution (passed 316-53).	Not voting.	297	do	H.R. 8215, on an amendment to the bill to continue the suspension of the import duty on certain shoe copying lathes until June 30, 1976 (passed 403-0).	Yes.
262	do	H.R. 7824, on the amendment to the Legal Services Corporation bill containing the substitute amendment adopted on rollcall No. 261, above (passed 301-68).	Not voting.	298	do	H.R. 4200, to approve the bill providing for an exclusion from taxable income of money paid into a survivors benefit plan by a serviceman (passed 402-0).	Yes.
263	do	H.R. 7824, on final passage of the bill to establish a Legal Services Corporation to replace the legal services programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity (passed 276-95).	Not voting.	299	do	H. Res. 470, the rule under which to consider H.R. 8917, the bill making appropriations for the Department of Interior for fiscal year 1974 (passed 401-12).	Yes.
264	June 22	Quorum call	Absent.	300	do	H.R. 7447, to override the President's veto of the second supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1973 (defeated 241-173; a 2/3 vote being necessary).	No.
265	do	H.R. 8510, on an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations for the National Science Foundation, to delete from the bill the provision designed to prevent selective impoundment of science funds and to reinstate the less stringent customary authority covering transfers of funds between programs (defeated 109-238).	Not voting.	301	do	Quorum call	Present.
266	do	H.R. 8510, on an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations for the National Science Foundation, to prohibit funds from being used for research on human living fetuses (passed 288-73).	Not voting.	302	do	Quorum call	Present.
267	do	H.R. 8510, on final passage of the bill authorizing appropriations for the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1974 (passed 364-6).	Not voting.	303	do	Quorum call	Present.
268	do	Quorum call	Absent.	304	do	H.R. 8917, to approve the bill providing appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 405-4).	Yes.
269	do	H.R. 8825, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies, to increase by \$75 million the funds for community comprehensive planning (defeated 168-184).	Not voting.	305	June 28	Quorum call	Present.
270	do	H.R. 8825, on an amendment to the HUD appropriations bill, to increase by \$400 million the funds for urban renewal programs (defeated 106-241).	Not voting.	306	do	H.R. 8537, the military Dependents Assistance Act, on a motion to instruct conferees to insist on the House disagreement to title III of the Senate amendment which extended the time period during which highranking officers in noncombat assignments could be entitled to flight pay (passed 238-175).	No.
271	do	H.R. 8825, on final passage of the bill making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 316-21).	Not voting.	307	do	Quorum call	Present.
272	June 25	Quorum call	Present.	308	do	H.R. 8947, on an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations for public works for water and power development, to eliminate funds from the program for the nuclear stimulation of natural gas (defeated 108-303).	No.
				309	do	H.R. 8947, on an amendment to the bill authorizing appropriations for public works for water and power development, to increase by \$4.7 million funding for the Atomic Energy Commission for geothermal energy research (passed 206-205).	Yes.
				310	do	H.R. 8947, on final passage of the bill making appropriations for public works for water and power development for fiscal year 1974 (passed 384-26).	Yes.



Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
311	June 28	H.R. 8548, to approve the bill extending the Council on International Economic Policy (CIEP) for two years and to require Senate confirmation of future CIEP executive directors (passed 322-62).	Yes.	343	July 17	H.R. 6078, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to include inspectors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or Bureau of Customs within the provisions of the United States Code relating to the retirement of certain employees engaged in hazardous occupations (passed 296-123).	Yes.
312	June 29	Quorum call.	Present.	344	do	H.R. 8949, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide for re-adjustment of the interest rates on loans to veterans based on prevailing market demands (passed 412-3).	Yes.
313	do	H.R. 9055, on an amendment to the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, to extend the proposed ban on U.S. combat activities in or over Cambodia or Laos to cover hostilities in any sovereign state (defeated 57-346).	No.	345	do	H.R. 9048, to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for expanded Veterans' Administration medical programs and to authorize the contracting out of certain care for certain survivors and dependents of veterans (passed 421-0).	Yes.
314	do	H.R. 9055, on an amendment to the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, to provide for an immediate and complete cutoff of funds for combat activities in or over Cambodia or Laos (defeated 169-236).	No.	346	do	S. 2120, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to carry out provisions of the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970 and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1970 (passed 409-7).	Yes.
315	do	H.R. 9055, on final passage of the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and to provide a ban against use of funds provided in the bill for combat activities in or over Cambodia, Laos or Vietnam, and a ban against using previously appropriated funds for such purposes after Aug. 15, 1973 (passed 278-124).	Yes.	347	do	S. 1572, to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for a \$5 million authorization for the Commission on Productivity and Work Quality (defeated 174-237).	No.
316	do	Quorum call.	Present.	348	July 18	Quorum call.	Present.
317	do	H.R. 8916, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary for fiscal year 1974, to add \$2.8 million in Federal judiciary funding and to increase by \$709,000 travel funds for the judiciary (passed 220-164).	No.	349	do	H.J. Res. 542, on a substitute amendment to the resolution defining war powers, to require Congress to specifically approve or disapprove the commitment of forces by the President in absence of a declaration of war within 90 days of such executive action (defeated 166-250).	Yes.
318	do	H.R. 8916, on final passage of the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary for fiscal year 1974 (passed 370-11).	Yes.	350	do	H.J. Res. 542, on an amendment to the resolution defining war powers, in the nature of a substitute bill to bar troop commitments without a congressional declaration of war, specific congressional authorization or a military attack upon the United States (defeated 153-262).	No.
319	do	H.R. 8410, the bill providing for a temporary debt limit extension, on a motion to concur with a Senate amendment providing for a 5.6 percent social security increase in April 1974 (defeated 185-190).	Yes.	351	do	H.J. Res. 542, on an amendment to the resolution defining war powers, to require that Congress specifically approve or disapprove the commitment or enlargement in number of U.S. combat troops abroad within 120 days following a Presidential report of such action (defeated 200-211).	Yes.
320	June 30	Quorum call.	Present.	352	do	H.J. Res. 542, on final passage of the bill defining war powers (passed 244-170).	No.
321	do	H.R. 8410, the bill providing for continuation of the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit, on a motion to concur with a Senate amendment to put the presidential campaign contribution income tax checkoff on a nonpartisan basis and to provide for continuation of maternal and child health programs and liberalized the continuation of extended unemployment benefits (passed 294-54).	Yes.	353	July 19	Quorum call.	Present.
322	do	H.J. Res. 636, on adoption of the conference report on the bill providing for continuing appropriations through Sept. 30, 1973, for agencies for which regular appropriations bills had not been passed and to ban the use of funds for combat in or over Laos, Cambodia or Vietnam after Aug. 15, 1973 (passed 266-65).	Yes.	354	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill amending and extending the Agriculture Act of 1970, to delete a provision giving eligibility for food stamps to persons receiving supplemental security income (SSI) benefits (passed 238-173).	No.
323	do	H.R. 7445, on the bill providing for an extension of the Renegotiation Act, on a motion to concur with a Senate amendment as amended to provide for a 5.6 percent social security increase in June of 1974 (passed 327-9).	Yes.	355	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill amending and extending the Agriculture Act of 1970, to prohibit striking workers from receiving food stamps (passed 213-203).	Yes.
324	July 10	Quorum call.	Present.	356	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill amending and extending the Agriculture Act of 1970 to liberalize the eligibility for food stamps, as amended above (passed 210-207).	Yes.
325	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970, on an amendment to reduce the limit on Government subsidy payments to farmers from a proposed \$37,500 to \$20,000 per crop on wheat, feed grain and cotton (passed 313-89).	No.	357	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill amending and extending the Agriculture Act of 1970, to prohibit the payment of farm subsidies to a farmer on any crop planted or harvested during a labor dispute involving the producer or his employees (defeated 85-326).	No.
326	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970, on an amendment to reduce the subsidy limitation on wheat, feed grains and cotton to \$20,000 per farmer and to prohibit planters from selling or leasing part of their cotton allotments (passed 246-163).	No.	358	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill amending and extending the Agriculture Act of 1970, on the second substitute amendment to prohibit food stamps for strikers (passed 208-207).	Yes.
327	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970, to prohibit the use of any Commodity Credit Corporation funds to finance any future wheat sales to Russia or China (defeated 139-264).	No.	359	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill amending and extending the Agriculture Act of 1970, to restore the cotton program to the bill but with the elimination of funds for Cotton, Inc. (passed 250-165).	No.
328	July 11	Quorum call.	Present.	360	do	H.R. 8860, on a motion to "strike the enacting clause," thereby killing the bill to extend and amend the Agriculture Act of 1970 (defeated 73-338).	No.
329	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970, to delete from the bill funding for Cotton, Inc., a cotton research and promotion organization (passed 241-162).	No.	361	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agriculture Act of 1970, on a motion to recommend the bill to committee with instructions to delete the target-price escalator provisions for cotton (passed 248-165).	No.
330	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970, to remove from the bill the escalator clause providing for annual adjustment of target prices for wheat, cotton and feed grains on the basis of production cost changes (defeated 174-239).	Yes.	362	do	H.R. 8860, on a motion to recommend to committee the bill to extend and amend the Agriculture Act of 1970, with instructions to delete the target-price escalator provisions on cotton, wheat, and feed grains (defeated 182-225).	No.
331	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970, to add language to extend price support loan provisions under the wheat, cotton and feed grains programs to farmers not participating in the programs (defeated 160-247).	Yes.	363	do	H.R. 8860, on final passage of the bill to extend and amend the Agriculture Act of 1970 for the purpose of assuring consumers of plentiful supplies of food and fiber at reasonable prices (passed 226-182).	Yes.
332	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Act of 1970, to provide for a 3-year phaseout of income supplement payments and to end certain crop-by-crop acreage allotments (defeated 186-220).	No.	364	July 20	Quorum call.	Present.
333	July 12	Quorum call.	Present.	365	do	H.R. 8538, on an amendment to the bill containing authorizations for the Corporation of Public Broadcasting, to withhold grants for construction of public broadcasting facilities unless the recipient was found to be in compliance with all laws prohibiting discrimination in employment practices (defeated 189-190).	No.
334	do	On a procedural motion that the Committee of the Whole "rise," which has the effect of postponing further action on the agriculture bill to allow for further off the floor deliberation on provisions of H.R. 8860 (passed 325-67).	Yes.	366	do	H.R. 8538, on final passage of the bill containing authorizations for the Corporation of Public Broadcasting for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 (passed 363-14).	Yes.
335	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to amend the Small Business Act to delete provisions for section 7(a) loan forgiveness (defeated 167-245).	Yes.	367	July 23	H. Res. 493, to approve the resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 5356, to provide for control of toxic substances (passed 351-4).	Yes.
336	do	H.R. 2990, to approve the bill providing for annual authorizations of appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, thereby restoring some congressional oversight into Postal Service operations (passed 328-65).	Yes.	368	do	H.R. 5356, on an amendment to the bill providing for control of toxic substances, to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to use the authority of other acts under his jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating chemical substances (passed 193-192).	No.
337	July 16	Quorum call.	Present.	369	do	H.R. 5356, on an amendment to the bill providing for control of toxic substances, with regard to promulgation of administrative regulations by the Administrator of the EPA (defeated 159-236).	No.
338	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to amend and extend the Agriculture Act of 1970, to strike the provisions on the cotton program (passed 267-190).	No.	370	do	H.R. 5356, the bill providing for control of toxic substances, on a demand for a second vote on the amendment adopted on rollcall No. 568 (defeated 183-202).	No.
339	do	Quorum call.	Present.	371	do	H.R. 5356, on final passage of the bill providing for control of toxic substances, authorizing the Administrator of the EPA to require the testing of chemical substances, to establish a system of pre-market screening, and to adopt rules restricting the manufacture of certain chemical substances (passed 324-73).	No.
340	do	H.R. 8860, on an amendment to the bill to amend and extend the Agriculture Act of 1970, to delete from the bill the section to transfer from the Labor Department to the Agriculture Department the authority to establish pesticide regulations (passed 221-177).	No.	372	do	Quorum call.	Present.
341	July 17	Quorum call.	Present.	373	do	H. Res. 495, the resolution under which to consider H.R. 8929, the bill providing for revision of mailing rates for certain publishers and book and record distributors (defeated 180-202).	No.
342	do	S. 504, to adopt the conference report on the bill providing a 3-year authorization for Federal aid to emergency medical services systems and prohibiting the closing of Public Health Service hospitals without the authorization of Congress (passed 306-111).	Yes.	374	July 24	S. 1888, on ordering the previous question on the motion to instruct House conferees on the bill to amend and extend the Agriculture Act of 1970 to insist on a House amendment prohibiting bargain sales or gifts of farm products to North Vietnam under the food for peace program or others (passed 244-155).	Yes.

HAMMERSCHMIDT VOTING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD, 1ST SESS., 93D CONG.—Continued

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
375	July 24	S. 1888, on the motion to instruct House conferees on the farm bill to insist on an amendment to the bill to prohibit bargain sales or gifts of farm products to North Vietnam under the food for peace program or others (passed 371-35).	Yes.	408	do	H.R. 9286, on an amendment to the bill authorizing military procurement for fiscal year 1974, to reduce the total of U.S. troops overseas by 322,000 and to place a ceiling of 300,000 on the number of troops to be assigned overseas after fiscal year 1974 (defeated 67-339).	No.
376	do	Quorum call	Present.	409	do	H.R. 9386, on an amendment to the bill authorizing military procurement for fiscal year 1974, calling for an Armed Services Committee report concerning U.S. troops levels in Europe (passed 242-163).	Not voting.
377	do	H.R. 8480, on an amendment to the bill requiring the President to notify the Congress whenever he impounds funds and to provide a disapproval procedure, to empower the Comptroller General to exempt from provisions of the bill impoundments of funds which he determines to be in accordance with the Anti-Deficiency Act (defeated 180-229).	Yes.	410	do	H.R. 9386, on an amendment to the bill authorizing military procurement for fiscal year 1974, to reduce funding in the bill by \$940 million, and set a ceiling equal to fiscal year 1973 outlays plus an inflation factor increase (passed 242-163).	Not voting.
378	do	H.R. 8480, on an amendment to the bill to require the President to notify the Congress whenever he impounds funds and to provide a disapproval procedure, proposing concurrent action by both the House and Senate to overrule a Presidential impoundment of funds instead of an adverse resolution by either the House or Senate (defeated 205-206).	Yes.	411	do	H.R. 9386, on final passage of the bill authorizing military procurement for fiscal year 1974 (passed 367-37).	Not voting.
379	July 25	Quorum call	Present.	412	Aug. 1	H.R. 8825, to adopt the conference report on the bill making appropriations of \$19.1 billion for the Housing and Urban Development Department, NASA, the Veterans Administration, and various independent agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 401-9).	Yes.
380	do	S. 1423, to adopt the conference report to the bill to allow employer contributions to jointly administered trust funds established by labor organizations to defray legal costs for employees (passed 256-155).	No.	413	do	H.R. 8825, on a motion on the conference report on the bill making appropriations for HUD and other agencies, that the House insist on disagreement with Senate amendment No. 44 with regard to funding for limosines and Government vehicles (passed 222-189).	Yes.
381	do	Quorum call	Present.	414	do	Quorum call	Present.
382	do	H.R. 8480, on an amendment to the bill requiring the President to notify the Congress whenever he impounds funds and to provide a disapproval procedure, to provide that an impoundment action cease after 60 days unless ratified by both Houses of Congress by concurrent resolution (defeated 96-318).	No.	415	do	H.R. 9590, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department and other agencies for fiscal year 1974, to reduce by 5 percent the funding for the Office of Management and Budget (defeated 199-209).	No.
383	do	H.R. 8480, on an amendment to the bill requiring the President to notify the Congress whenever he impounds funds and to provide a disapproval procedure, to further reduce the ceiling on fiscal year 1974 outlays by \$7.1 billion (defeated 156-257).	No.	416	do	H.R. 9590, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department and other agencies for fiscal year 1974, to reduce by 25 percent the funds proposed for the Office of Telecommunications Policy (defeated 190-217).	No.
384	do	H.R. 8480, on an amendment to the bill requiring the President to notify the Congress whenever he impounds funds and to provide a disapproval procedure, to further reduce the ceiling on fiscal year 1974 outlays by \$3.8 billion (defeated 205-206).	Yes.	417	Aug. 2	Quorum call	Present.
385	do	H.R. 8480, on a motion to recommit to committee the bill requiring the President to notify the Congress whenever he impounds funds and to provide a disapproval procedure, with instructions that the bill be reported back with an amendment that it would require concurrent action by both Houses of Congress to overrule a Presidential impoundment action (defeated 208-212).	Yes.	418	do	H. Res. 515, the resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 9130, the trans-Alaska pipeline authorization (passed 401-11).	Not voting.
386	do	H.R. 8480, on final passage of the bill requiring the President to notify the Congress whenever he impounds funds and to provide a disapproval procedure (passed 254-164).	No.	419	do	H.R. 9130, on an amendment to the trans-Alaska pipeline authorization, to restrict the granting of a right-of-way for the pipeline across national park, wildlife refuge or wilderness lands (defeated 160-261).	No.
387	July 26	Quorum call	Present.	420	do	H.R. 9130, on an amendment to the trans-Alaska pipeline authorization, to delete language from the bill declaring that actions by the Secretary of Interior regarding the pipeline were in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and substituting language giving priority to the proceedings in any U.S. Federal court with respect to the provisions of NEPA and the pipeline (defeated 198-221).	No.
388	do	Quorum call	Present.	421	do	H.R. 9130, on an amendment to the trans-Alaska pipeline authorization, to require the President, within 6 months after enactment, to develop a national petroleum contingency plan and provide for allocation among the States and the 5 Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) districts (rejected 177-228).	No.
389	do	Quorum call	Present.	422	do	H.R. 9130, on an amendment to the trans-Alaska pipeline authorization, to require that all articles, materials, and supplies used in the future for the Alaska pipeline be mined, produced or manufactured in the United States (passed 334-65).	Yes.
390	do	Quorum call	Present.	423	do	H.R. 9130, on an amendment to the trans-Alaska pipeline authorization, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to grant right-of-way permits for the construction only of the pipeline, instead of for its construction, operation and maintenance (defeated 177-228).	No.
391	do	H.R. 9360, on an amendment to the bill making foreign aid authorizations for fiscal year 1974, to reduce funds in the bill for population planning and health to \$75 million from \$150 million (defeated 131-271).	Yes.	424	do	H.R. 9130, on final passage of the bill to authorize the Secretary of Interior to grant a right-of-way for the trans-Alaska pipeline (passed 356-60).	Yes.
392	do	H.R. 9360, on an amendment to the bill making foreign aid authorizations for fiscal year 1974, to strike the section of the bill authorizing \$93 million for selected development programs (defeated 203-204).	Yes.	425	Aug. 3	S. 1636, to adopt the conference report on the bill to extend the Council on International Economic Policy (CIEP) to June 1977 and to require Senate confirmation for future appointments of CIEP executive directors (passed 335-71).	Yes.
393	do	H.R. 9360, on an amendment to the bill making foreign aid authorizations for fiscal year 1974, to strike language authorizing \$60 million for assistance to selected countries and organizations (defeated 173-232).	Yes.	426	do	H. Res. 518, the rule under which to consider S. 1264, to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make grants to Eisenhower College in New York out of proceeds from the sale of silver dollar coins (defeated 183-230).	No.
394	do	Quorum call	Present.	427	do	S. 502, to adopt the conference report on the bill authorizing Federal aid highway programs for fiscal years 1974-76, with provisions for some funding for bus purchases and rail transit construction (passed 382-34).	Yes.
395	do	H.R. 9360, on an amendment to the bill making foreign aid authorizations for fiscal year 1974, to prohibit foreign aid to any country which expropriates any property owned by U.S. citizens, repudiates any contract or, imposes discriminatory measures having the effect of expropriation, unless compensation is provided for (passed 279-102).	Yes.	428	do	H.R. 7935, to adopt the conference report on the bill providing for an increase in the minimum wage to \$2.20 per hour and expanding the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum wage laws (passed 253-152).	No.
396	do	H.R. 9360, on an amendment to the bill making foreign aid authorizations for fiscal year 1974, to strike out the section which sought to establish a U.S. Development Credit Fund to lend money to undeveloped nations to buy U.S. exports (passed 240-137).	Yes.	429	do	S. 1888, on ordering the previous question on a motion to agree to the Senate amendments on the bill extending and amending the Agriculture Act of 1970 (passed 349-59).	Yes.
397	do	H.R. 9360, on a motion to recommit the foreign aid bill to committee with instructions that the proposed authorization be reduced by \$68 million (passed 232-139).	Yes.	430	do	S. 1888, on a motion to concur with the Senate amendments, with an amendment urging increased farm production, on the bill to extend and amend the Agriculture Act of 1970 (passed 252-151).	Yes.
398	do	H.R. 9360, on final passage of the bill making foreign aid authorizations of \$2.8 billion for fiscal year 1974 (passed 188-183).	No.	431	do	H.R. 8658, to adopt the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1974 (passed 342-47).	Yes.
399	July 30	H.R. 8947, to adopt the conference report on the bill making appropriations of \$4.7 billion for public works, flood control and power projects, for the Atomic Energy Commission and related agencies (passed 373-9).	Yes.	432	do	H.R. 8760, to adopt the conference report on the bill making appropriations of \$2.9 billion for fiscal year 1974 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies (passed 359-5).	Yes.
400	do	H. Res. 512, to approve the resolution directing the President to submit recommendations by Aug. 21, 1973, for pay raises for Members of Congress, Federal judges, and Cabinet members which could go into effect without a congressional vote, and called for a review of such salaries every 2 years, instead of every 4 years (defeated 156-237).	No.	433	Sept. 5	Quorum call	Present.
401	do	S. Con. Res. 42, to approve the resolution providing for a congressional adjournment from Aug. 3 to Sept. 5, unless Members were given prior notice by the leadership to reassemble (passed 370-22).	Yes.	434	do	H.J. Res. 512, on a motion to recommit to conference the resolution to extend Federal loan and mortgage insurance authority (passed 202-172).	Yes.
402	do	H.R. 9474, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to increase the monthly rates of veterans' disability and death pensions and dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors (passed 385-0).	Yes.	435	do	H.R. 8920, to approve the bill making a 2-year authorization for the anti-lead-based paint poisoning program including detection and treatment of lead paint poisoning in children (passed 368-11).	Yes.
403	do	Quorum call	Present.	436	do	H.R. 8449, to approve the bill authorizing a mandatory Federal flood insurance program and to penalize flood-prone communities which do not participate in the program (passed 359-21).	No.
404	July 31	Quorum call	Present.	437	Sept. 6	H.R. 6912, to adopt the conference report on the bill to amend the Fair Value Modification Act, to provide a 10 percent devaluation of the dollar and to provide for private ownership of gold by U.S. citizens when the President determines it would not adversely affect the U.S. international monetary position (passed 322-59).	Yes.
405	do	H.R. 9286, on an amendment to the bill authorizing military procurement for fiscal year 1974, to delete the authorization for the CVN-70 nuclear aircraft carrier by \$657 million (defeated 88-323).	No.	438	do	H.R. 8351, to approve the bill authorizing \$107.3 million for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for fiscal year 1974 (passed 357-37).	No.
406	do	H.R. 9286, on an amendment to the bill authorizing military procurement for fiscal year 1974, to delete \$437.5 million for research and development for the B-1 bomber (defeated 96-313).	No.				
407	do	H.R. 9286, on an amendment to the bill authorizing military procurement for fiscal year 1974, to pull back U.S. troops from any nation paying a smaller portion of its gross national product for defense than does the United States, with a June 30, 1974 deadline for such pull backs (defeated 130-382).	No.				



HAMMERSCHMIDT VOTING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD, 1ST SESS., 93D CONG.—Continued

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
439	Sept. 6	H. Res. 484, the resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 8547, to amend the Export Administration Act (passed 304-84).	Yes.	473	do	H.R. 9281, on final passage of the bill increasing retirement benefits for Federal police and firemen (passed 299-93).	Yes.
440	do	H.R. 8547, on an amendment to the bill to amend the Export Administration Act, to require the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress any decision he makes on prohibition or curtailment of commodities exported and to permit either House of Congress to disapprove such decisions by a simple resolution (defeated 154-211).	Yes.	474	do	H.R. 9256, to approve the bill to increase the federal contribution to Federal employees' health insurance costs from 40 to 75 percent by 1977 (passed 217-155).	No.
441	do	H.R. 8547, on final passage of the bill to amend the Export Administration Act, to protect the domestic economy from shortages and/or the inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand (passed 220-133).	Yes.	475	Sept. 25	H.R. 8619, to adopt the conference report on the bill making fiscal year 1974 appropriations for agricultural, environmental, and consumer protection activities (passed 348-24).	Yes.
442	Sept. 10	H. Res. 536, to approve the resolution citing G. Gordon Liddy for contempt of Congress and turning the case over to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia (passed 334-11).	Yes.	476	do	H.J. Res. 727, on an amendment to the resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1974, to provide that local school agencies receive fiscal year 1974 educational aid for disadvantaged children at a per pupil basis rate no lower than in fiscal year 1973 (defeated 184-198).	Yes.
443	do	H.R. 7482, to approve the bill to amend the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to extend its advertising restriction provisions to include little cigars (passed 287-63).	No.	477	do	H.J. Res. 727, on an amendment to the continuing appropriations resolution, to provide that each local school agency receive in fiscal year 1974 at least 85 percent of the funds it received in fiscal year 1973 for aid for disadvantaged children (passed 286-94).	Yes.
444	Sept. 11	Quorum call	Present.	478	do	H.J. Res. 727, on an amendment to the continuing appropriations resolution to prohibit funds for the Cost of Living Council for any program which discriminates among petroleum product marketers in the method of establishing their prices (passed 371-7).	Yes.
445	do	H.R. 7645, on a motion to delete from the conference report on the State Department authorization bill a nongermane section to cut off funds for the Department of State and other agencies if they do not comply within 35 days with any request for information by the House Foreign Affairs Committee or the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (passed 213-185).	Yes.	479	do	H.J. Res. 727, on final passage of the resolution providing for continuing appropriations for agencies where final action had not yet taken place on their regular appropriation bills (passed 368-7).	Yes.
446	do	H.R. 2096, to approve the bill to prohibit the imposition by the States of discriminatory burdens upon interstate commerce in wine (passed 213-185).	No.	480	Sept. 26	Quorum call	Present.
447	do	H. Res. 511, the resolution providing for consideration of S. 1697, the bill requiring the President to furnish \$11 million in predisaster assistance to avert eucalyptus forest fires in 2 California counties (defeated 163-233).	No.	481	do	H.R. 981, on an amendment to the bill amending the Immigration and Nationality Act, to provide a 5-year aggregate limit on the extensions of 1-year visas for certain migrant workers and specifying employment contract requirements and working conditions (defeated 174-203).	Yes.
448	Sept. 12	Quorum call	Present.	482	do	H.R. 981, on an amendment to the bill amending the Immigration and Nationality Act, to establish immigration limits of not more than 20,000 visas per year for any one country, to raise from 20,000 to 35,000 each the maximum number of immigration visas per year from Canada and Mexico (defeated 70-310).	Yes.
449	do	S. 504, to override the President's veto of the bill to authorize Federal assistance for emergency medical services systems and to prohibit the closing of several Public Health Service hospitals without a specific authorization from Congress (defeated 273-144, a 2/3 vote being necessary to override).	Yes.	483	do	H.R. 981, on final passage of the bill amending the Immigration and Nationality Act, to establish immigration limits of not more than 20,000 visas per year for any one country (passed 336-30).	Yes.
450	do	H.R. 7974, to approve the bill authorizing a 5-year program for the establishment and expansion of health maintenance organizations (HMOs) (passed 369-40).	Yes.	484	Oct. 1	Quorum call	Present.
451	do	H.R. 8789, to approve the bill providing a new coinage design and date emblematic of the 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial (passed 396-4).	Yes.	485	do	H.R. 8029, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to expedite the distribution of funds appropriated by certain judgments of the Indian Claims Commission and the U.S. Court of Claims (passed 331-33).	Yes.
452	Sept. 13	H.R. 8619, on a motion to instruct House conferees on the Agriculture appropriations bill to insist on House language to limit Federal payments to \$20,000 per farm and bar payments for cotton acreage allotments (passed 231-160).	Not voting.	486	do	S. 2419, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to correct typographical and clerical errors in Public Law 93-86 (farm bill) (passed 330-28).	Yes.
453	do	H.R. 6576, to approve the bill authorizing the Secretary of Interior to engage in feasibility investigation of certain water resource developments (passed 321-74).	Not voting.	487	do	H.R. 10397, to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending the authorization for appropriations for the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking people (defeated 241-130, a 2/3 vote being necessary under suspension of the rules procedure).	No.
454	do	Quorum call	Absent.	488	Oct. 2	S. 795, to adopt the conference report to extend through fiscal year 1976 the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act and to authorize appropriations of \$597 million for the 3-year period (passed 294-106).	No.
455	do	H.R. 9639, on an amendment to the bill providing additional Federal assistance to the school lunch and breakfast programs, to delete the section which raised the reimbursement by the Federal Government from 8 cents to 10 cents per lunch (defeated 127-272).	Not voting.	489	do	S. 1914, to approve the bill providing an authorization of \$52.2 million in fiscal year 1974 for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and to create a Board for International Broadcasting to oversee their operations (passed 313-90).	Yes.
456	do	H.R. 9639, on final passage of the bill to amend the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act for the purpose of providing additional Federal financial assistance to the school lunch and breakfast programs (passed 389-4).	Not voting.	490	Oct. 3	Quorum call	Present.
457	do	H.R. 9553, to approve the bill amending the Communications Act of 1964 to ban TV blackouts of certain professional sports events where tickets are sold out 72 hours before the event (passed 336-37).	Not voting.	491	do	H. Res. 372, to approve the rule under which to consider H.R. 6452, to make authorizations for mass transit and provide Federal subsidies for operating deficits (passed 282-131).	No.
458	Sept. 17	H.R. 7265, to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing \$88 million for the operation of federally funded domestic volunteer programs by the ACTION agency (passed 339-14).	Yes.	492	do	Quorum call	Present.
459	Sept. 18	H.R. 8070, to adopt the conference report on the authorization for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 for Federal grants to the States for the rehabilitation of the handicapped and to create certain new programs to aid the handicapped (passed 400-0).	Yes.	493	do	H.R. 6452, on an amendment to the urban mass transit authorization, to delete from the bill the \$800 million proposed for operating subsidies to meet the deficits of transit companies (passed 206-203).	Yes.
460	do	H.R. 7730, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the Secretary of Interior to purchase property located within the San Carlos mineral strip (defeated 236-164, a 2/3 vote being necessary under suspension of the rules).	No.	494	do	H.R. 6452, on a motion to strike the enacting clause of the urban mass transit bill (defeated 143-268).	Yes.
461	do	H.R. 37, to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the conservation, protection and propagation of species of wildlife that are threatened with extinction (passed 390-12).	Yes.	495	do	H.R. 6452, on a second vote on the amendment to the urban mass transit bill, to delete from the bill the funding proposed for operating deficits (defeated 205-210).	Yes.
462	do	Quorum call	Present.	496	do	H.R. 6452, on final passage of the bill increasing the Federal share on aid to mass transit capital grant programs and authorizing \$800 million in operating subsidies to transit companies (passed 219-195).	No.
463	do	H. Res. 420, to suspend the rules and pass the resolution establishing a special congressional intern program (passed 345-64).	No.	497	do	H.R. 10088, to approve the bill to establish the Big Cypress National Preserve in Southern Florida (passed 376-2).	Yes.
464	Sept. 19	Quorum call	Present.	498	Oct. 4	Quorum call	Present.
465	do	H.R. 7935, to override the President's veto of the bill providing for increases in the minimum wage to \$2.20 per hour and expanding the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act with regard to the wage floor (defeated 259-164, a 2/3 vote being necessary).	No.	499	do	H.J. Res. 748, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for devaluation of the dollar, to reduce the appropriation from \$2.2 billion to \$477 million (defeated 129-237).	Yes.
466	do	H.R. 9715, on an amendment to the bill providing authorizations for the U.S. Information Agency, to provide for withholding of funds from the Agency if it failed to furnish information requested by certain congressional committees (passed 240-178).	No.	500	do	H.J. Res. 748, on final passage of the resolution appropriating up to \$2.2 billion for devaluation of the dollar costs (passed 274-90).	Yes.
467	do	H.R. 9715, on final passage of the bill providing authorizations for fiscal year 1974 for the U.S. Information Agency (passed 305-108).	Yes.	501	Oct. 9	Quorum call	Present.
468	do	H. Res. 546, to approve the resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 9256, to increase the government contributions to Federal employees' health benefits (passed 311-87).	Yes.	502	do	H. Res. 581, to approve the rule under which to consider H.R. 9682, the District of Columbia home rule bill (passed 346-50).	Yes.
469	Sept. 20	Quorum call	Present.	503	do	Quorum call	Present.
470	do	H.R. 8917, to adopt the conference report on the bill providing for appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 385-14).	Yes.	504	do	Quorum call	Present.
471	do	H.R. 8917, on a motion on the conference report on the Interior Department and related agencies appropriations bill that the House concur with a Senate amendment on the appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts (passed 325-73).	Yes.	505	Oct. 10	H.R. 9682, on an amendment to the District of Columbia home rule bill, to provide for retention of Presidential appointments to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the District of Columbia Superior Court, rather than by appointment by the District of Columbia Mayor (passed 228-185).	Yes.
472	do	H.R. 9281, on a motion to recommit to committee the bill providing for Federal police-firemen retirement plan changes, with instructions to substitute a guaranteed annuity for the retirement formula and other changes (defeated 282-116).	Yes.	506	do	H.R. 9682, on an amendment to the District of Columbia home rule bill, to provide that the President, House of Senate could veto legislation passed by the District of Columbia City Council (defeated 138-273).	Yes.
				507	do	H.R. 9682, on an amendment to the District of Columbia home rule bill, providing for a federal enclave within the District of Columbia including principal federal buildings to be supervised by a Presidentially appointed national service director (passed 209-202).	Yes.
				508	do	H.R. 9682, on an amendment to the District of Columbia home rule bill, providing that the District of Columbia Chief of Police be appointed by the President, rather than by the Mayor (defeated 132-275).	Yes.
				509	do	Quorum call	Present.

## HAMMERSCHMIDT VOTING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD, 1ST SESS., 93D CONG.—Continued

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
510	Oct. 10	H.R. 9682, on an amendment to the District of Columbia home rule bill, to exclude parts of Maryland and Virginia from the National Capital Planning Commission's planning area (defeated 130-278).	No.	554	do.	H.R. 9456, to approve the bill extending the Drug Abuse Education Act for 3 years (passed 372-13).	Not voting.
511	do.	H.R. 9682, on an amendment to the District of Columbia home rule bill, which would still retain an elected city council but provide that the Mayor continue to be appointed by the President (defeated 144-273).	Yes.	555	Oct. 31	Quorum call.	Absent.
512	do.	H.R. 9682, on final passage of the bill providing for home rule for the District of Columbia (passed 343-74).	Yes.	556	do.	H.R. 9286, on a motion to delete from the conference report on the military procurement authorization the section requiring continued operation of 8 Public Health Service hospitals (defeated 103-250).	Not voting.
513	Oct. 11	Quorum call.	Present.	557	Nov. 6	Quorum call.	Present.
514	do.	Quorum call.	Present.	558	do.	H.J. Res. 735, to suspend the rules and pass the resolution authorizing places at the U.S. Naval Academy for 2 citizens and subjects of Iran (passed 343-28).	Yes.
515	do.	H.J. Res. 727, on a motion to recommit to the Conference Committee the bill making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1974 (defeated 182-225).	No.	559	do.	H.R. 5874, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish a Federal Financing Bank for the purpose of coordinating Federal borrowing (passed 349-25).	No.
516	do.	H.J. Res. 727, to adopt the conference report on the bill making continuing appropriations for agencies where final action had not yet taken place on their regular fiscal year 1974 appropriations bills (passed 309-99).	Yes.	560	do.	H.R. 8219, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to authorize the President to extend certain privileges and immunities to the Organization of African Unity (passed 340-39).	Yes.
517	do.	Quorum call.	Present.	561	do.	H.R. 10937, to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending the life of the Watergate Grand Jury (passed 378-1).	Yes.
518	do.	H.R. 10614, to approve the bill authorizing construction at military installations for fiscal year 1974 (passed 359-28).	Yes.	562	Nov. 7	Quorum call.	Present.
519	Oct. 12	Quorum call.	Absent.	563	do.	H.J. Res. 542, to override the President's veto of the bill defining war powers of Congress and the President (passed 284-135, the necessary 2/3 voting to override).	Yes.
520	do.	H.J. Res. 542, to adopt the conference report on the bill defining war powers (passed 238-123).	Not voting.	564	do.	H. Res. 687, on ordering the previous question on the rule under which to consider H.R. 11104, a bill to increase and extend the temporary limit on the public debt ceiling (passed 274-135).	Yes.
521	do.	H.R. 10203, to approve the bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control (passed 337-14).	Not voting.	565	do.	Quorum call.	Present.
522	do.	Quorum call.	Absent.	566	do.	H.R. 11104, on an amendment to the bill to increase and extend the temporary limit on the public debt ceiling, to reduce by \$2.3 billion the proposed increase in the temporary national debt limit (passed 263-147).	No.
523	Oct. 15	Quorum call.	Present.	567	do.	H.R. 11104, on final passage of the bill to increase the temporary national debt limit to \$475.7 billion from \$465 billion and extend the temporary limit to June 30, 1974 (passed 253-153).	Yes.
524	do.	Quorum call.	Present.	568	Nov. 8	H. Res. 688, to adopt the rule under which to consider H.R. 9142, to finance reorganization of bankrupt Northeast railroads (passed 393-2).	Not voting.
525	do.	S. 907, to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing an appropriation for a Federal contribution to the Arctic Winter Games to be held in Alaska in 1974 (passed 306-54).	Yes.	569	do.	Quorum call.	Absent.
526	do.	H.R. 8346, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish a National Institute of Building Standards (defeated 108-258).	No.	570	do.	H.R. 9142, on an amendment to the Northeast railroads reorganization assistance bill, to provide for a 6-year limit on continued salary payments to displaced employees due to the railroad merger (defeated 148-245).	Not voting.
527	Oct. 16	Quorum call.	Present.	571	do.	H.R. 9142, on an amendment to the Northeast railroads reorganization assistance bill, to provide for a 6-year limit on displacement allowances to employees transferred to another northeastern railroad (defeated 187-198).	Not voting.
528	do.	H.R. 9590, to adopt the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department-Postal Service and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 403-10).	Yes.	572	do.	H.R. 9142, on final passage of the bill authorizing Federal loan guarantees to finance the reorganization of bankrupt Northeastern railroads into one corporation (passed 306-82).	Not voting.
529	do.	H.R. 9590, on a motion on the conference report to the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill, to concur with a Senate amendment allowing the President to determine salaries of White House employees, regardless of Civil Service requirements (passed 253-153).	No.	573	Nov. 13	Quorum call.	Absent.
530	do.	H.R. 9590, on a motion on the conference report to the Treasury-Postal Service appropriations bill, to concur with a Senate amendment on Presidential payments for official entertaining (passed 302-107).	Yes.	574	do.	S. 1081, on a motion to recommit to conference the bill authorizing the trans-Alaska pipeline, with instructions that House conferees insist on disagreement with 3 nongermane "riders" in the Senate bill (defeated 162-213).	Not voting.
531	do.	H.R. 6691, to adopt the conference report on the bill making appropriations of \$605 million for fiscal year 1974 for the legislative branch (passed 400-11).	Yes.	575	do.	S. 1081, to adopt the conference report on the bill authorizing the trans-Alaska pipeline (passed 361-14).	Not voting.
532	do.	H.R. 10717, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal the act which terminated federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin (passed 404-3).	Yes.	576	do.	Quorum call.	Present.
533	do.	H.R. 9681, on an amendment to the bill authorizing emergency petroleum allocation authority, to provide that allocation of crude oil should not apply to producers unless the President found that such allocation was necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill (defeated 136-245).	Yes.	577	do.	H.R. 8916, to adopt the conference report on the bill authorizing fiscal year 1974 appropriations of \$4.7 billion for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and the Judiciary and related agencies (passed 394-11).	Yes.
534	do.	H.R. 9681, on an amendment to the emergency petroleum allocation bill, on a motion which proposed limiting debate on pending amendments to 15 minutes (defeated 161-214).	No.	578	do.	H. Con. Res. 378, to approve the resolution providing for an 11-day recess of the House over Thanksgiving (passed 215-190).	No.
535	Oct. 17	Quorum call.	Present.	579	do.	H.R. 8877, on a motion to recommit to the conference committee the report on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1974 (passed 272-139).	No.
536	do.	H. Res. 601, to pass the rule providing for consideration of the conference report on H.R. 9285, the military procurement authorization bill (defeated 193-216).	No.	580	do.	Quorum call.	Present.
537	do.	H.R. 9681, on an amendment to the emergency petroleum allocation bill, to transfer the monitoring of allocation programs from the Federal Trade Commission to the General Accounting Office (defeated 152-256).	Yes.	581	do.	S. 1570, to adopt the conference report on the bill requiring the President to impose mandatory allocation controls on petroleum and related products for enforcement from the well to refinery to marketplace (passed 348-46).	No.
538	do.	H.R. 9681, on final passage of the bill to require the President to allocate crude oil and refined petroleum products (passed 337-72).	No.	582	Nov. 14	H. Res. 128, to approve the resolution expressing the sense of the House that a Member, convicted of a crime and sentenced to 2 or more years in jail, should refrain from committee work participation and from voting in committee or on the floor (passed 388-18).	Yes.
539	do.	S. 2016, to adopt the conference report on the bill making fiscal year 1974 authorizations for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) (passed 346-51).	Yes.	583	do.	Quorum call.	Present.
540	Oct. 18	Quorum call.	Present.	584	do.	Quorum call.	Present.
541	do.	H.R. 10397, to approve the bill authorizing \$1.5 million for the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People (passed 273-97).	Not voting.	585	do.	H.R. 11459, to approve the bill making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 (passed 366-29).	Yes.
542	do.	H.R. 9639, on a motion to concur with a Senate amendment to the bill providing additional Federal assistance to the school lunch and breakfast programs (defeated 145-218).	Not voting.	586	Nov. 15	Quorum call.	Present.
543	Oct. 23	Quorum call.	Present.	587	do.	H. Res. 702, on ordering the previous question on the resolution providing additional investigatory funding for the House Judiciary Committee (passed 230-182).	No.
544	do.	H.R. 10586, to approve the bill authorizing the use of health maintenance organizations (HMO's) in providing health care for dependents of active duty military personnel and dependents of retired military personnel (passed 345-41).	No.	588	do.	H. Res. 702, on a motion to close debate on a privileged resolution to furnish the Judiciary Committee with an additional \$1 million for inquiry into possible grounds for impeachment (passed 233-186).	No.
545	do.	Quorum call.	Present.	589	do.	H. Res. 702, on a motion to recommit to committee the resolution providing additional investigatory funding for the House Judiciary Committee, with instructions that it be amended to earmark 1/3 of the funds for the minority and to prohibit the use of funds until the Judiciary Committee defines the scope and nature of the studies and investigations (defeated 190-227).	Yes.
546	Oct. 24	Quorum call.	Present.	590	do.	H. Res. 702, on final passage of the resolution to furnish the House Judiciary Committee an additional \$1 million in investigatory funding for the impeachment inquiry (passed 367-51).	No.
547	do.	H. Res. 600, to adopt the rule under which to consider H.R. 3927, to extend the Environmental Education Act for 3 years (passed 369-15).	Yes.	591	do.	H.R. 11333, on an amendment to the bill increasing social security benefits, to delete language which sought to allow States to raise supplemental security income benefits by amounts provided for in the bill to qualify for their "hold harmless" protection (passed 246-163).	Yes.
548	do.	Quorum call.	Present.	592	do.	H.R. 11333, on final passage of the bill to increase social security benefits in March and June of 1974 by an aggregate 11 percent (passed 391-20).	Yes.
549	do.	H.R. 3927, on an amendment to the bill extending the Environmental Education Act, proposing a 1-year authorization (defeated 140-252).	Yes.	593	Nov. 26	Quorum call.	Present.
550	do.	H.R. 3927, on final passage of the bill to extend the Environmental Education Act for 3 years (passed 335-60).	Yes.				
551	Oct. 25	H. Res. 655, to adopt the rule under which to consider H.R. 10956, to authorize Federal aid to areawide emergency medical care systems (passed 380-2).	Yes.				
552	do.	H.R. 10956, to approve the bill making a 3-year authorization of \$185 million for Federal aid to areawide emergency medical care systems (passed 364-18).	Yes.				
553	Oct. 30	H. Res. 656, to adopt the rule under which to consider H.R. 9546, the bill extending the Drug Abuse Education Act for 3 years (passed 376-4).	Not voting.				



HAMMERSCHMIDT VOTING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD, 1ST SESS., 93D CONG.—Continued

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
594	Nov. 26	H.R. 11238, to approve the bill to provide for an improved system of adoption of children in the District of Columbia (passed 350-0).	Yes.	628	do	H.R. 7130, on an amendment to the bill to reform congressional spending operations, to delete the provisions of the bill requiring the expenditure of Presidentially impounded funds if either the House or Senate passes an anti-impoundment resolution (defeated 108-295).	No.
595	Nov. 27	H.R. 7446, to adopt the conference report on the bill to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (passed 357-34).	Yes.	629	do	H.R. 7130, on an amendment to the bill to reform congressional spending operations, to require that a Presidential impoundment of funds stay in effect unless disapproved by both Houses of Congress and to allow selective disapproval of impoundments by Congress (defeated 186-221).	Yes.
596	do	H. Res. 718, the rule under which to consider H.R. 11324, the bill providing for year-round daylight savings time (passed 349-40).	No.	630	do	H.R. 7130, on an amendment to the bill to reform congressional spending operations, to make the impoundment control provisions effective on Oct. 1, 1975 (defeated 185-221).	Yes.
597	do	H.R. 11324, the bill providing for year-round daylight savings time through April of 1975 (passed 311-88).	No.	631	do	H.R. 7130, on final passage of the bill to reform congressional spending operations, to establish a timetable for clearance of authorization bills, followed by budget resolutions setting spending ceilings, and a budget and appropriations reconciliation process (passed 386-23).	Yes.
598	Nov. 28	H. Res. 719, the rule under which to consider H.R. 11010, the bill to assure opportunities and training to unemployed and underemployed persons (passed 386-7).	Yes.	632	Dec. 6	Quorum call	Present.
599	do	H.R. 11010, on an amendment to the manpower programs bill to reduce from 100,000 to 50,000 the population requirement for local governments receiving public employment program assistance (passed 248-149).	Yes.	633	do	H. Res. 738, the rule under which to consider the nomination of Gerald R. Ford for Vice President (passed 389-15).	Yes.
600	do	H.R. 11010, on an amendment to the manpower programs bill to permit combinations of local government units, with populations totaling at least 50,000 for the combination, to receive public employment program assistance (passed 260-140).	Yes.	634	do	H. Res. 735, the resolution providing for confirmation, as provided by the 25th amendment, of the nomination of Gerald R. Ford to be Vice President of the United States (passed 387-35).	Yes.
601	do	H.R. 11010, on an amendment to the manpower programs bill to raise to \$1 billion from \$500 million the fiscal year 1975 funds earmarked for the title II public employment program (defeated 107-292).	No.	635	Dec. 7	H.R. 11459, to adopt the conference report on the bill making appropriations for military construction for fiscal year 1974 (passed 329-40).	Yes.
602	do	H.R. 11010, on final passage of the comprehensive manpower bill to assure opportunities and training to unemployed and underemployed persons (passed 369-31).	Yes.	636	do	H. Res. 673, the rule under which to consider H.R. 9107, the bill to provide various Federal retirement increases (passed 295-70).	Yes.
603	Nov. 29	H. Res. 721, to adopt the resolution disagreeing to the Senate amendments to H.R. 11104, the Federal debt limit bill (passed 347-54).	Yes.	637	do	H.R. 9107, to approve the bill to provide a minimum Civil Service retirement benefit equal to the minimum social security benefit and to provide annuity increases for civil servants who retired before Oct. 20, 1969 (passed 270-95).	Yes.
604	do	Quorum call	Present.	638	Dec. 10	Quorum call	Present.
605	do	H.R. 11575, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1974, to restore \$1.5 million in funds which had been cut from the race relations programs (defeated 178-226).	No.	639	do	H. Res. 657, the rule under which to consider H.R. 10710, the bill providing for trade reform (passed 230-147).	Yes.
606	Nov. 30	Quorum call	Present.	640	do	Quorum call	Present.
607	do	H.R. 11575, on an amendment to the defense appropriations bill, to strike language providing that not more than \$851.6 million be available for repair, alteration, and overhaul of vessels in naval shipyards (defeated 170-203).	Yes.	641	do	Quorum call	Present.
608	do	H.R. 11575, on an amendment to the defense appropriations bill, to require funding of \$3.5 billion in the appropriation from backlog "pipeline" funds left over from past years (defeated 118-250).	No.	642	Dec. 11	Quorum call	Absent.
609	do	H.R. 11575, on an amendment to the defense appropriations bill, to cut the proposed active duty level of the armed services by 22,000 below the level recommended by the Appropriations Committee (defeated 160-210).	No.	643	do	H.R. 10710, on an amendment to the trade reform bill, to prohibit the extension of U.S. Government credit or loan guarantees for trade with Communist countries if the President found that its government denied the right to emigrate or imposed harsh taxes on emigrants (passed 319-80).	No.
610	do	H.R. 11575, on final passage of the bill making appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for the Department of Defense (passed 336-23).	Yes.	644	do	H.R. 10710, on an amendment to the trade reform bill, to strike provisions to forbid extension of trade credits or most-favored-nation duty status for trade with a Communist nation if the President determined that its government denied the right to emigrate or imposed more than nominal fees or taxes on citizens who wished to emigrate (defeated 106-298).	Yes.
611	do	Quorum call	Present.	645	do	H.R. 10710, on final passage of the bill granting the President authority to negotiate trade expansion agreements, to take steps to reduce trade barriers subject to congressional veto procedures, grant import relief and provide adjustment assistance for workers and industries hurt by imports (passed 272-140).	Yes.
612	do	H.R. 11576, on an amendment to the bill making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1974, to increase by \$34 million the \$707.5 million appropriation for social rehabilitation services (defeated 160-164).	No.	646	do	H.R. 11088, on an amendment to the bill authorizing \$2.2 billion in emergency assistance for Israel, to permit use of funds under the bill to support implementation of U.N. resolutions calling for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of every nation in the area, and calling for cease-fire and peace negotiations (defeated 82-334).	Yes.
613	do	H.R. 11576, on final passage of the bill making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1974 for various Federal agencies (passed 295-8).	Yes.	647	do	H.R. 11088, on final passage of the bill authorizing \$2.2 billion in emergency assistance for Israel (passed 364-52).	No.
614	Dec. 3	Quorum call	Present.	648	do	Quorum call	Present.
615	do	S. 1191, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide financial assistance for a 3-year demonstration program for the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect and to establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (passed 354-36).	Yes.	649	do	Quorum call	Present.
616	do	H.R. 11710, to suspend the rules and pass the bill to insure that the compensation and other emoluments attached to the Office of Attorney General are those which were in effect on Jan. 1, 1969, and to clarify the use of the congressional frank (passed 261-129).	No.	650	do	H.R. 11771, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for foreign aid, to delete from the bill military training funds for Chile and to prohibit use of funds for military credit sales to Chile (defeated 102-304).	No.
617	do	H.R. 9437, to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing a 3-year program to encourage foreigners to travel in the United States (passed 272-120).	Yes.	651	do	H.R. 11771, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for foreign aid, to delete from the bill 3% of the funding proposed for emergency military assistance to Cambodia (defeated 147-256).	No.
618	Dec. 4	Quorum call	Present.	652	do	H.R. 11771, on an amendment to the bill making appropriations for foreign aid, to prohibit the use of any Export-Import Bank funds to extend credit to any nonmarket economy country or any country that does not have preferential most-favored-nation tariff status (defeated 134-266).	No.
619	do	H. Res. 725, to approve the resolution waiving all points of order against the conference report on the foreign aid authorization (passed 265-137).	No.	653	do	H.R. 11771, on final passage of the bill making appropriations of \$5.8 billion for fiscal year 1974 for foreign aid (passed 219-180).	No.
620	do	S. 1443, to adopt the conference report on the foreign aid authorization bill with \$2.4 billion for foreign economic and military aid for fiscal year 1974 and \$922 million in economic aid for fiscal year 1975 (passed 210-193).	No.	654	Dec. 12	Quorum call	Present.
621	do	H. Con. Res. 173, to suspend the rules and pass the resolution declaring it to be the congressional policy to support, protect, and enhance the coastal and offshore fisheries resources of the United States (passed 405-0).	Yes.	655	do	Quorum call	Present.
622	Dec. 5	H.R. 8877, to adopt the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal year 1974 (passed 371-33).	Yes.	656	do	H. Res. 744, the rule under which to consider H.R. 11450, national emergency energy legislation (passed 272-129).	Yes.
623	do	H.R. 8877, on a motion that the House agree to an amendment reported in technical disagreement on the conference report to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, on the limitation of Presidential impoundment of funds (passed 263-140).	Yes.	657	do	Quorum call	Present.
624	do	H.R. 7130, on an amendment to the bill to reform congressional spending operations, proposing a deadline of July 1 instead of Mar. 31 each year for final congressional action on spending authorization legislation (defeated 106-300).	No.	658	do	H.R. 11450, national emergency energy legislation, on an amendment to restore language giving Congress 15 days to disapprove any Presidential energy plan (defeated 152-256).	Yes.
625	do	H.R. 7130, on an amendment to the bill to reform congressional spending operations, to require a 3-year pilot testing program of new Federal programs with costs above \$100 million (defeated 185-216).	Yes.	659	do	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the national emergency energy legislation, to provide for the participation by the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission in the initial phases of any allocation plans (passed 286-112).	No.
626	do	H.R. 7130, on an amendment to the bill to reform congressional spending operations, to limit to 3 years the authorization of appropriations for all Federal programs except those funded by user taxes (defeated 192-217).	Yes.	660	Dec. 13	Quorum call	Present.
627	do	H.R. 7130, on an amendment to the bill to reform congressional spending operations, to require that Congress hold all appropriations bills, including those within budget limitations, and send them to the President at the same time (defeated 117-289).	No.	661	do	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the national emergency energy legislation, to eliminate restrictions on windfall profits on coal (passed 256-155).	Yes.
				662	do	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to ban the allocation of gasoline for busing students to a school farther than the school nearest their homes (passed 221-192).	Yes.
				663	do	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, on a motion to cut off debate on the committee amendment to the bill and on all amendments to it (defeated 58-351).	No.
				664	do	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to require the President to use his authority to permit no more than reasonable profits to sellers of gas and oil and to propose legislation to provide incentives for investment of such profits for the purpose of increasing energy supplies (defeated 188-213).	Yes.

HAMMERSCHMIDT VOTING AND ATTENDANCE RECORD, 1ST SESS., 93D CONG.—Continued

Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call No.	1973	Measure, question, and result	Vote
665	Dec. 13	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to extend through 1977 the date for compliance with the 1975 vehicle emission standards (passed 199-180).	Yes.	695	do.	S. 2482, to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending the lending authority of the Small Business Administration and increasing the ceiling on its loans (passed 339-21).	Yes.
666	Dec. 14	Quorum call	Present.	696	Dec. 18	Quorum call	Present.
667	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to delete provisions which exempted from antitrust action those voluntary energy conservation agreements by retail establishments to limit operating hours or adjust delivery schedules (defeated 170-233).	Yes.	697	do.	H.R. 9256, to adopt the conference report on the bill to increase the Federal Government's contributions to the health insurance premiums covering Federal employees (passed 307-82).	Yes.
668	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to rescind the requirements for emission control devices on vehicles until Jan. 1, 1977, except for those areas with air quality problems (defeated 180-210).	Yes.	698	do.	H. Res. 746, to approve the resolution authorizing the Speaker of the House to accept motions to suspend the rules during the period of Dec. 19-22, 1973 (passed 284-101).	No.
669	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to allow for the allocation of petroleum for school busing only where a busing plan had been ordered by the appropriate school board (defeated 185-202).	No.	699	do.	S. 2166, to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing disposal of opium from the national stockpile (passed 270-122).	No.
670	do.	H.R. 11450, on a motion to cut off debate on the energy bill (passed 197-196).	No.	700	do.	S. 2316, to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the disposal of copper from the national stockpiles (passed 315-73).	Yes.
671	do.	H.R. 11450, on a motion to strike the enacting clause of the national emergency energy bill (defeated 56-335).	No.	701	do.	H.R. 11714, to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing \$16 million for the GSA Administrator to develop engineering and architectural design guidelines for promoting efficient energy use in existing and newly constructed buildings (defeated 230-160, a 2/3 vote for passage under suspension of the rules).	No.
672	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to place percentage limitations on the number of low- and medium-gas mileage vehicles to be purchased by executive agencies (passed 299-89).	No.	702	do.	H.R. 11763, to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the construction of an intercity bus terminal in Washington, D.C. to serve the National Visitor Center (passed 356-18).	Yes.
673	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill to exclude from restrictions crude oil producers of less than 25,000 barrels of oil per day (defeated 189-194).	Yes.	703	Dec. 19	Quorum call	Present.
674	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill to provide that energy conservation plans include federal incentives and subsidies to maintain or reduce public transportation fares (passed 197-184).	No.	704	do.	H.R. 11576, on a motion to recommit to the conference committee the report on the supplemental appropriations bill, with instructions that the House conferees agree to a Senate amendment providing \$72 million for petroleum exploration and production at 2 naval oil reserves (passed 216-180).	Yes.
675	do.	H.R. 11450, on a motion that the committee of the whole "rise," thereby ceasing debate on the energy bill (defeated 104-280).	Yes.	705	do.	Quorum call	Present.
676	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to provide for grants for the states in providing assistance to persons unemployed as a result of the administration and enforcement of the bill (passed 311-73).	Yes.	706	do.	H.R. 11510, on an amendment to the bill proposing an Energy Research and Development Administration, to add an additional Assistant Administrator (defeated 112-271).	No.
677	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to provide for consideration in energy conservation plans of the needs of late-night food stores (passed 301-60).	Yes.	707	do.	H.R. 11510, to approve the bill to reorganize and consolidate various energy functions into a new Energy Research and Development Administration (passed 355-25).	Yes.
678	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to substitute "agricultural operations" for "agriculture" in 2 sections of the bill, to include ranching, dairying, and commercial fishing as operations to receive priority fuel allocations (passed 332-19).	Yes.	708	Dec. 20	Quorum call	Present.
679	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to provide for possible restrictions on coal and petrochemical feedstock exports, if such exports would lead to U.S. unemployment (passed 327-27).	Yes.	709	do.	S. 1559, on a motion to recommit to conference the report on the bill to authorize Federal aid for job-training programs (defeated 93-244).	Yes.
680	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to exempt from the bill the Navy's petroleum reserves (defeated 174-202).	No.	710	do.	S. 1559, to approve the conference report on the bill to authorize Federal aid to States and localities for job training and to assure assistance for the unemployed and underemployed (passed 330-33).	Yes.
681	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to exempt from restrictions producers of less than 5,000 barrels of crude oil per day (defeated 140-226).	Yes.	711	do.	H.R. 11575, on a motion to recommit to conference the report on the bill to provide for defense appropriations (defeated 83-280).	No.
682	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to require the Interstate Commerce Commission to revise its current rate structure regarding transportation of recyclable resource materials, making more equitable the comparative rates charged for recycled commodities and raw resources (passed 349-8).	Yes.	712	do.	H.R. 11575, to approve the conference report on the defense appropriations bill for fiscal year 1974 (passed 336-32).	Yes.
683	do.	H.R. 11450, on a motion that the Committee of the Whole "rise," thereby concluding consideration of the energy bill (defeated 86-290).	No.	713	do.	H.R. 11771, to approve the conference report on the bill making foreign aid appropriations for fiscal year 1974 (passed 216-149).	No.
684	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to permit the President to authorize oil exports upon his determination that such exports will not contribute to shortages of oil or petroleum products within the United States (defeated 152-205).	No.	714	do.	S. 1983, to adopt the conference report on the bill to further provide for the conservation and preservation of endangered species (passed 355-4).	Yes.
685	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to suspend until Jan. 1, 1976, the authority of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to require automobile emission controls on automobiles registered to persons residing outside 13 geographic areas of the United States (defeated 170-205).	Yes.	715	do.	H. Res. 754, to suspend the rules and pass the bill regulating in the District of Columbia insurance dividends, with an amendment to permit District of Columbia and Federal employees to run for District of Columbia Mayor or City Council (passed 319-26).	Yes.
686	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to require the Administrator of the Federal Energy Office to prohibit any exportation of petroleum products for direct or indirect use in military operations in South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia (passed 201-172).	No.	716	do.	H.R. 9142, to adopt the conference report on the bill to reorganize various bankrupt eastern railroads into one corporation with Federal financing (passed 284-59).	No.
687	do.	H.R. 11450, on an amendment to the energy bill, to prohibit the export of petroleum products for military use in Israel (defeated 50-320).	No.	717	do.	H.R. 11576, to adopt the conference report on the bill making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1974 (passed 329-10).	Yes.
688	do.	H.R. 11450, on a motion to recommit to committee the national emergency energy bill (defeated 173-205).	Yes.	718	Dec. 21	Quorum call	Present.
689	do.	H.R. 11450, on final passage of the national emergency energy bill to give additional temporary powers to the executive branch for implementing plans to deal with the energy crisis (passed 265-112).	No.	719	do.	H.R. 11333, to adopt the conference report on the bill providing for social security benefit increases of 7 percent and 4 percent in March and June of 1974 (passed 301-13).	Yes.
690	Dec. 17	Quorum call	Present.	720	do.	S. 921, on a demand to a second on a motion that the House agree to the Senate amendment (the text of the national emergency energy bill) to the bill amending the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (passed 148-113).	No.
691	do.	Quorum call	Present.	721	do.	S. 921, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill amending the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, with a nongermane Senate amendment including the text of the national emergency energy bill as amended (defeated 169-95, a 2/3 vote being necessary).	No.
692	do.	S. 1435, on a motion to recommit to the conference committee the conference report on the District of Columbia home rule bill (defeated 80-259).	No.	722	do.	H. Res. 760, to suspend the rules and pass the resolution providing that the House agree to the Senate amendments to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as amended, with an amendment (defeated 22-240).	No.
693	do.	S. 1435, to adopt the conference report on the bill providing for home rule for the District of Columbia (passed 272-74).	Yes.	723	do.	H. Res. 761, to suspend the rules and pass a subsequent resolution providing that the House agree to the Senate amendments to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as amended to include the text of S. 921, national emergency energy bill and send the bill as amended to the White House (defeated 36-228).	No.
694	do.	S.J. Res. 180, to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that the 93d Congress convene for its 2d session on Jan. 21, 1974, unless called back earlier by the leadership (passed 263-91).	No.	724	do.	H. Con. Res. 411, to approve the resolution providing for adjournment of the 1st sess. of the 93d Congress (defeated 74-171).	No.
				725	Dec. 22	On a motion to adjourn the 1st sess. of the 93d Congress (defeated 39-160, but subsequently adopted on a voice vote).	No.
				726	do.	Quorum call	Present.

THE FUTURE OF MAN IS ON THE LINE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the people of the world are at a

point where hard decisions must be made in order to guarantee the survival of humankind. This view has been expressed by numerous organizations and groups throughout the world. Many Members of Congress are actively engaged in attempts to call attention to the various problems that are all around us, and to provide genuine relief in some of the more critical areas.

The United Nations World Population

Conference is currently underway, and the United Nations Food Conference will begin in the near future. These two events, focusing on two of the more critical problems, are not the appropriate forum to address the intertwined problems caused by exponential growth in a finite world—problems of population, pollution, food and resource shortages, and increasing energy and capital demands. These intertwined problems are



referred to as the "problematique" by the Club of Rome, and it is this problematique that still needs to be understood by decisionmakers throughout the world.

The founder of the Club of Rome recently wrote an article that described the events surrounding their "Limits to Growth" report. I would recommend this article by Aurelio Peccei that appeared in the Riverside Press-Enterprise on August 14 to anyone who wishes to learn more about the efforts to understand the problematique.

The article follows:

[Christian Science Monitor News Service]

FUTURE OF MAN IS ON THE LINE

(By Aurelio Peccei)

(NOTE.—The writer, an Italian business executive (Fiat, Olivetti), is founder of the Club of Rome, an informal unofficial association of the world's leading scholars, businessmen, and government officials.)

In August 1970 the Club of Rome launched a project that challenged the unquestioned faith that material or economic growth is inherently good. This was the "Limits to Growth" study.

It was carried out by Dennis Meadows and his colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the lean budget of \$250,000. This is what the military of the world spend every 40 seconds—day and night, year after year. But this tiny investment was highly fruitful. It opened up a new cycle of research and reflection on the human-condition of the technological age.

What the project itself has shown is that we are on a dangerous course. If unchanged, it would lead mankind to disaster within a century.

As soon as the report illustrating these conclusions was published in March 1972 it came under attack. Severe criticism was leveled at the methods and data adopted and its supporters were labeled doomsdayers, sparking off a heated debate both in developed and developing countries.

The message conveyed by this study was indeed shocking and heretical in a society consecrated to the growth myth. Nevertheless, it was listened to by a large number of people already disturbed by current trends. It sharpened their awareness that something fundamental must be changed in their beliefs and behaviors.

All this happening in such a very short span of time shows how fast events run nowadays. The greatest merit of the study was that it helped us to see that we are at a turning point in history, and that the choices which purposefully or unwittingly we make in the near future will be decisive. They may affect man's destiny profoundly, even mutate his evolution as a species. The situations and signs pointing out the momentous responsibility of our generation are piling up.

For one thing, we have acquired undreamed-of knowledge of power, but have failed to develop the capacity to put them to good use. We have permitted this knowledge and power to be the exclusive domain of small elites. As a matter of fact, half the world's adults are illiterate, and the immense stores of information hoarded in libraries, data banks and computer memories are practically foreclosed to billions of people on the globe. Admittedly, these coexist with the fractional minority which knows the laws of the universe and are surrounded by the latest gadgetry. But culturally they belong to past centuries.

Similarly, our tremendous modern power is vested in even smaller closed castes. It is at the beck and call of a limited number of financial, political, and military potentates

to control currencies and markets, to invade our privacy, and to indoctrinate—tomorrow it may be sterilization and possibly overkill of foe and friend alike—at whim.

With today's tempo of change and levels of interdependence, a society so utterly unbalanced cannot last long. It is imperative for us to correct this extreme maldistribution of knowledge and power—which is probably even more explosive than the economic disparities already a part of the human system.

We are beginning also to reconcile ourselves to the fact that there are practically no more frontiers left on good old Earth. The remaining wilderness is barren, inhospitable or oceanic. To transform it to our purposes will be very costly and probably laden with impossible environmental risks. Our imperial species has conquered most of what it could conquer on our planet, and so, should it expand further, occupying new space or dislodging other species even more, it would do so to its own ultimate destruction.

We realize that, since quantitative human growth is pushing us beyond manageable ceilings, it is qualitative change that we must seek in order to carry human society and its modes of operation, our individual and collective behavior, our value systems, and our sense of destiny.

It is in the wake of the pioneer study on the limits to growth that primary questions of this kind have come to the forefront. Meanwhile, new projects of global scope have been undertaken, the better to grasp the essence of the present and the alternatives looming for the future. Some of them are noteworthy and their conclusions will probably have an impact on our thinking. Such are the results of two studies promoted by the Club of Rome and which will be released in the next few months.

The first project is a research on the features and feasibility of an equitable society in which every citizen, irrespective of his merits, is entitled, as a birthright, to a minimum standard of life—including food, shelter, education, medicare, information and mobility.

Of course this guaranteed minimum would vary according to climate and tradition. Each individual or people would be allowed to earn more by work and toil.

Is it possible to reach this goal, freeing humanity from the restrictions which have hindered its full development? The study says yes—as long as the available resources are used rationally. This alternative model of society may seem utopian anyway—although in some 10 or 20 years' time one may probably wonder why it is utopian to expect that all human beings should have humane conditions of life.

The other project makes a stringent analysis of today's real conditions and the interplay of the 10 or 12 human groups making up world society, with a view to discovering how their individual postures and policies are mutually influencing and conditioning one another. In the present-day setup, the human system is riddled by a plethora of independently decided, contrasting, and often conflicting goals which cannot be fulfilled. Outcomes are increasingly divorced from purposes.

The project shows that under these conditions the limits to independence and the real options of all world protagonists—even the major ones—are becoming narrower as each of them becomes stronger. The moral is that the rules of the international game must change before it is too late. The project also supplies tools for decision-makers to learn this lesson for themselves—how to prepare for a world of interdependence.

While these in-depth researchers and reflections are actively pursued, public opinion and the political class must be brought face

to face with the need for real worldwide solidarity and cooperation in mapping out a new course for mankind.

Recently senior statesmen for ten countries of different political orientation and economic conditions met as private citizens with members of the Club of Rome in Salzburg to discuss the ensemble of the world problematique.

Transnational and transcultural dialogues of this kind are indispensable.

In a haphazard way these groups of politicians, of scientists, of scholars, and of plain citizens, are slowly weaving a fabric which will eventually hold human society together by sets of new, evolutive institutions and instrumentalities—certainly not a central supergovernment. The process will be long, difficult, embattled. But the atmosphere and the mood are changing throughout the world. We are probably entering the constituent period of world society; all these meetings being the forerunners of a world constituent assembly.

## CYPRUS

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the fighting and bloodshed on the Island of Cyprus continues unabated, causing great consternation to Americans and to people throughout the world.

In the midst of this continuing strife, the natives of Cyprus are bearing the full brunt of the hostilities; being forced from their homes, forsaking all personal belongings as they seek refuge from the continuing warfare.

To demonstrate our Nation's concern for the victims of this war-torn Island, I have introduced legislation providing for the issuance of special immigration visas to residents of Cyprus who are seeking admission to the United States in order to avoid the consequences of war, armed conflict or civil disorder.

I have also called upon Secretary of State Kissinger urging his assistance in permitting large scale emigration of Cypriot refugees under the authority of existing statute. Our Nation's offer of asylum to Cypriot refugees would be an expression of our humanitarian concern for the unfortunate plight of these homeless war victims.

Today, during our Foreign Affairs Committee mark-up on the foreign aid bill, our committee unanimously agreed to remove all former prohibitions of aid to Greece. An amendment will be offered at the next Foreign Affairs mark-up session which would suspend foreign assistance to Turkey until an agreement, acceptable to all parties concerned regarding the presence of military forces on the Island has been reached. It is anticipated that this amendment will receive favorable consideration. We must do whatever possible to help restore peace in that part of the world.

While we are optimistic that the conflict in Cyprus will be short-lived, we cannot fail to recognize the distress and needs of the Cypriot people.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join with me in offering U.S. assistance to those Cypriots who may desire to emigrate to our land.

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE JOEL T. BROYHILL OF VIRGINIA, IN SUPPORT OF AN AMENDMENT TO REDUCE THE TOTAL OF AUTHORIZED FUNDS AS CONTAINED IN H.R. 12859, THE FEDERAL MASS TRANSPORTATION ACT

### HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on July 26, 1974 the President made clear his determination to bring Federal spending under control:

We are not going to respond to the short-term slack in the economy by priming the pumps of inflation with new deficit spending. The most obvious thing the Federal Government can do is to hold down its own spending. I intend to veto congressional actions that would raise total spending above the budget.

In response to the President's call the House voted to cut the funding authorization for the Federal mass transit bill. In response to the President's call, I voted for that reduction.

All of us in Congress are confronted these days with a dilemma. We can, over the short run, continue to vote for spending programs regardless of the effect they will have on the economy. The first course will make us quickly popular to its beneficiaries. The second, and more difficult, will bring criticism with it. It is the second course, however, that through the years will bring honor. If we can in any way bring inflation under control then we have provided far more for our people than immediate fulfillment can provide; we have provided security and confidence.

Our economic trouble has undoubtedly resulted from many factors. But there can be no doubt that a principal cause of it has been uncontrolled government spending that has exceeded government revenues.

In considering any program in these troubled times, we must be practical. We must be sure that our resources are equal to our objectives.

By voting for this reduction we have not hindered the development of public mass transportation. Existing legislation could provide up to \$10 billion for mass transportation over the next 6 years. In addition, general revenue sharing may be used for mass transit programs.

The Congress has acted wisely. It has risen to the challenge in a fiscally sound and constructive way. It has taken a giant step toward the restraint that will provide for the greater security and comfort for all the citizens of this country.

### HARSHA AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL MASS TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1974

### HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, a week ago yesterday in this Chamber President Ford called upon the Congress to make the tough spending decisions required to stem inflationary fiscal stimulus. For the first time since the address, the Federal Mass Transportation Act of 1974 presents an opportunity to demonstrate to the American people that our commitment to fiscal responsibility extends beyond the applause we accorded the President's call to duty.

If the \$20 billion, 6-year authorization envisioned by the committee bill would somehow magically unlock the vexing dilemmas of urban mass transportation, I would be tempted to support it.

But I have heard no one make such bold claims on behalf of this legislation. In fact we have not progressed far beyond the malleable generalities and vague assertions that this bill will provide a "balanced transportation system" with "energy efficient movement of goods and services." It is far more likely, that the authorization provided by the committee will in the first instance lead to fiscally unrealistic spending totals and in the second will represent investment in transportation patterns that may well be contradictory, inefficient, and self-defeating.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when there seems unanimity of agreement that our first domestic obligation is to curtail inflation, the authorization proposed by this bill is clearly excessive. Included in the administration's fiscal year 1975 budget of approximately \$305 billion was a request for slightly more than \$1.3 billion for mass transit. Keeping in mind that that budget entailed a deficit of more than \$11 billion itself, the Committee on Public Works now advocates that we increase the deficit by another \$800 million in 1975 through the adoption of mass transit authorization of nearly \$2.2 billion. If we include the estimated fiscal year 1976 budget in our calculations, the 2-year budget increase proposed by the committee amounts to \$1.9 billion—an increase of more than 58 percent over the administration's request.

I am frankly mystified by how it would be possible for those of us who so enthusiastically applauded Mr. Ford's determination to balance the fiscal year 1976 budget to turn around in one week and vote for an authorization that would clearly represent a major obstacle to that goal. We are indebted to the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee, Mr. HARSHA, for providing us with a responsible solution to this dilemma. If we were truly guided by the determination to relieve the inflationary pressures of deficit spending, we would

find ourselves compelled to trim the act before us by more than he recommends, because his amendment merely brings the authorization back down to the level intended by the already expansionary budget submitted for fiscal year 1975. But there can be no doubt that by comparison to the profligate spending proposed by committee, the Harsha amendment is at least a significant gesture of fiscal sanity.

It is important to note here, Mr. Speaker, that the funds included in the Harsha proposal will be combined with funds from the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 to produce a total transit funding of approximately \$16 billion over 6 years. The 1973 highway bill opened up the Highway Trust Fund for up to \$800 million annually, and allows local areas to divert funds earmarked for urban segments of the Interstate Highway System to urban mass transit. The funds provided by the Harsha amendment, when combined with the funds made available through the Highway Trust Fund, amount to an increase in mass transit funding of 130 percent over current annual levels. Thus, none of us need feel as though we are sacrificing any sensitivity whatsoever to the national commitment to develop mass transportation. It cannot be said of anyone who votes for this amendment that he or she sacrificed the transportation needs of the country in the pursuit of impersonal budget cutting.

In fact it could be said of this bill, independent of funding levels, that it does not go far enough to establish new priorities for the kind of transportation system adequate for our future needs. Some 54 percent of the funds in the committee bill, and 63 percent under the Harsha bill will go to areas with fixed guideway systems—existing or planned—even though experts are beginning to doubt the efficiency of rail transit. In fact, there is growing evidence suggesting that rail projects are excessively capital intensive, and that their permanence prohibits any flexibility to respond to long-term shifts in urban growth.

Moreover, the investment of between \$16 and \$25 billion in transit systems, with approximately \$6 billion intended for operating subsidies to bus and rail systems will provide no incentive at all to adequately adapt transportation modes to future needs. To achieve this goal it would be necessary to stop subsidizing all day parking in urban areas and to halt the construction of freeways that are unused most of the day, but jammed during rush hours. It would be necessary to increase parking charges, to levy commuter tolls on autos, and to provide preferential treatment for car pools to list only a few most obvious possibilities.

But this bill avoids the increasingly essential need to make Federal funds for mass transportation contingent upon adoption of these local disincentives for auto use and the commitment of local tax revenues for mass transit development. Mr. Speaker, I find these inade-



quacies in the legislation regardless of the funding level. But I suggest to my colleagues that to commit funding to its purposes in amounts greater than are absolutely necessary would be a gross mistake, and I urge your support of the amendment offered by Mr. HARSHA which avoids to the extent possible the inflationary and excessive approach presently advocated by the Federal Mass Transportation Act of 1974.

#### INCREASING TRUCK WEIGHTS

### HON. DICK SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, after having reserved the right to revise and extend my remarks on the truck weight provision in the Federal mass transit bill, I would like to provide the following comments:

The purpose of the provision in H.R. 12859 to increase the weight limit permitted on single and tandem-axle trucks on Interstate Highways, is an attempt to standardize truck weight limits across the whole United States. The proposed legislation conforms with the formula and table as prepared by the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) and the U.S. Federal Highway Administration. It falls well within the weight limits as built into the design and construction of the Interstate Highway System.

I reject some of my colleagues' accusations that this provision would cause an increase in the accident fatality rate, would greatly increase street and highways maintenance costs, would overload existing bridges, and would force similar provisions on city and state highways.

Because of the grandfather clause, written into the basic law at the start of the Interstate Highway System, in certain states it is legal to carry weights in excess of weights allowed in this bill. Such inconsistencies have had a detrimental effect on the movement of Interstate Commerce with resulting economy losses and increased prices of commodities. In comparing the lower truck weight limits for the Interstate System, with state highways, I have learned that there are some 33 states which allow greater weights on state highways than on the Interstate.

I believe the Congress and much of the nation has lost sight of the original intent of the Interstate Highway System which was to provide for a national highway system for both freight and passenger traffic. The present erratic truck weight limits seriously restricts one important part of this original Congressional intent and it places an unacceptable impediment to the orderly efficient, economical movement of goods.

The provision will allow for existing vehicles an increased weight limit which would allow improved efficiency and would help reduce energy needs, and would help reduce or at least hold down costs to the consumer.

Mr. Speaker, the fear of larger trucks is negated by simply reading the law which precludes any larger size trucks.

If this needed provision is passed, I will defy anyone of my colleagues and the pro-

vision's opponents to identify which trucks are carrying the increased weights.

The spectre of fire breathing monsters descending on the helpless motorists is rhetoric designed to appeal to your emotions rather than the logic of helping eliminate an impediment to trucked goods and helping control inflation through improved efficiency and economy. Without its passage, the people who will have to pay for the costs of unequal weight limits are the Nation's taxpayers and all consumers.

#### MISS WHEELCHAIR OF PENNSYLVANIA

### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make two comments in connection with the Miss Wheelchair USA pageant to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on September 5.

The first thing—and it is a most pleasurable thing for me to do—is to congratulate Miss Judith Mangus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ted Mangus of Apollo, Pa., for her selection to participate in this pageant.

Miss Mangus was selected for the honor from life resumes of contestants, close-up photographs, and pictures of the contestants in wheelchairs.

This is the first year the contest was held in Pennsylvania and I believe it is an outstanding idea. The pageant was held through the Governor's Commission on Aid to the Handicapped, and the Commission and Gov. Milton Shapp also certainly deserve to be congratulated.

I wish Miss Mangus well in the Ohio pageant, but in honesty I am less concerned about her winning, than I am about her enjoying and benefitting from this wonderful opportunity. I know it is something she will always remember.

On a more serious note in this connection, Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House Members, some comments written to me by Miss Mangus' father.

Mr. Ted Mangus informs me of a number of wheelchair children he has known who recently lost their parents. Apparently when this occurs, since the child cannot take care of himself or herself, he or she often ends up being sent to a mental hospital for care.

As Mr. Mangus quite correctly writes:

These people are not mental patients, they are handicapped physically. They have good minds and to put them in a mental hospital is criminal.

I admit, Mr. Speaker, to not being an expert in the law on this matter. But I plan to investigate it. And I ask those Members who share my concern for this problem, to work to find a solution to this regrettable situation.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

#### AFL-CIO SUPPORT FOR UFW BOYCOTT IS REGRETTABLE

### HON. ROBERT B. (BOB) MATHIAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. MATHIAS of California. Mr. Speaker, approximately four decades ago, the Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act. That legislation was the beginning of a long era whereby labor-management relations placed more emphasis on the bargaining table than on muscle and unreasonable and unfair labor practices. One of the most vicious tools, the secondary boycott, was outlawed. However, farmworkers were excluded from the act.

Today, Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers—UFW—are boycotting California table grapes, lettuce, and Gallo Wine. Unfortunately, these boycotts hit the farmers, the consumers, and those people whose livelihood depend on the handling, distribution, and sales of these commodities. These innocent bystanders have nothing to do with the dispute, but are being financially hurt by it. The present issue is between the Teamster's Union and Cesar Chavez's UFW. Massive financial aid by the AFL-CIO to the UFW has only put fuel on the fire in my congressional district.

On August 10, 1974, the Fresno Bee carried an editorial on the subject of the boycott. I commend it to my colleagues for their consideration:

#### BOYCOTT'S SCATTERGUN EFFECT

AFL-CIO President George Meany's reaffirmation of support for a boycott by the United Farm Workers Union against table grapes and lettuce is regrettable.

Grapes, especially, are one of the San Joaquin Valley's leading agricultural products, and the attempt to restrict their sale across the nation by means of the boycott represents a threat to the basis of the valley's livelihood.

A boycott does not pick its victims. It hurts everyone with its scattergun attack.

It is true the uncooperative grower who is the object of UFW wrath because he refuses to sign a contract with the union suffers for every unsold lug of grapes.

But others are hurt, too—shipping employees, farm machinery salesmen, store clerks. They are all joined in a chain of interdependence that is anchored to the grape industry.

One consolation is that Meany's statement eschews the bitterness displayed in his endorsement of the boycott last May. Then he accused the Teamsters of attempting to destroy the UFW. Meany should have been trying to heal the rift between the two unions rather than exacerbating it. Maybe he realizes that now.

Altogether, the boycott is said not to be working too well throughout the country. One reason is the UFW lacks the manpower to press it. Another factor is the public may be tired of supporting causes—in addition to being unable to make the distinction between the UFW label and the Teamsters label.

Whatever the reason, the place for the UFW, the Teamsters and the growers to re-

solve their dispute is in the halls of Congress and the state Assembly and Senate with legislation—not in the marketplace where the innocent suffer along with the involved.

I have long called for action, either by state legislation or on the federal level. The Fresno Bee also calls for this action. Legislation to extend the National Labor Relations Act to farm labor has been introduced by several of my colleagues from California. Unfortunately, that legislation lies dead in the Education and Labor Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor, with a promise by the AFL-CIO supported members on that subcommittee that it will never be reported out.

I have offered an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide a solution to the farm labor problem. Unfortunately, my bill was referred to the same subcommittee that has stopped all legislation dealing with the farm labor problem. During this period of inflation caused in great part by the high cost of food, the Congress must exercise its authority and move forward with legislation which will not allow Chavez and his UFW to add to the drought-caused food shortages by his unfair and unreasonable secondary boycott.

#### INFLATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION

### HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, students everywhere are facing rising college costs. In 1940, the median figure paid by a student at a public college for tuition and fees was \$82, and that paid by a student at a private college was \$270. By 1970, the student at a public college was paying \$299, and the student at the private college, \$1,090. And an inflation rate of over 10 percent has left most families with less money to spend on higher education.

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education estimates that two-thirds of the Nation's 2,340 institutions of higher education are either in financial difficulty or headed for trouble. Total expenditures for higher education, both public and private, are estimated \$35.7 billion for the past school year, an increase of 9.8 percent over the previous year.

The Special Education Subcommittee, of which I am a member, has already held over 45 days of hearings on student financial assistance programs, and programs of aid for the institutions themselves. A full day of hearings on student assistance was held in Miami this past June.

The subcommittee has addressed itself particularly to the needs of middle-income students in obtaining a higher education, as it is aware of the financial bind that is facing many families in trying to stretch their resources to cover rising tuition costs.

Also cosponsored legislation to permit

students whose adjusted family incomes are less than \$20,000 to receive a guaranteed student loan without undergoing a needs analysis. In the House/Senate conference which followed, the \$20,000 figure was reduced to \$15,000.

My attitude toward higher education can be summed up best in my remarks at a subcommittee hearing on November 6, 1973:

I would hope that before I leave this committee, sometime in the near future, we can modify this legislation to deal with each of the college applicants, each of the students going to college, not as dependents of low income families, middle income families or high income families, but as individuals deserving, and entitled to the rights of higher education.

#### GILMAN URGES TAX CREDIT FOR COSTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide relief to middle-income families burdened by the escalating costs of higher education.

In 1968, the average cost of educating a student in a public college was \$1,063. In 1973, that figure rose to \$1,414. Private colleges also saw a sweeping tuition increase—in 1968, a student in a private institution of higher education paid \$2,204 per year for his college expenses; 5 years later, in 1973, these costs escalated to \$3,075. When multiplied by the traditional 4 years of study and added to the costs of books, travel, and incidental fees, it becomes nearly impossible for a middle- or low-income family to keep pace with such extremely high costs.

The measure I have introduced provides for a 30-percent credit against individual income tax for moneys paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. This allowable credit would be a significant help to those individuals who are struggling to send their children to institutions of higher education, and will help to reverse the trend of recent years by which increased tuition rates have lessened student opportunities resulting in economic consideration rather than academic consideration becoming the criteria for college selection and acceptance.

Mr. Speaker, providing the best possible education for all Americans is the most important step we as a Nation can undertake in insuring the well-being of our collective future. If the measure I have introduced can, in some small way, help in making higher education available to a greater number of our American youth, I will be satisfied with that result.

Accordingly, I call upon my colleagues to fully investigate the problems our citizens are having in financing quality education for their children and urge their support for establishing a method of assisting the average wage earner in

providing for the education his children will need for their future careers.

#### "RATINGS" OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS MAY BE MISLEADING

### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, all of us here in the Congress are familiar with the "ratings of Members of Congress" which are tabulated and published by various special interest groups. The point has been made that oftentimes these ratings are unfair in that they limit themselves to a very narrow field of issues and in some cases include votes on issues completely unrelated to that represented by the special interest group involved.

In that connection I noted an article in the July/August edition of the American Farmer magazine setting forth the views of the American Farm Bureau with respect to these ratings, and I ask that the text of the article be placed in the RECORD at this point:

#### "RATINGS" OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS MAY BE MISLEADING

Several national groups—including the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) and the American Conservative Union (ACU)—regularly issue "ratings" of members of Congress based upon their voting records on selected issues. The usual procedure is to publish a series of roll calls and to assign each Congressman a numerical "grade" reflecting the percentage of times he voted in accord with the recommendations of the group doing the ratings.

The American Farm Bureau Federation does not engage in this practice for a very good reason—the job of "rating" a Congressman belongs to his constituents.

Voting records on selected issues can be helpful to citizens who want to do their own "ratings." But they don't tell the entire story about a member of Congress. They don't tell what bills he has introduced or cosponsored. They don't tell about his work as a member of one or more Congressional legislative committees. And they don't tell us anything about the circumstances under which he cast his votes.

To illustrate how you might use Congressional roll calls to "rate" your own Representative or Senator, let's look at the votes which could have been cast by three Congressmen on a bill to promote U.S. exports.

Congressman A represents an urban district where shoe manufacturing is an important industry. There are only 17 farmers in his district. He voted against the trade bill.

Congressman B represents a rural district where farmers produce cotton and wheat. There are very few factories in his district. He voted for the trade bill.

Congressman C represents a district which includes a large manufacturing city and several prosperous farm counties. The soybean growers in his district are strongly pro-trade. Some of the labor union members favor keeping imports out of the American market. He voted for the trade bill.

If Congressman A's voting record on other issues is a good one, it's hard to be critical of his vote against the trade bill. Congressman B had no problem in voting for the bill. Congressman C's vote for the bill, on the other



hand, is one which should contribute greatly towards a favorable "rating."

The Farm Bureau News, the American Farm Bureau Federation's official weekly tabloid newsletter, has reported 13 roll calls in the House of Representatives during the current 93rd Congress. The issues covered include government farm programs, international trade, economy in government, minimum wages, and creation of a proposed "super-snooper" bureaucracy, the Consumer Protection Agency. In each case, Farm Bureau's position on the issue had been made known to Congressmen before the roll call.

A summary of these roll calls shows that a few members of the House of Representatives—like Representative Vigorito of Pennsylvania—have not cast any votes in line with Farm Bureau's position. Others—like Representative Michel of Illinois—have consistently voted in line with Farm Bureau's position.

A somewhat larger group voted in line with Farm Bureau's recommendations on all but one roll call. Vice President Ford, who was a member of the House when the first 10 roll calls were taken, is one of these.

Others voted as Farm Bureau had urged on only one of the 13 roll calls. In this group are such diverse members as Representative Litton of Missouri, a former livestock producer, and Representative Rosenthal of New York, who is widely recognized as a spokesman for urban "consumerists."

Most Congressmen have records which are less clear cut than those mentioned above. Their voting records can be of help to you in "rating" them, but you'll want also to consider such things as:

Did my Congressman vote the way I wanted him to vote on what I think are the really important issues?

Does my Congressman do a better job of representing me than his opponent in this year's election would do?

Another important question is this: Did I take the time to let my Congressman know how I and the other Farm Bureau members in my community wanted him to vote?

(The voting records to which this column refers have been printed in the Farm Bureau News during 1972 and 1973. Reprints are not available for distribution as this time. Your County Farm Bureau officers receive the Farm Bureau News regularly.)

#### AMNESTY

### HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that President Ford has rejected revenge, favored leniency, and ordered a review of the cases of individual draft resisters. The results of such a review, I am sure, will persuade him to take the next step, to universal and unconditional amnesty.

Being given "a second chance" to "work their way home" does not appeal to thousands who could not fight in a war they considered illegal and immoral. These young Americans who have been in jail, in exile, or in the underground have already served their country: They first pointed out the evils of our involvement in Vietnam. They should all receive unconditional amnesty, and I congratulate the President for taking this first step.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME TO HOLD HEARINGS ON SPEEDY TRIAL LEGISLATION

### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the Subcommittee on Crime of the House Judiciary Committee has scheduled a series of hearings on the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, S. 754, and eight similar House bills. The hearings will be held on September 12, 18, and 19 beginning each morning at 10:00 a.m. in 2141 Rayburn House Office Building.

Briefly, S. 754, which passed the Senate on July 23, provides for the trial of Federal criminal cases within 90 days of arrest with a number of exclusions from the time limitations for the various pre-trial motions. The provisions of the act are phased in over a period of 7 years in order to provide our already overburdened court system with an opportunity to meet the standards set out in the legislation.

There is no need for me to state in detail the seriousness of delay in Federal criminal cases and its effect on both the rights of defendants and the deterrence of crime in our communities. There is a speedy trial crisis in the Federal courts which is well-known to most of us, including the thousands of incarcerated defendants awaiting trial throughout the country. The Senate Judiciary Committee report on S. 754 thoroughly documents this from the years of experience its Constitutional Rights Subcommittee has accumulated while conducting investigations and hearings on speedy trials. The Federal Judicial Center, in a current study, found that the average delay in the busier Federal courts from arrest to trial is 350 days. This is clearly an unacceptable state of affairs.

In order to carefully examine S. 754 and related bills, the Subcommittee on Crime has invited a number of distinguished criminal justice practitioners to discuss the implications of this legislation on the Federal courts, on the rights of defendants, and on the deterrence of crime in the Nation. Among those who have agreed to testify are Senator SAM ERVIN, Jr., whose outstanding work on speedy trial legislation is well-known to all Members; the Honorable John Feikens, a judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan; Charles Morgan, Director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union; James E. Roberts, chief Federal Public Defender for the Eastern District of Michigan; Rowland F. Kirks, Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; Prof. Daniel Freed of the Yale Law School, an authority on speedy trial legislation; Ivan Barris, a noted Michigan defense attorney, and the Department of Justice.

Also, I am pleased to add that our distinguished colleague, Representative CLAUDE PEPPER, who conducted a number of hearings on the courts while chairman

of the Select Committee on Crime, including the consideration of speedy trials, will participate with the members of the subcommittee during these important hearings.

Those wishing to testify or to submit a statement for the record should address their requests to the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

#### NEWSLETTER TO MY CONSTITUENTS

### HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, periodically, I distribute a newsletter to my constituents in a continuing effort to keep them informed of my activities as their Representative in Washington. And often, I use the newsletter as a vehicle to obtain their views on major issues, thus allowing me to function more effectively on their behalf on Capitol Hill. I would like to share with my colleagues my latest newsletter:

#### NEWSLETTER TO MY CONSTITUENTS

DEAR FRIEND & CONSTITUENT:

The unparalleled national events of early August are now behind us and an era riddled with shocking incidents and disclosures fortunately has been concluded. On that fateful day of the President's resignation I addressed the House and said:

"I am saddened by the events that have led to the resignation of our President, but I also feel we as a nation can take heart that our constitutional processes and system of government have withstood the trauma.

"The President's resignation is in the national interest; we have provided for the orderly transition of power to a new Administration; and there will be no lack of continuity in our domestic or international policies, nor any weakening of our position in the world community.

"We must now come together as a nation, healing the wounds of the past so that we can meet the very pressing problems that face us and the world. Let us, too, put on notice those throughout the world who view what has happened as a sign of weakness. To the contrary, this nation has shown its strength in the face of unprecedented strain."

I shall attempt to work with President Ford, with whom I have served in the House of Representatives for the past 10 years, for I believe that the President's deep knowledge and insight of the Congress will nurture a more productive relationship between the Legislative and Executive branches of our government. I am confident we will see a continued forward march by Congress to reassert its proper role in the determination of forthright programs as they affect all Americans.

However, the difficult times ahead are still very much in focus. While renewed faith and trust has been instilled in our system, our nation's economy remains in the grip of inflation and shackled by shortsighted and ineffective economic policies.

As I outlined in my last newsletter, the basic steps this nation must take to restore economic stability are: (1) reduce the national debt and, along with it, the annual \$30 billion in interest—moneys that then could be rechanneled to increase our com-

mitments for education, housing, crime prevention, transportation, energy development and environmental protection; (2) cut excessive federal spending and eliminate unnecessary outlays throughout the world that return us nothing; and (3) stop the foreign grain deals that deplete our resources and food supplies at a time we can least afford it.

These are but a few of the comprehensive steps I have been urging Congress to adopt with appropriate legislation. In this issue I continue to detail the series of basic policy changes I believe essential to revitalize our economy and re-establish sound financial management.

#### TAX REFORM: TAXPAYER BREAKS

It is clear that a tax cut is not the answer to our economic woes, but a reordering of our priorities is an essential part of the answer. We must realign the present system so that each person pays his fair share. This means eliminating the tax loopholes that allow 200 Americans who earn more than \$1 million a year to escape and pay no federal income taxes while the average wage earner is gouged well beyond acceptable tax limits. Tax deductions for legitimate expenses must be made available, but evasive tax shelters must be closed. We must provide tax credits for the small investor's interest from savings banks to spur deposits and hence increase the amount of available mortgage money to improve the disastrous conditions confronting the housing industry.

We must also ease the taxpayer's burden by providing tax credits to parents bearing high education costs, and tax deductions for the expense of commuting to and from work on mass transit, and for that portion of a tenants' rent covering property taxes.

#### BURDEN SHARING BY OUR ALLIES

We could greatly decrease our foreign debt and foreign assistance costs if other nations were to increase their share of the overall burden. While there is no question that we must maintain the troops abroad needed for our defense purposes, we cannot afford to continue maintaining excess troop strength. As things now stand, every 1,000 troops we cut results in a \$5 million saving; hence cutting just 50,000 "surplus" troops of the hundreds of thousands at foreign stations could result in an annual saving of \$2.5 billion.

And, along these lines, we must demand that countries whose security we are helping to insure, help pay for this protection. The current cost to the United States for NATO forces alone is \$14 billion a year. Is it too much to ask our European allies in NATO to share in this expense and pay at least one-half the cost of our mutual security that would save us \$7 billion.

#### END FOREIGN "GIVEAWAYS"

Foreign aid, limited to reasonable bounds and properly administered, is a valuable weapon in our defense arsenal as well as essential to fulfill humanitarian needs. However, in recent years, we have witnessed excessive foreign aid spending. For example, the Executive agreement with India signing away that nation's \$2.2 billion debt owed to the United States is a "giveaway" we simply cannot condone. If India is poor and cannot feed her people, as is historically the case, that is one thing; but if she can afford to spend precious dollars to produce an atomic explosion, then we should not subsidize her adventurism into the "nuclear club." We should help feed India's starving which we can, but we cannot afford to feed India's ego.

In subsequent newsletters I will discuss additional ways and means to advocate to effect support President Ford's programs of saving both at home and abroad—proposals that, if implemented, will work to spur the economy and reverse inflation. These methods deal with the lowering of interest rates to elevate opportunity and production; and

with the protection of American industry and American jobs from extensive intrusion by foreign investors and "unfair" foreign trade practices that are sapping our economy.

Sincerely,

LESTER WOLFF.

### COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS TO INSTITUTE ON COMPARATIVE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege, as well as that of numerous other Members, to intern the select students of the Summer Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems at Georgetown University.

As most of us know, the institute is sponsored by the Charles Edison Memorial Youth Fund and directed by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University. Its unsurpassed program of comparative studies, internship, and professional lecture series in the American foreign policy lectures forms a three-tiered activity that is the wish of every thoughtful and ambitious young student in our land. I can say that I was most happy with my two institute interns.

The basic activity of the institute is supplemented by other formal undertakings, one of which is the graduation exercise. This year the address at the exercise was delivered by Dr. Henry Lane Hull, of the University of Alabama, in Huntsville. The thoughts and observations in this concise address, especially its honoring of the works of Father Edward A. Walsh, who founded the Foreign Service School at Georgetown, are most enlightening. I am confident that my colleagues who also intern the institute's select students, will profit from a reading of this address, titled "Prologue for the Future":

#### PROLOG FOR THE FUTURE

(Graduation Address delivered by Professor Henry Lane Hull of the Department of History of the University of Alabama in Huntsville to the graduates of the Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems at Georgetown University on 19 July 1974.)

Mr. Lawrence, Dr. Dobriansky, Mrs. Teague, Miss Moore, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: A year ago at this time when we met together to send forth the 1973 graduates of The Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems I suspect that the majority of you graduating this evening were busily engaged in your summer-time pursuits, unaware of the significant changes that would be wrought in your careers and your lives by the experiences you have undergone during the last six weeks. I further suspect that last summer for most of you Edison meant a light bulb, Georgetown a New frontier cocktail party, and Washington, with the Watergate hearings and Sirica sentencings, a generally uninteresting and depressing "mess." Today after nearly a year's work in selecting you from among many who applied, and in preparing the extensive program of courses, lectures, and internships, and after six weeks of intensive exposure to the life of the American government, both in the classroom and the cloakroom, in the

lecture halls and in the halls of the people, it is our hope that your horizons have expanded and that you will go home with new faith in our system, faith reinforced with knowledge and with confidence.

For six weeks you have studied other political and economic systems in order that you might better understand your own. You have each day spent your class hours in a building named for the man who did more to professionalize the training of international citizens than any other educator of this century. It was the creative vision and daring initiative of Edmund A. Walsh during the First World War, when he served as an educational advisor to President Wilson, that led to his founding of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, an institution which has been vitally important to America's emergence as a world power capable of sending its diplomats around the globe to vie with those of the other great states. In the interwar years Dr. Walsh was one of the singular voices of alarm over the rise of totalitarianism, both of the right and of the left, systems which he quite rightly found inimical to the American ideal. In the wake of the Second World War, after his work at the Nurnberg trials and in Japan with General MacArthur, Dr. Walsh broke new ground in the pioneering effort to eliminate the linguistic impediments to international communication, and he hoped ultimately to peace, by developing the multilingual translation process, which had proved so successful at Nurnberg, into the present School of Languages and Linguistics. It has been quite fitting that your work here this summer carry on the splendid traditions begun by Edmund A. Walsh.

For six weeks, each afternoon you have journeyed up Pennsylvania Avenue, that great pathroad of history, to the heart of our political system. There, where the Truths we hold as Americans are preserved and protected, you have lived the experience that is unknown to many Ph.D.'s who have taught political science for decades, for you have been able to participate in the organic process which allows us to live up to the remark of Benjamin Franklin following the Constitutional Convention of 1787. In those days, when the Founding Fathers had been midwifing the delivery of the new form of government, Franklin was asked whether the country would be given a monarchy, a revised confederation, or what-have-you, and he replied in his characteristic manner, "A Republic—if you can keep it." We hope that you each now know that we can keep it, and we will.

For six weeks, you have been present in this city in which one can readily see that rare convergence of space and time. Each day as you have made your way to Capitol Hill you have passed by the imposing neo-classical facade of the National Archives with its two guardian statues facing the avenue. On one of them are inscribed the words, "What Is Past Is Prologue." Today we hope you realize that as one delves into the depth of our history, nowhere more apparent than in this city, the essential harmony between man's past and his future permits him to focus beyond the present vicissitudes, tumultuous as they may appear at the moment, to the perspective of the broad concourse of the American experience, and the transcendent values which make our system unique, and, please God, perpetuating.

For six weeks, you have been shown that excellence in scholarship is found in the desire to transmit learning from one who has studied to one who is studying, whether it be in the classroom, or in the lectures you have heard in The American Foreign Policy Forum, or even as you have worked together to become worthy to receive your diplomas this evening. It has all been work, but the gift of learning was never intended to be free.



Thus tonight we say "amen" to the last six weeks. We might close by looking at the weeks and years to come.

In six weeks' time you will be returning to your home colleges and universities with this interlude in your lives having closed. What you do with what you have gained is yours alone to decide. We trust that these past weeks will make you special people on your campuses, men and women who have been given insights which will enable you to be leaders among your fellow students and fellow citizens. Within a few years you will have graduated and be heading for professional schools and careers in your chosen fields. Ultimately, as you enter the market place of the world community, whether it be Washington, D.C., your home precinct, or abroad, the time will come when The Charles Edison Memorial Youth Fund and its Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems will mean the most to you, for either you will have seized upon this singular opportunity for which you were chosen, while many were denied, or you will have let it slip by, and the momentum of these past six weeks will have been lost.

Graduation exercises are called commencement because the past is indeed prologue, and the text of the future will be as good or as bad, as bright or as bleak, as you choose to make it.

Congratulations, Good Luck, Godspeed to you all. Thank you.

MRS. EDITH MAXWELL, A FINE AMERICAN, CELEBRATES HER 80TH BIRTHDAY

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, every once in a while we are given the rare opportunity to express our appreciation for the generous contributions being made by some individuals in our community, who so generously give of themselves for the benefit of others. Such an occasion has been afforded to the citizens of Paramount when they host on September 11 a surprise celebration to honor Mrs. Edith Maxwell on her 80th birthday.

Mrs. Edith Maxwell is indeed deserving of such recognition for her numerous contributions made in this fine southern California community. For the past 35 years she has been one of Paramount's most active and dedicated women.

Like many active people Edith Maxwell is a very versatile individual. Not only has she been a highly successful businesswoman, a skilled writer, a civic and community leader, but in addition to raising two fine sons, James and Kee, one of whom served as Paramount City attorney, she is also an outstanding golfer, bridge player, and a leader in the National Cat Society.

While Edith Maxwell officially retired in September 1968 after nearly a half century as a coowner and publisher with her husband, B. K., of several newspapers, including The Paramount Journal, she is still very active in her profession.

Even now she writes analyses of city council meetings, and of the Paramount Chamber of Commerce meetings, where

she once served on its board of directors; and she still maintains a weekly column on one of her skills and loves—bridge.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the citizens of this fine community are indeed fortunate to still have Mrs. Edith Maxwell there to serve them.

My wife, Lee, and I join the members of her family and her many friends in extending our sincere appreciation for her years of dedication and wish her a very happy birthday.

### U.S. RELATIONS WITH GREECE: PAYING THE PRICE FOR MORAL AND POLITICAL INSENSITIVITY

#### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, for 7 years many members of Congress, supported by the majority of the American press, spoke out against the damage being done to the people of Greece and America's reputation by a blundering and morally and politically insensitive U.S. foreign policy.

We were on occasion taken aback by the similarities between our efforts and those made 150 years ago by English liberals, represented most notably by Lord Byron. Our views now, and theirs then, encountered a supposedly wise "strategic" argument which in the end proved tragically wrong in both cases.

The Washington Post on Tuesday, August 20, 1974, carried an outstanding column by Anthony Sampson, of the London Observer, which touches on this theme and which is historically, politically, and morally right on the mark.

Under leave to extend, the column follows:

#### ON THE FRONTIER OF DEMOCRACY

(By Anthony Sampson)

The rapidly worsening American relations with Greece, culminating in the murder of the American ambassador to Cyprus, present not only the greatest test to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's diplomacy, but raise in an extreme form the question that has always troubled observers of the detente: Must the small nations be sacrificed in the interests of the balance of power?

Last week, a delegation of congressmen of Greek origin, led by Reps. John Brademas (D-Ind.) and Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), called on Kissinger to make known their profound concern over the Greek plight. Kissinger's reply, as might be expected, was that while he sympathized with their concern, the Greek-Turkish conflict was part of a much wider, and delicate, balance of forces in which the peace of the world was at stake.

To Greeks, who have very long memories, this explanation has a familiar ring; it is part of a pattern with which they were familiar enough in the early 19th century, when Greece was trying to rebel against Turkish repression. The reasons that the Great Powers 150 years ago refused to encourage the Greeks have been described with relentless logic by one of the most distinguished historians of that period—Dr. Henry Kissinger.

In his remarkable book, "A World Restored," which contains so many pointers to

his own subsequent diplomacy, Kissinger recounts the problem in 1821 facing the two great statesmen of Europe, Lord Castlereagh in Britain and Count Metternich in Austria-Hungary, when an insurrection by the Greeks was followed by appalling Turkish reprisals, including the slaughter of Greeks in Constantinople and the hanging of the Greek patriarch and bishops outside the door of his cathedral. The Turkish atrocities outraged European liberals, and stirred Tsar Alexander of Russia, as the protector of the Greek Orthodox faith, to plan to move against Turkey.

But Metternich and Castlereagh saw any such interference as a grave threat both to the social order in Europe and to the concert of powers. With great cunning, Metternich persuaded the tsar that his moral repugnance must be put second to the need to maintain the existing order; Castlereagh likewise insisted that humanitarian considerations were subordinate to maintaining the "consecrated structure" of Europe. The Turkish repression thus continued, and "the two great statesmen of repose" (as Kissinger calls them) congratulated each other on having saved the peace of Europe.

But in the end, of course, the Greek rebellion was not so easily kept down: The liberal forces of Western Europe provided arms and men, Castlereagh's policy collapsed with his suicide and the British and Russians together guaranteed Greek independence six years later.

The contribution of English liberals to the liberation of Greece is something the Greeks have never forgotten, and Lord Byron, who fought on their side, is spoken of in Greece today as if he were still alive.

Of course the whole shape of the world has changed in the subsequent century-and-a-half, and the balance of power is now on a global scale. But the doctrines of Metternich and Castlereagh undoubtedly still have great relevance—with some reason—in the mind of Kissinger; and Greece, like other small countries on the frontiers of the detente, still presents a very awkward dilemma.

In terms of power politics, Turkey is far more immediately important as the front line in the NATO defense system, with a frontier with the Soviet Union, a strong government and a sophisticated premier Dr. Ecevit (an old friend of Kissinger and translator of T. S. Eliot).

Yet the Greek moral claim to support from the West, and particularly from Western Europe, is likely to be as powerful now as in 1820, and the claim is made stronger by the well-justified guilt of the West at having tacitly supported the previous colonel's dictatorship. The splendors of Greek history and art still offer a special emotional appeal to the West, as they did for Lord Byron.

Moreover, the Greek-Turkish crisis provides a moment of truth for NATO today as it did to Metternich's concert of powers. It is becoming increasingly clear that NATO cannot exist indefinitely as a secure military alliance without a strengthening of its political cohesion and ideals. A month ago, with the two embarrassing dictatorships in NATO, in Portugal and Greece, both overthrown, the opportunity seemed ripe for the renewal of NATO as something more than a defense system; and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger has recently made clear that NATO must undergo a political revival.

But today the fact that Greece, having overthrown its dictatorship (without Western help), is being sacrificed to the military needs of NATO is bound to make the political purposes of the alliance look even more hollow. The Americans and the British both are arguing that Greece must accept the principle of diplomatic continuity, and must pay the price of the colonel's folly, but in the light of the previous Western support of the colonels, it must be regarded as part of their folly, too.

The ultimate danger of a policy based purely on military considerations (as it was with Metternich) is not merely that it becomes callous toward small nations that get in the way, but also that it underestimates the need for some political justification behind any alliance. That the baby goes out with the bathwater. Or, as Kissinger himself puts it, summing up Metternich's limitations: "Diplomacy is not a substitute for conception: its achievements ultimately will depend on its objectives." It is entirely appropriate that Greece should once again provide an embarrassing challenge to the world powers; for with all its chaos, underdevelopment and emotionalism, it is on the most exposed frontier of European democracy, which it originally invented.

#### MORE FACT, LESS FICTION

### HON. DALE MILFORD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. MILFORD. Mr. Speaker, recently an august member of the other House—Senator BARRY GOLDWATER—rose to accost the news media. He was indignant. And rightfully so. Senator GOLDWATER had been the subject of a story later proven to be an erroneous assumption.

As a former member of the press corps, where I carried a working press card as television announcer and newspaper column writer for 18 years, I am pleased that my former paper, the Dallas Morning News took umbrage with the journalistic misdeed.

I would recommend their editorial plea for more fact and less fiction to my distinguished colleagues in the House.

The editorial follows:

#### ROTTEN BUNCH

Through some outstanding feats of investigative reporting the national media uncovered the Watergate mess and finally brought a Republican administration down.

That being the case, many may believe that there was nothing but sour grapes in GOP Sen. Barry Goldwater's furious charge that the press is a "rotten bunch."

There may have been a certain amount of partisan feeling, but the primary reason for the senator's anger was his belief that two TV networks had reported falsehoods as factual news. Since both stories dealt with supposed actions by the senator himself, presumably he is well qualified to judge.

The situation Goldwater was complaining about has been drawing concerned comment not only from wounded political figures but from journalists themselves. The problem is the increasing number of unattributed, undocumented and in some cases unchecked news stories passed on to the public in recent months.

Hiding a source who fears public identification is an old and legitimate device of investigative journalism. Often it is the only way that a reporter can get at a story that should be told.

But until recently, it was considered to be a tool that should be used only when the newspaper and the reporter were willing to put their professional reputations on the line to back the source's veracity.

The Watergate story was broken by investigative reporters who won both professional and financial rewards as a result. Not surprisingly, this drew a wave of imitators and emulators. Soon every day brought waves of shocking revelations and startling accusa-

tions from "usually reliable sources" and "high government officials."

Some of these stories were later proved true. But it also became apparent that much of what was being passed on to the public as investigative reporting was in fact nothing but disguised rumor-mongering.

One of the networks blasted by Sen. Goldwater, for example, checked back on the story that had angered him. The reporter, according to the network, "has been in touch with his original source. The source says he was wrong in assuming Sen. Goldwater was involved."

A national TV news agency giving the country a news story based on an erroneous assumption by an unnamed source?

When reporting the news—even in Washington, "the cave of echoes"—has moved that far from the sound basis of hard facts, it is time to wonder about the fourth estate's standards.

Public affairs journalism is the core of the free press. Many of its greatest achievements have begun with the "reliable source" story.

But public affairs journalism also brings together politicians and newsmen, two professionals that include in their ranks some of the nation's most dedicated gossips.

When the Watergate fever subsides, let us hope that some of the newsmen will ask themselves whether they have been letting their pleasure mix with their business.

VICE ADM. EUGENE P. WILKINSON,  
U.S. NAVY

### HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, during our recess, on the first of September, one of the Navy's most venerable submarine officers will retire. Vice Adm. Eugene P. "Dennis" Wilkinson is best remembered as the first commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Nautilus*, the world's first nuclear powered submarine, and his brief but vastly significant message, "Underway on nuclear power." However, his distinguished career extends over three decades, from December 1940 when he was first commissioned.

His varied roles as an active seagoing officer are the primary testimony of his dedicated service to our country. He had a distinguished war record, making eight submarine war patrols and earning the Silver Star. He was executive officer of three submarines. He was commanding officer of four submarines including the *Nautilus*. One can imagine the mental and physical demands he experienced both in building the *Nautilus* and then guiding it through the trials of its first years of operation. The experience he gained in this position made him the logical choice to be the commissioning commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Long Beach*, the cruiser that was the world's first nuclear powered surface ship.

After his many years at sea he distinguished himself as a staff officer in several assignments throughout the world. He has spent his final 2 years as deputy chief of naval operations for submarine warfare.

I believe it is proper that the Congress of the United States represent the American people in thanking "Dennis" Wilkinson for all he has done for us, and

in wishing him smooth sailing and continued success.

#### PRESIDENT FORD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS ENCOURAGING

### HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, in an editorial of August 13, the Lansing State Journal, Lansing, Mich., points out that President Ford's inaugural address was indeed encouraging, his words straightforward with a ring of sincerity and determination. Recent editorial comment in much of our media has also reflected this optimistic tone, and I am sure the American people find it refreshing. I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that this editorial be included in the RECORD, so that others may know of the sentiment being expressed in Michigan's Sixth Congressional District.

The editorial follows:

#### FORD'S CALL TO GET BUSY ENCOURAGING

President Ford laid it on the line Monday night—compromise.

His veto, he asserted, will not be needed if the effort to find common ground is made before hand.

The good will shown him by ovations from both parties in Congress indicated fertile ground, but just how fertile will be tested by his call for national health care legislation by the end of the year.

The President's inaugural address to Congress and the nation sounded the usual phrases of action, progress, attacking the problems, peace at home and throughout the world—all words that have been said by his predecessors in the nation's highest office.

Until proven otherwise, however, his words, simple and straightforward, had the ring of sincerity and determination.

No dreamer, the President said he wasn't looking for a honeymoon but wanted to have a good marriage with Congress.

In addition to the proposal for health care, he flatly asserted there would be no cut back in defense, and thereby shattered any illusions of a honeymoon that some of the more liberal factions of Congress might have had.

Whether the sincerity and determination of his words will weather the shoals of congressional infighting during the pressurized campaign season remains to be seen.

His agreement to an economic summit conference to attack inflation may work, but it's likely to create more smoke than progress. Even then, it would still be far more than has been accomplished during the recent administration so preoccupied with Watergate. His urging that Congress reestablish the cost of living council, even if its only weapon is to publically rap the knuckles of the over-greedy, will be a positive step.

His behest to the voters that they back the candidates who promise to hold down government spending was a nice thought—but how that belt tightening is to be accomplished in the face of at least two priorities established by Ford will be interesting. If his efforts to fight inflation with budget-cutting are to be successful, it means that hopes of finding those cuts in the defense budget will have to be dropped. In addition, there will be the cost of the proposed health care plan. These represent heavy spending that must come at the expense of other budget areas if Ford's goal is to be achieved.

President Ford signaled that he is intent on restarting the administrative machinery



after the stall created by Watergate. He emphasized his willingness to work with Congress and received an enthusiastic response. It's a good beginning, buoyed by the end of the Watergate acrimony and all it entailed. Hopefully the marriage will be a lasting one.

**LIMITING FEDERAL SPENDING IS NECESSARY TO HELP FIGHT INFLATION**

**HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, there has been too much talk in recent months from those of us in Washington and too little real action to halt stampeding inflation. Today I am introducing legislation which I believe is a critical first step if we are serious about stopping inflation. My bill clamps an absolute Federal spending ceiling of \$295 for the fiscal year, nearly \$10 billion under the budget proposed by the administration last February.

I firmly believe that Congress must be held accountable for a self-imposed annual spending limit. That is why I fought for the successful passage of the Congressional Budget Control Act which became law July 12, 1974. But the congressional spending controls provided in that bill do not take effect until fiscal year 1976.

In the meantime the fires of inflation rage on. And unless we act soon, these fires will become so high and so hot as to be impossible to quell short of a national calamity. That is why we must now cut Federal spending.

Just as there is nothing inevitable about inflation, there is nothing inevitable about Federal spending. We do not have to throw up our hands in despair over mounting budgets and soaring deficits. Congress can control spending if it really wants to make the hard decisions that Members are elected to make.

There is a vast amount of waste in the Federal budget. If we removed the administrative inefficiencies, the boondoggles, and the unnecessary bureaucrats, I believe we could safely slash Federal spending by more than the \$10 billion cut I am proposing today. After all, \$10 billions is barely 3 percent of the anticipated Federal spending, and the list of Federal programs heavy with fat includes highway programs, public works projects, space and defense programs, agricultural subsidies, foreign aid and useless or counterproductive social welfare programs.

Mr. Speaker, I would not presume to impose on Congress, through this bill, my views as to where spending cuts should be made in this fiscal year. That is why my proposal would require a prorated reduction in all Federal programs other than social security and interest on the public debt.

I admit that the total cut I propose is modest compared to the vast Federal budget. But I firmly believe that responsible congressional spending ceiling would have a profound effect on the in-

flationary psychology which now pervades our economy.

First, the Federal Reserve Board would be less inclined to pursue a policy of high interest rates and tight money if it saw Congress finally joining it in the trenches in the war against inflation. What is more, a relaxation of the "Fed's" restrictive monetary policy would help revive the depressed homebuilding industry and lower the effective cost of homes for all Americans.

Second, labor unions would be less inclined to make inflationary wage demands if they were confident that Government was actually working to control inflation.

Third, inventory spending merely to avoid inflation would be cut. Industry would also defer unwarranted plans to add more plant or equipment simply to beat rising prices.

Fourth, the rest of the world would again look to the United States for the economic leadership that is so badly needed in the face of worldwide resource shortages and international inflation.

Moreover, the nearly \$10 billion cut in Federal spending would have important effects other than psychological. A spending reduction of nearly \$10 billion would be deflationary since it would decrease total demand for goods and services. It would help dampen inflationary pressures and curb inflationary expectations.

With the cost of living shooting up at 12 percent annual rate, Congress can no longer delay biting the bullet. The dollar is now worth 25 percent less than it was just 5 years ago. If we further delay dramatic, decisive action we shall only make the situation worse for all Americans as well as for ourselves.

I recognize that cuts in Government spending alone are not the easy solution to chronic, severe inflation that some would have us believe. Much, much more needs to be done. For example, as chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Antitrust and Monopoly Problems, I realize the importance of strong antitrust action to enforce the kind of competition in business that brings prices down and keeps them down. It is also clear that we have to develop manufacturing processes and living styles that are less wasteful of our scarce resources and commodities—particularly energy. Moreover, long overdue are the careful adjustments in our export policies to assure minimum adverse effects on prices American industries and consumers pay for items such as scrap steel, petroleum, timber, wheat, beef and other farm products.

But we in Congress must start the battle against inflation by putting our own house in order—and that means by cutting Federal spending.

Our economic problems are serious and the solutions are not easy. But the challenge to this Congress, and to this Congressman is clear.

I think President Ford's words to Congress and the people sum up the situation well:

We have a lot of work to do. Let's get on with it.

Our work against inflation must start with this cut in Federal spending. So let us get on with it.

**FOOD EXPORT CONTROLS**

**HON. LESTER L. WOLFF**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent Washington Post editorial which discusses the painful choice we now face on food export controls. As my colleagues are aware, our corn, soybean, feed grains and wheat harvests have been seriously depleted because of extremely adverse weather conditions—and we face this potentially critical shortage of essential commodities at a time when our reserve supplies are at an all-time low.

Last year, the American people suffered the greatest food price hikes and shortages in some 25 years, and yet our harvests were plentiful. We know now that as much as half of the 14-percent increase in food prices and the shortages of essential commodities were a direct result of the boom in export demand. Massive and irresponsible export agreements, like the United States-Soviet wheat deal, critically depleted our supplies, forcing domestic prices up and jeopardizing our ability to respond to disaster abroad.

If at this point, when adverse weather has already minimized our food supplies, we do not place responsible restraints on food exports, we will find ourselves facing possibly the gravest food crisis in our history. We not only have a responsibility to the American consumer, to insure him an adequate supply of food at stable prices, but we also have a responsibility to our traditional trading partners overseas and to those needy nations which depend upon U.S. food production.

The Post editorial calls upon the Secretary of Agriculture to immediately institute an export licensing and allocation system for our food supplies.

For more than a year, I have urged that this step be taken. In the face of continued unresponsiveness from USDA, I have introduced legislation—H.R. 10844—the Export Priorities Act, which would set up an export licensing and allocation system for agricultural commodities, that we might insure a more orderly market for allocating our food supplies.

It is incumbent upon the Congress to act where the administration has failed. If USDA does not respond to the clear need that exists to place restraints on our food exports, Congress must mandate these restraints by law. We can no longer afford to play guessing games and juggling maneuvers with our most essential commodities.

The complete text of the Post editorial follows:

**CORN, SOYBEANS, AND THE DROUGHT**

The ominous warning in the Agriculture Department's crop report this week fore-shadows a painful choice on food export controls. If this country does not at last begin to limit its foreign sales of foodstuffs, they will inevitably aggravate the inflation in grocery prices here at home. But if we put limits on our exports they will have a serious

impact on our balance of trade, which now depends heavily upon agricultural sales. That in turn, as the past administration always argued, could mean further trouble for the dollar.

Neither alternative is attractive, but there is no doubt which is the better and safer one. Limits on American food exports are now necessary. We cannot leave our basic food supply to the surges of an unpredictable world market. It serves the best interests of our major foreign buyers as well to set out clear rules now, letting them know exactly what they can expect and permitting them to make their own plans in an orderly fashion. It is not a matter of cutting off any buyer. Instead, it would mean telling the world how much we could safely export and, if total demand should approach that amount, how we would allocate our limited supply.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Earl Butz, will presumably advise President Ford against any export limits at all, just as he advised President Nixon against them. The past administration, with Secretary Butz's enthusiastic support, led this country into an exceedingly high-risk food policy that, at every turn, gambled long-range interests to get through short-range difficulties. Mainly to bolster the dollar abroad, and the foreign trade balance, the last administration fastened itself to a reckless policy of pushing food exports to the point of selling off most of our longstanding reserves.

All calculations for the current year were based on the most optimistic possible estimates of farm production—estimates requiring every contingency to run in our favor, from fertilizer supplies to the weather. It was in regard to the weather, of course, that the gamble failed. The policy was to get through this year with a crop that was to be hugely bigger than any previous record. That was before the drought began. Last year's corn crop was 5.6 billion bushels, and last spring the Agriculture Department was offering a euphoric forecast of 6.7 billion bushels this year. Now the Department expects only about 5 billion bushels. The wheat crop is better, and will be a little above even last year's record. But it will be 20 per cent below the forecast earlier this year, on which our trade policy has been based. The soybean crop last year was 1.6 billion bushels. The current forecast is 1.3 billion this year.

Secretary Butz can hardly be blamed for the drought this summer. But he can indeed be blamed for deprecating the possibility of a drought and ignoring the evidence that we might be approaching the bottom of the 20-year drought cycle. He can properly be blamed for the circumstance that we now come to a year of withered crops with the lowest reserves in more than a generation. When President Ford begins to weigh the advice that he is currently getting from the Agriculture Department, he may want to recall some of the previous landmarks of Secretary Butz's stewardship. After the Russian wheat sale, the price of wheat shot upward. The administration drew no lesson, apparently, from that interesting event. Instead, it sat deaf and blind through a series of warnings that other foreign countries were buying abnormally large volumes of American soybeans because of a worldwide shortage of protein. At length, the rush for soybeans drove the price to phenomenal heights and the administration, in a sudden burst of panic, slammed the door shut on any soybean exports at all for some months. To many foreign countries, this unexpected reversal seemed almost an act of open hostility. In this country soybeans are mainly fed to animals. But in many of the importing countries, notably Japan they are a staple of the human diet.

After the soybean fiasco, the federal government set up a reporting system under which all agricultural export sales are registered. But they are registered only after the sale,

and sometimes as much as a couple of weeks afterward. The proper step now, before matters go any farther, is to require export licenses for foodstuffs. If the exporter has to get a license before he can consummate a sale, the Agriculture Department will know precisely and before the fact how much of each crop has been sold abroad.

The United States has broad responsibilities to those overseas who have come to depend on our farmers to feed them. Some are, like the Japanese, wealthy countries that have been our steady customers for many years. Others desperately need food, but have no dollars with which to bid. Export licensing would make it possible to allow special provision for both the steady customers and the soft-currency buyers.

Americans, particularly those of us who live in cities, have learned a lot about agricultural policy in the past few years. We have learned that this country's food supplies—bountiful, varied and, by most other peoples' standards, still cheap—are not to be taken for granted. Restoring stability and order to our agricultural markets will take skillful policy. Export licenses ought now to be regarded as only the first step toward rebuilding the national standby reserves of basic foodstuffs that, in recent years, we have profigately allowed to run down.

MIDSHIPMAN KATHERINE JARVIS

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year the Second District of Virginia had the honor of sending the first Virginia woman to a service academy. I nominated Katherine Jarvis of Norfolk, to the Merchant Marine Academy. She possessed outstanding qualifications and I am very pleased she was accepted. Kathy is one of 15 women in the academy's plebe class of 350, and for the first time in history a brother and sister are attending service academies at the same time; her brother Michael joined the Naval Academy's plebe class this summer.

I know it will not be easy for Kathy and other members of her class at the Academy during the years of training and education, and I want them to know they have our support and encouragement.

I, too, was heartened recently by receiving a letter from Kathy. It gives a sketch of life at the Academy, and so radiates her charm, spirit, and enthusiasm that I want to share it with my colleagues:

KINGS POINT, N.Y.,  
August 9, 1974.

Congressman G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST,  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. BILL: For the past three weeks your first lady midshipman has marched, doubletimed, squared corners, flanked corners, braced up, sounded off, eaten square meals, rowed a boat, sailed a boat, carried a gun; and had to write fifty times why it is called a rifle and not a gun. I'm bruised, blistered; with sore muscles and sore bones. I have lost pounds of weight, but not one ounce of my motivation or my desire to make you proud of your nominee.

I'm happy to report that all of the girls are doing very well. Also I'd like to report

that chivalry is not dead. The male plebes have been a tremendous help to us. I have learned many things in the last three weeks, but utmost in my mind, at this time, is that I've developed a total appreciation of the simplest pleasures, like resting.

I've had the honor of being selected as a member of the sailing team, which is great fun for me and makes me anxious for the day when we compete against Annapolis and I get to see Mike. He sends you his highest regards and told me to tell you that being a plebe at the Naval Academy is like being in the charge of the Light Brigade—"their's is not to reason why, but to do or die."

Seriously though, I wanted to let you know that we are both doing well; keeping our sense of humor and being reasonably happy, considering the condition of being plebes.

Respectfully yours,

Midshipman KATHERINE JARVIS.

MIZELL URGES NATIONAL HEALTH  
INSURANCE PROGRAM

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, in this Chamber President Gerald R. Ford on August 12, 1974 set as a priority for his administration, the American people, and this Congress the passage of a national health insurance measure before the 93d Congress adjourns.

This is an issue about which I have been concerned for sometime as national health insurance is of urgent importance to the majority of Americans.

As one who recognizes that health care—adequate and reasonably priced health care—is vital to all the citizens of the Nation I have cosponsored legislation in both the 92d and 93d Congresses to establish a program of national health insurance.

Therefore, I am compelled to urge the Committee on Ways and Means, which I know has been working on this legislation, to act as expeditiously and favorably on my bill H.R. 2226.

Any national health insurance program adopted by the Congress must meet these criteria: it must be effective, that is, it must help reduce the spiraling cost of medical care and help improve medical care facilities; and the program must be efficient, that is it must provide aid where it is most needed and not throw the hard-earned dollars of the American taxpayer down the drain.

Under the provisions of H.R. 2226, a voluntary health insurance program would be established. It is important to note that the program would be voluntary. It would not force any citizen who feels secure in his ability to cover his medical expenses to subscribe. This feature should help to keep the costs of the program down.

Another vital feature of my legislation is the coverage it would provide for catastrophic illness. This bill would cover unlimited hospital days and up to 30 additional days in a skilled nursing facility. Catastrophic illness poses a threat to many families, and the formula for coverage contained in my legislation would alleviate the largest part of the financial strain on a family.



The medicredit plan incorporated in this legislation would pay health insurance premiums for the poor, and allow tax credits for others for the purchase of private health insurance plans.

Anyone under the age of 65 would be eligible for participation, and those over 65 would be covered, as they are currently, by medicare. The proposal I am supporting contains the provision for reduced Federal payment of premiums according to the income of those participating. Therefore, those with larger incomes would be eligible for less assistance than those with low incomes.

At a minimum, the health care coverage provided by this plan would provide 60 days hospitalization, including nursing services, drugs, blood, appliances, maternity and psychiatric care, and physical therapy. If the illness is catastrophic, the plan would provide unlimited hospitalization and physician care.

In addition, the plan would provide certain home health services, ambulance service, emergency or outpatient hospital services. Dental care for children 2 to 6 years of age and emergency dental services and oral surgery for all ages also is included.

Mr. Speaker, besides these constructive objectives which this proposal would meet, there are certain important things which it would not do, and which would mean a savings for the taxpayers and the establishment of an efficient health insurance program.

Medicredit would not require extensive restructuring of the existing health care system, which now provides quality health care for the Nation, and which provides jobs and income for countless persons—and which does not constitute a tax drain.

Our national health care system, based on private practice, is one of the best in the world today. I firmly believe that we would run the risk of jeopardizing our high quality health care if we do away with private enterprise in the medical profession. This should not be the aim of a national health care program, and we should strive to insure that it is not an inadvertent consequence of such a program.

Other programs proposed and now before the Ways and Means Committee would tear down the entire existing structure, replacing it with new and untried systems. Such a course is, I believe, fraught with unknown hazards and expenses.

Furthermore, medicredit would not force patients or physicians to accept a particular kind of health insurance. The program I sponsor is flexible and innovative, and maintains that freedom of choice which is so vital to the health of the American medical system and the Nation's economy.

Mr. Speaker, my constituents have told me of their concern. I hear daily about the need for a national health insurance program to cover catastrophic or prolonged illnesses. At the same time, my constituents, like an overwhelming majority of the American people, are not willing to pay for more wasteful Federal spending programs which do not provide aid to those who have a legitimate need.

This issue provides the Congress another opportunity to show the American people that we can act responsibly and with their best interests in mind. If we provide a good, solid, and economical national health insurance program, we can expect good results in terms of improved health services and lower costs.

These are the true needs of my constituents and, I am sure, of the vast majority of the citizens of the Nation. I am hopeful and urge the approval of the medicredit program as a responsible national insurance system for America.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE ASKED  
TO EXPLAIN DISMISSAL OF A  
MAJOR CRIMINAL CASE AS PART  
OF A PLEA-BARGAINING DEAL

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include a letter which I have today sent to Attorney General William B. Saxbe:

AUGUST 22, 1974.

Hon. WILLIAM B. SAXBE,  
The Attorney General, Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SAXBE: As you know, several months ago an indictment was returned in federal court at Abilene, Texas, against Jake Jacobsen. He was charged on seven counts for conspiracy, misapplication of savings and loan funds, and perjury, carrying a potential penalty of 35 years in prison and \$65,000 in fines.

The press reported that the charges involved the handling of nearly \$1 million in funds improperly and for the benefit of Jacobsen and his co-defendant, Ray Cowan.

The Savings and Loan Association referred to in the indictment was located in my home town of San Angelo, Texas. Many of the alleged victims are my constituents.

Earlier this month the Washington press reported that as a result of a plea bargaining deal manipulated here in Washington the Texas indictment against Jacobsen was to be dismissed as a part of an agreement between the Office of Special Prosecutor and Jacobsen. It was reported the dismissal was to become a reality on condition that Jacobsen would testify and make out some sort of a case against former Treasury Secretary John Connally for receiving \$10,000 in milk funds from Jacobsen, the purpose for which it was to be used being in dispute.

In addition, the Washington press reported the Office of Special Prosecutor agreed to forego reinstating another indictment against Jacobsen, which had been dismissed for technical reasons, and carrying a potential penalty of five years and \$10,000.

The agreement as reported called for Jacobsen to plead guilty to a milder case as a part of the bargain to induce him to testify against Connally.

As you know, there was no remote relationship between the Texas case against Jacobsen and Watergate or the milk fund. Therefore, since the Special Prosecutor had no jurisdiction and no authority to dismiss the Texas case, I am assuming your office agreed to this plea bargaining arrangement.

You can understand that many of my constituents are at a total loss to understand why the Texas case against Jacobsen is to be dismissed. They do not accept the deal manipulated here in Washington as a valid justification. I share their views. I am, there-

fore, addressing the following questions to you:

1. Who was the individual in the Department of Justice who agreed to this arrangement?

2. Specifically, what if anything was wrong with the Texas case, what are the legal grounds, to justify this extraordinary action of dismissal?

3. Is the proposed dismissal recommended by the U.S. District Attorney whose responsibility it would be to prosecute Jacobsen in the Texas case?

4. Please give me the rationale which the Department of Justice employs in absolving Jacobsen of guilt, or of not being required to answer for the allegations against him as contained in the Texas indictment.

Sincerely,

O. C. FISHER.

THIS IS THE WEEK THAT WAS FOR  
GERRY FORD

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, in an article entitled "This is the Week That Was for Gerry Ford," written by Bud Vestal, the Jackson Citizen Patriot, August 14, chronicled the somber events of the change in Presidents, and editorially commented on "A Golden Opportunity" for greater openness in Government. While no one expects that all our problems can be solved only by a change in leadership, the general tone of editorial comment in daily newspapers, as well as from other media, appears optimistic, and, with the Watergate era now behind us, such views can be constructive in urging the American people's support for President Ford at this critical point in history.

The articles follow:

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—OPENNESS, CANDOR,  
AND THE SEPARATION OF POWERS

Congress now has an unparalleled opportunity to straighten out some questionable practices that have crept into government during the past several decades.

The reference is to the gradual erosion of congressional powers, willed by both Congresses and the past several presidents.

Most of the powers surrendered by Congress to the White House have been handed over as a matter of expediency, and a succession of presidents dating back to Franklin Roosevelt have been only too happy to accept.

This abdication of power has inevitably led to confrontations between the two branches of government, and to even more recriminations, all of them avoidable and unnecessary.

The most publicized of these confrontations occurred over the too-broad permission given presidents to impound funds approved by Congress, and over the war powers given Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

Ultimately the war powers matter was settled in an acrimonious battle capped by a congressional override of Nixon's veto. The fund-impounding problem is still with us. It even drew President Ford's comments during his first address to Congress Monday.

One of the basic problems is that all too often Congress passes laws dealing with specific matters but neglects to include termination dates beyond which the desired action should cease.

The many states of emergency established in the past 25 years are object lessons. The enabling legislation is still on the books, even though the emergencies have long passed.

Now the nation has a new President, one who pledged to maintain an open door and mind, who believes fully in the constitutional divisions of power, who is fully familiar with both the legislative and executive operations.

Could there possibly be a better time to straighten the books, to have Congress resume its rightful role?

A special Senate committee is about to file a report on its investigations into the practice of presidents withholding essential information from both Congress and the nation.

The report draft says gaps in the public record are "primarily due to a failure by Congress to specify substantive standards under which all presidential directives should be recorded. In addition, Congress has not yet enacted laws which would prevent the executive from using classification to withhold information . . ."

Legal requirements hold a president must publish proclamations or executive orders in the Federal Register for them to be binding. To circumvent this requirement, it has become customary to classify the material, thus precluding its publication in the unclassified Federal Register.

The Senate committee recommends a second, classified edition of the Register so that such things as Presidents Kennedy's and Johnson's National Security Action Memorandums, or President Nixon's National Security Action Directives, would be forced into some record available to Congress, even though not available to the public.

A re-separation of powers would have several benefits. In addition to restoring things to their rightful possessors, it would place responsibility where it belongs. The public would thus know who did whatever it is they like or dislike. Accountability is the word.

The present state of affairs makes it possible, and attractive, for the chief executive to operate in semi-secrecy. It also begs further confrontations over the possession of power, the duties and responsibilities of the two branches of government.

These first two weeks of President Ford's term of office are an ideal time in which Congress can act—before Ford feels it necessary to use the too-broad powers given the presidency and while Congress has the examples of the immediate past fresh in its memory.

THIS IS THE WEEK THAT WAS FOR  
GERRY FORD  
By Bud Vestal

WASHINGTON.— It is over now, and seems so predictable in retrospect.

Last week Gerald R. Ford and his staff were prisoners in a drama that was being written one line ahead of the playing; he was the one man in Washington who could not lift a finger to hasten or influence the story's outcome.

Now lids are coming off many stories, like this account from the inside looking out:

Monday morning, Aug. 5, in New Orleans was a queasy time for the Vice President on the road, and for his staff back in Washington. Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan had warned President Nixon Saturday to release all Watergate tapes subpoenaed by the Senate, and then called on him Monday to resign. He knew something, and undoubtedly had warned Ford.

But Ford followed schedule on a political fund-raising swing through Mississippi and Louisiana. Monday morning he addressed the Disabled American Veterans convention in New Orleans, vowing no amnesty for Vietnam draft-dodgers. Then he was advised to

return swiftly to Washington and departed at 1:40 p.m. in the Convair turboprop that was the vice president's plane. En route Ford received a radio-phone call from Col. Jack Walker, a military aide, saying that Deputy Presidential Press Secretary Gerald Warren would brief newsmen on the so-called "Halde-man tapes" at 4:15 p.m.

On arrival at his office in the Old Executive Office Building, Ford was told that President Nixon's Chief of Staff, Alexander Haig, had called. He returned the call and Haig told him the gist of the tapes; Ford was thunderstruck. This was the "superbomb," as Ford's staff members called it.

It was, plain and simple, the revelation that Nixon knew about the Watergate cover-up six days after the burglary, had participated in it, and had lied about it to Ford and everyone else.

Ford and his staff had discussed for more than a week a statement terminating Ford's public defense of Nixon. Now, the vice president moved swiftly to do it, and a two-page statement was ready for the news media before dark Monday. It said that it would "no longer be in the public interest" for Ford to argue the President was innocent.

Ford's mood was sorrowful; he was tense. He and his staff worked late Monday night. Shortly before midnight Ford's office received notice of a cabinet meeting the following morning.

The cabinet meeting has been described as "eerie" because it proceeded with business as usual although everybody in town knew a crisis was unfolding.

Tuesday afternoon Ford's staff of more than 60 in the vice presidential offices tried to continue "business as usual" but tension was strong. Ford conferred often with top aides. Staff chief Robert T. Hartman, unusually quiet, was busy preparing for take-over of power.

Wednesday morning Haig came to Ford's office and conferred with him from 8 to 9 a.m. This touched off false rumors that President Nixon would announce his resignation that day. In Michigan, State Sen. Jack Toepf, R-Cadillac, called the Vice President's brother, Thomas Ford, a legislative budget aide, saying "something big is coming at 7 p.m.—the television station told me." The ABC television network headquarters in New York called Michigan residents who had known Vice President Ford.

It was all 24 hours premature. Nevertheless, Ford cancelled an interview scheduled Wednesday afternoon with a New York Times editor, and a scheduled staff conference. But he did give an interview to an Italian television network crew, on urging of John Volpe, ambassador to Italy. He also met with Fred Malek, deputy director of the Office of Management and the Budget, and was briefed by Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's deputy for national security.

Everyone on Ford's staff knew "the balloon had gone up" in the words of one, but at no time did Ford call a staff conference or issue any statement to his people on the new situation.

Thursday morning Ford went to Blair House at 9:30 to give seven posthumous Medals of Honor to families of Vietnam war casualties. While he was there, Haig called the office to say President Nixon wanted to see Ford at 11 a.m.

Even at this hour part of Ford's staff was working on final details of a 12-day "blockbuster" of a political trip starting with a telephone fundraiser in Los Angeles, finishing in Honolulu Aug. 19.

But shortly after noon Thursday Ford walked solemnly into his office after meeting with President Nixon. He summoned Hartman, adviser Philip Buchen and other top aides to tell them that he would be President Friday noon.

Ford then met with GOP Chairman George Bush of Texas—now considered a possibility for new vice president—and scrubbed the California-Hawaii trip. The rest of the day he spent with his top aides to plan his transition.

Ford was alternately agitated and calm; the hours evaporated on the clock. Hartman, a former Washington political writer, began writing the brief, homespun speech Ford would give at the most simple presidential inaugural ceremony since Calvin Coolidge was sworn in by his father, a Justice of the Peace, at the family home in Plymouth, Vt.

Friday morning everybody waited in the vice presidential offices for President Nixon's departure at 9:45 a.m. Secretary Kissinger came for one more conference with Ford at 8:15 a.m.

Just before 9:45 a.m. Ford and his bodyguard went to the White House south lawn to say farewell as President Nixon entered a helicopter to start his trip home to California. Ford was last in line at the helicopter door and the emotion-choked Nixon could not look directly into Ford's eyes—he shook hands, and gave Ford a whack on the right elbow with his left hand.

Shortly after that Ford's staff began following him to the White House working offices. They simply walked across the lane between the EOB, a dark gray pile of Gothic architecture, to the gleaming White House.

In little more than an hour Ford would be sworn in as president, and these 60-some staff aides would become part of the presidency. Regardless of who had hoped for it and who had feared it, it came to them inexorably as a juggernaut during five days of crisis in Washington.

#### SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT FORD

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, editorial commentary from across the country properly supporting President Ford continues to pour into our offices. I to insert into the RECORD, at this point, an editorial broadcast August 13, over Station WMAQ-TV in Chicago, expressing their support of President Ford's ascension into office:

EDITORIAL OPINION BY STATION WMAQ-TV

The first address by the new President—some encouraging signs from Gerald Ford.

Even if President Ford had not delivered his speech last night to the joint session of Congress, his appearance would itself have been successful. The warm, almost boisterous reception he received from Congress probably reflected a national sense of relief after many months of anguish.

Watergate has not ended. Criminal trials will continue. So will the debate whether former President Nixon should be immune from possible prosecution. History will try to determine whether his resignation prevented us from learning through the impeachment process the full story of Watergate.

But for now, it seems clear, there's a new national mood that is almost euphoric.

President Ford did not offer new programs last night. Instead he offered hope of progress. He promised his administration's first priority will be to control "public enemy number one," inflation. And he pledged "communication, conciliation, compromise and cooperation."

The purpose of his speech last night was to gain the confidence of Congress and the



American people that our government can start moving again. In that, he undoubtedly succeeded. Eventually, of course, President Ford will be judged not on his promise but his accomplishments. His success in gaining the support of Congress and the people is the first necessary step toward a record of achievement.

#### BUD SHUSTER SAVES MAN'S LIFE

### HON. EDWARD YOUNG

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. YOUNG of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, anyone who serves in public life is asked to help solve all kinds of problems. Many times, faced with a difficult situation, it is easier to say, "there's nothing I can do," or "that's not a Federal matter." But not Congressman Bud SHUSTER, my colleague from Pennsylvania.

BUD SHUSTER went far above and beyond any job description of a Congressman to save the life of a man from his congressional district. The Union Memorial Hospital of Baltimore, Md., released the exciting story of a rattlesnake, a helicopter, and a Congressman, which follows:

#### THE UNION MEMORIAL HOSPITAL NEWS

A rattlesnake, a helicopter and a Congressman? These seem like an unlikely combination of unrelated elements; but Walter E. Ford of Breezewood, Pennsylvania knows better. Currently, a patient at The Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Ford was hunting snakes in Bedford County, Pa. when he was bitten three times on the leg by a timber rattlesnake.

He was admitted to a Bedford County hospital for treatment, but his condition declined steadily. Mr. Ford's son, an Army medical corpsman was home on leave, called Congressman Bud Shuster (R-Pa.) in Washington for help.

The freshman Congressman, an avid outdoorsman, recognized the life-and-death implications of the man's plight. Scheduled appointments were cancelled, and after hours of phone calls both in and out of state, Mr. Shuster was put in touch with the American Venom Laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal, just outside Baltimore.

It was recommended that Mr. Shuster arrange for Mr. Ford to be transferred to The Union Memorial Hospital, where Dr. Renert M. Smelser, in the Department of Surgery, could treat him. Dr. Smelser, with many years experience in treating such cases, was contacted.

Congressman Shuster was warned that an ambulance ride from Bedford to Baltimore could prove fatal to the patient. At this point, not only Mr. Ford's leg, but his life was in danger.

The Congressman was thus able to arrange for an army helicopter to transport Mr. Ford, whose condition by now was critical. Although the use of such helicopters is generally restricted to army purposes, Congressman Shuster's persistence yielded positive results. In a matter of a few hours, Mr. Ford arrived at Union Memorial where Dr. Smelser and his team were waiting.

According to Dr. Smelser, "The Congressman's fast action and intervention on behalf of the patient was undoubtedly responsible for saving his leg, if not his life."

At present Mr. Ford's condition is no longer listed as critical; he has been moved

from the Intensive Care Unit. The Congressman's interest in the patient, which involved innumerable phone calls to check on his condition, reached a climax today when he came from Washington to meet Mr. Ford personally. Both Mr. Ford's wife and son were present and were able to express their personal gratitude to Mr. Shuster.

"I'm delighted that everything is working out so well", said the Congressman, "there seems to be no limit to what can be accomplished when people work toward a common goal. Without Dr. Smelser's assistance and that of The Union Memorial Staff and the army, the outcome might have been quite different."

I am proud to serve in Congress with a man like BUD SHUSTER—a man who refused to take "no" for an answer and spent several painstaking hours working against the clock in search of a hospital and a helicopter to save a life.

I know for a fact that he personally kept in daily touch with the hospital to follow the progress and even personally visited the patient at the Baltimore, Md., hospital.

We need more men who care like BUD SHUSTER.

#### RESOLUTION ADOPTED

### HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am inserting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a resolution adopted by the Vienna Town Council pledging unqualified support to President Ford.

This is a great display of good citizenship on the part of those people in an effort to bring about better national unity. I commend them for the adoption of this resolution.

The resolution follows.

#### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE VIENNA TOWN COUNCIL

Whereas, the Nation has undergone an unprecedented crisis in recent months which has resulted in the loss by resignation of both a President and a Vice President, and

Whereas, the events leading up to and resulting from said crisis have resulted in a "crisis of confidence" in public officials and public institutions generally, and

Whereas, our new President, Gerald R. Ford, who has assumed the Presidency without benefit of National elections, has requested the support of the entire Nation as he tries to lead the Country in the months ahead, and

Whereas, the Town Council of the Town of Vienna, Virginia believes that President Ford needs and deserves the support and confidence of the entire Nation as he assumes the responsibilities of the high office of the President of the United States, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the Town of Vienna, this 19th day of August, 1974, that the Vienna Town Council does hereby pledge its unqualified support to President Ford, and be it further

Resolved that the citizens of the Town be, and the same hereby are, requested to join in a united effort to heal our National wounds and move forward in unity behind our new President. Be it further

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to President Ford and the members of our Congressional Delegation.

#### ALL POWER TENDS TO CORRUPT

### HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, when Lord Acton said that "all power tends to corrupt," I have no doubt he included in his list of corrupting temptations the power to spend other people's money. One of the occupational hazards of the legislator is the tendency toward smug self-righteousness brought about by spending money which is not his on "good causes."

We have to be eternally on our guard, lest the desire to "do good" toward selected groups should cause us to forget our duty to the American people, or allow us to betray the trust which has been placed in us. Nearly two centuries ago, a Scottish jurist and historian, Alexander Fraser Tytler, gave us this sober assessment.

A democracy cannot exist as a permanent form of government. It can only exist until the voters discover that they can vote themselves largess out of the public treasury. From that moment on, the majority always votes for the candidate promising the most benefits from the public treasury with the result that democracy always collapses over a loose fiscal policy always followed by a dictatorship and a monarchy.

If this seems unduly alarmist or extreme, one only needs to study the history to confirm that the syndrome has recurred with disturbing regularity. Thus, I always find it useful to remember that there is no such thing as "Government money"—only money which has been contributed by American taxpayers. Whenever I hear claims that more "Government money" should be spent on any particular project, I always translate these claims into their real meaning: that American taxpayers should be made to contribute more of their own money toward that project. In this way, I am able to avoid the tendency of many to feel that money in the public treasury does not really belong to anyone.

Certainly, Congress has been lavish in its expenditures of taxpayers' money on domestic programs over the years. It is clear that the "big spenders" in both the House and the Senate faithfully dance to the tune of the Federal assistance lobby, paying little or no regard to the fact that the money must come from the pockets of hard-working citizens. Last year, a nonpartisan, nonideological group of college and graduate students devoted 2,500-man hours of research to analyzing votes on appropriation bills, and cost estimates for legislation introduced by individual Senators. One group, nicknamed the "Extravagant Eleven" by the task force, were conspicuous for their advocacy of an extraordinary number of social welfare proposals. Among them, the Extravagant Eleven suggested nearly \$1 trillion worth of new spending schemes. One Senator, in the space of

only 6 months, proposed \$109.4 billion worth of new programs.

Most would agree that Government has an obligation to care for those who, because of illness or infirmity, or other valid disabilities, are not able to produce a sufficient income for themselves and their families. No one begrudges the assistance which actually reaches the poor and needy. But the fact is much of it does not. If the money set aside for assistance projects were actually divided among all those who are below the poverty level, the poor would disappear overnight. We have created a vast bureaucratic superstructure which siphons billions of dollars from funds designated for the poor into a wide array of political patronage, administrative salaries, inefficiency, and plain waste.

It is the height of irresponsibility for Congress to fund wasteful and indiscriminate projects at any time—as Congressmen, we have a duty to the American people to insure that they receive full value for their money. But in times of inflation that duty is doubled, and if the misuse of money contributed by taxpayers is irresponsible, then the misuse of money taken from the American people without their knowledge or consent must be termed totally reprehensible.

This is the real meaning and significance of inflation. Because many of our legislators have become addicted to gigantic social programs, for which they are loath to ask the American people to finance through their taxes, the Government must resort instead to the tactic of paying for them out of newly printed money. When they spend more than they dare to openly and honestly ask the American people to consent to, they make up the balance by creating new money on the Federal presses.

It does not take an expert in monetary theory to realize that if more money is created without a corresponding increase in goods and services, then prices will rise. Every American family has learned the hard way that, as the Government has pumped more money into the economy to finance lavish projects, the prices of our existing stock of goods and services have risen.

This is a particularly evil form of taxation by stealth. As the Government creates new money to spend, so does the value of everyone else's money fall. The American people are being taxed by inflation just as surely as if Government agents were sneaking into their bank vaults at night to help themselves.

If Government creation of new money is causing an inflation rate of 12 percent, this means that for every \$100 owned by a citizen, the Government is effectively taking \$12 away from him every year without his consent and without his knowledge. Even money deposited in the bank is not safe from these predations. Earning interest at 5 percent is really equivalent to losing \$7 a year for each \$100 invested.

Honest taxation is unpleasant enough, but this underhand and deceitful way of taking money is utterly repugnant. The "big spenders" resort to it, because they know that if the American people were given any choice in the matter, they

would not willingly pay for such expensive and wasteful projects.

Meanwhile, these extravagant politicians think that they are having it both ways. They gain a reputation for being "concerned," they attract the attention of the national media, and they rank high on all the special interest rating polls—yet, they escape the wrath of ordinary taxpayers by concealing the method by which their programs must be financed. Some even pander additional political favor by advocating a reduction in taxes.

Unfortunately for them, Americans are beginning to realize what fiscal conservatives have been saying for years. That is, the blame for inflation can be laid squarely at the door of those who vote for wasteful and inefficient programs. The people are waking up to the necessary connection between massive Federal spending and inflation. It is very significant, for example, that a recent Gallup poll revealed that the number of voters in this country who consider themselves conservatives is now the highest ever recorded since the question was first asked in 1936. Conservatives outpolled liberals by fully 12 percentage points.

Perhaps a cure for inflation can best be achieved if responsible Congressmen tell people the truth. The media are always excited by big, visible programs which give the appearance of action, and it is because of this attention that some Members of Congress are tempted to court easy popularity by supporting them. But the truth is that quieter virtues, such as preserving the integrity of Government, keeping trust with taxpayers, and maintaining the stability of currency, are of far greater value to the people we are elected to serve.

Those who curry favor through the support of such splashy programs will begin to find that cheap popularity is an ephemeral thing. A more lasting source of respect is available for the Congressman who can tell his electorate that he fought to keep their money honest, that he never robbed them by surreptitious means, and that he handled their finances with integrity.

There can no longer be the excuses of ignorance. The evil has been identified and brought into the open. We know that the main cause of inflation is the printing by the Government of new money to finance projects which the taxpayer would not willingly pay for. Now that the evil is known, we must take action. There must be no more deficit financing, and no more underhanded juggling of the Nation's money. If we insist on a drastic cut in wasteful Government spending, we shall remove the main temptation to inflate the money supply.

If the American people are not prepared to pay for something out of taxation, then they are not prepared to pay for it at all. We, as their representatives, owe it to them to see that their wishes are not thwarted by deficit financing. Economy and honesty might lack the glamor of a highly publicized posturing about social concern, but they are qualities that we could ill-forget or ignore. In combination, they can lift us

out of this swamp of inflation, and bring integrity back to our Government as well as to our money.

#### FORD'S MAN

### HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I have always had a very high regard for Robert T. Hartmann. Mr. Hartmann administered the staff of President Ford when Mr. Ford was Vice President. He now serves as a counselor to the President, a job which he can be expected to do very well.

I insert at this point in the RECORD an article from the New York Post of August 17, 1974, concerning Mr. Hartmann:

MAN IN THE NEWS: ROBERT T. HARTMANN

(By John S. Lang)

AUGUST 17, 1974.

WASHINGTON.—There are those who call him President Ford's Prussian, much as Haldeman and Ehrlichman were Richard Nixon's Prussians.

Robert T. Hartmann's reputation for brusqueness has grown to such proportions during his few days in the White House that his own father sent him a package of the minerals that got into carborundum, the abrasive used for grinding steel.

"So you'll know what you are," his father joked.

It is perhaps because of this image that Gerald Ford decided to hang on to more polished Alexander Haig as chief of staff when he moved to 1600 Pennsylvania Av. Hartmann, who administered Ford's vice presidential office and might logically have become chief of staff, took on instead the title of counselor to the President.

But Hartmann remains near the President's doorway, always close to the President's ear, helping to shape the direction of Ford's honeymoon with Congress and the American people. If he is a hard man up close, Hartmann's words and attitudes work a smooth blend on the public when filtered through the hearty midwestern personality of Gerald R. Ford.

Political analysts credit Hartmann's backroom planning with helping Ford become his own man as Vice President, and not Richard Nixon's, with keeping Ford clear of Nixon's embrace during the former President's plunge to disgrace.

Hartmann was among those who advised Ford to reject Nixon's offer last February to show him evidence—selected transcripts of tapes—which Nixon claimed would clear him of wrongdoing in the Watergate cover-up. This freed Ford of any commitment to continue publicity defending Nixon.

And it was Hartmann who, last December, helped arrange Ford's swearing-in as Vice President in the House of Representatives—subtly emphasizing his ties to Congress—when it was thought that the White House was preparing an elaborate ceremony in the East Room.

Ford came closest to slipping into Nixon's defense strategy last Jan. 15 when he delivered a speech, written at the White House, blaming impeachment talk on "a few extreme partisans" trying to "crush the President."

The reaction among Ford's supporters and advisers was adverse. Ford backpedaled in subsequent public appearances. And at Ford's suggestion, Hartmann helped write the speech before a Republican conference in Chicago in which the Vice President de-



scribed Nixon's aides involved in Watergate as "an arrogant elite guard of political adolescents."

Ironically, it's with two of those aides most detested by politicians with whom Hartmann is sometimes compared. "He's another Prussian like Haldeman or Erlichman," says a longtime associate, "though he's far more the political sophisticate than either one of them. He's not a terribly good administrator and he seems to have difficulty arriving at a decision. He can be extremely difficult for the people he works with."

"But if he has a blowup he forgets about it the next day—even though the people he's dealing with may not be able to forget. Rather than apologize, he'll do some generous act—like take you to an expensive lunch."

A reporter who covered Ford's travels as Vice President says Hartmann is "about as likeable as a grizzly—hard on the press, hard on the Secret Service and hard on his staff people."

Others currently close to Hartmann object to descriptions of him as "abrasive," although their demurrers leave the impression that he can be difficult.

"Here's a real person who cuts through red tape, who gets things done, who's effective," says Milton A. Friedman, chief speechwriter for the President, who works closely with Hartmann on Ford's addresses. "Here is a guy who is his own man and the President's man and very close to the people. That's distinct from any arrogance or royalist posture."

Jo Ann Wilson, who is Hartmann's chief aide, says, "I know he is misunderstood by many of his associates. He does have a tendency to speak his mind. He has very definite ideas about what he wants. But I've been very upset about descriptions of him as abrasive—he's very thoughtful, particularly with the ladies. He understands some of us are not as thick-skinned as the men."

Friends and critics agree, however, that Hartmann is politically savvy and that his background will make him invaluable to a President with little experience in foreign affairs.

Robert Trowbridge Hartmann, 57, owes much of his tough manner and his seamed face, the hue of 7-year-old bourbon, to a lifetime of being witness to or participant in crises of world power.

In 1938, as a new graduate of Stanford University, Hartmann bummed around the world, watched Nazi rallies in Hitler's Germany, seeing the birth of global war in China and Japan.

His first blind date with the woman he later married, Roberta Sankey, had to be postponed because Hartmann, then a Navy ensign, at Long Beach, Cal., was restricted to base. It was Dec. 7, 1941, and the Japanese that day attacked Pearl Harbor. They were married the following year.

As a lieutenant commander in 1945 it was Hartmann who went to Orinoto Bay to arrange the surrender of Japanese forces in the North Pacific to Adm. Frank Fletcher.

After World War II, picking up a newspaper career begun as copy boy on the Los Angeles Times, Hartmann became a police reporter, went on to editorial writer and then was sent to Washington to open the newspaper's first full-fledged bureau here. He arrived on March 1, 1954, the day Puerto Rican revolutionaries shot up the U.S. House of Representatives.

Then known as Vice President—and fellow Southern Californian—Richard Nixon's favorite reporter, Hartmann headed the Times' Washington bureau for eight years, covering Nixon's famed "kitchen debate" with Nikita Khrushchev in Moscow and the trip to Caracas, Venezuela, during which the Vice President was spat upon by hostile crowds. Hartmann developed a reputation as an excellent writer. But all was not to go smoothly for him.

In 1962 Hartmann was reassigned to Rome as bureau chief. Otis Chandler had succeeded his father as publisher of the Los Angeles Times and the newspaper was dropping its arch-conservative stance.

"Hartmann is deeply conservative and he was philosophically out of tune with the way the paper was changing," says a reporter who worked with Hartmann at the time. "There was a personality clash with the managing editor. Those were the reasons for his being sent to Rome. And even today he's a little bitter about the Times' management."

Two years later, Hartmann quit reporting. He languished until 1966 as an information advisor for the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization, and then Rep. Melvin Laird (R-Wis.) picked him to be editor of reports issued by the House Republican Conference. When Laird became Nixon's Defense Secretary in 1969, Hartmann wound up on Rep. Ford's payroll as legislative assistant and then minority sergeant at arms for the House.

Busy 10 and 12 hours a day drafting Republican alternatives to the policies of the Democrats controlling Congress, Hartmann made a few close friends. But he made many respect him for his insights into politics and for his creativity with the written word.

It may be as a wordsmith that he is most valuable to the new President. As his own speechmaker in the House before enlisting Hartmann's talents, Gerald Ford is best remembered for a Lincoln's Day address in which he deplored the Johnson Administration, saying, "If Abraham Lincoln were alive today he'd be spinning in his grave."

There were no such goofs and there were many passages of simple eloquence in President Ford's inaugural address and in his speech to Congress last Monday.

Milton Friedman, who also worked on the two speeches, declines to say which passages stem from Hartmann. "You have to look at the total product," says Friedman. "Hartmann and the President are really in close harmony."

It is a harmony of opposites: Ford, abandoned by his father, climbing to prominence on athletic scholarships, yeoman service in minority politics and an air of genial goodwill; Hartmann, darling only child of a well-educated man, ace collegiate debater, reared in an atmosphere where books were not discouraged.

Born in Rapid City, S.D., on April 8, 1917 (it was Easter Sunday) Hartmann lived the first seven years of his life in Niagara Falls, N.Y., the son of Minor L. Hartmann and the former Elizabeth Trowbridge. The elder Hartmann, now 85, was director of research for the Carborundum Co. "Bob got pneumonia practically every winter, so the family moved to California," says Hartmann's wife. "His father had a doctorate in chemistry from Harvard but became a patent attorney, and Bob grew up in Beverly Hills." Minor Hartmann still practices as a patent lawyer.

California had been the original goal of the family since Hartmann's great-grandfather arrived in this country in the 1840s and opened a small business in the German colony of Tiffin, Ohio.

According to Hartmann's wife, "His great-grandfather came over later, found that the 'von' had been dropped from the family name, felt his children had married beneath themselves and set out for the California gold fields."

"Somewhere along the line great-great-grandfather died and his partner did not honor an agreement to send the family certificates of ownership in a mining company. The family tried to trace the certificates but found nothing."

Nearly a century later the family made it to California and Hartmann spent his boy-

hood in the Los Angeles suburbs, becoming an Eagle Scout and a bookworm.

He graduated at the head of his high school class in Beverly Hills and would have been Phi Beta Kappa at Stanford, says his wife, "if he had spent two days studying instead of just one hour all year." At Stanford Hartmann was editor of a campus magazine and was graduated with a B.A. in journalism.

Hartmann still spends his few chances for relaxation—he has worked several days round-the-clock since Ford became President—engrossed in books, usually history.

He and his wife live in Maryland just across the District line in a large, two-story brick house with a swimming pool built by the same contractor who built Ford's pool in Alexandria, Va., and a court for bocce, the Italian bowling game which the Hartmanns learned to play when he was bureau chief in Rome.

They have two children, Rob, an information specialist with the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington, and Roberta, herself the mother of two children and wife of Charles Brake, a high school science teacher in Louisville, Ky. The family belong to the Church of Christ.

On vacations the Hartmanns go to their second home on St. Croix in the Virgin Islands, where Hartmann snorkels and takes underwater pictures which are mounted in his Maryland home. "He's a good swimmer and down in the islands he goes way out and dives to see what he can see," says Mrs. Hartmann.

Currently she says, "he brings his work home with him even though sometimes he just falls asleep with it. He works so hard, I get so mad when I read those things about him being abrasive."

"I would back him up against anybody. He's got a memory that's a lot better than elephants'—photographic. He's a walking encyclopedia, frankly. The children used to ask him questions and say, 'Is this going to be the 50-cent or the \$1 lecture?'"

"Now the papers say Mr. Ford doesn't have people that are really big league and that Bob's abrasive. He's a really nice guy. He's just a strong person, that's all."

BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTED AND PROVIDED IN APPROPRIATION BILL FOR FISCAL YEARS 1969-74

## HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, there has been much loose talk in recent years about the Congress role in accelerating Federal spending and thereby contributing to the huge budget deficits experienced over the last few years.

This rhetoric often seeks to prove that excessive Federal spending caused by the Congress results in inflation. Therefore, it is alleged, Congress is irresponsible.

In point of fact, the appropriations requested by the administration exceeded the appropriation enacted by the Congress in each of the last 6 fiscal years. Overall in this 6-year period the administration requested \$39 billion more than the Congress appropriated.

In view of the likelihood that this type rhetoric will reach new heights in the months to come, I include a table prepared by the Library of Congress at this

point for the information of my colleagues:

BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTED AND PROVIDED IN APPROPRIATION BILLS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1969-74

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Appropriations requested by the President	Appropriations enacted
1969	146,491	132,352
1970	141,770	135,018
1971	148,796	146,509
1972	166,271	163,430
1973	183,922	176,371
1974	185,207	178,923

Source: Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditure Congressional Quarterly.

AMENDING THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT OF 1945

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, as the author of the amendment to the Export-Import Bank to stop loans to Turkey I would like to speak on behalf of this section of the bill.

My amendment, which was accepted by the committee, would prohibit any loan, guarantee, or insurance to Turkey from the Eximbank until such time as the President reports to the Congress that the Turkish Government is in compliance with our antiheroin program.

This measure was made necessary by the decision of the Turkish Government to allow some 100,000 farmers to resume full scale production of opium. The large part of this crop will be converted into heroin and sold in the United States. Since our Government working with the Turkish Government started limiting Turkish opium growth, the number of addicts has decreased dramatically. Prior to 1971 when the new program was initiated it was estimated that 80 percent of the heroin sold on the east coast originated in Turkey. In 1971 there were 824 heroin connected deaths in New York City while last year our antidrug program had brought the figure down to 186. While even one death is too high, we have made much progress. We cannot now allow the Turkish Government to destroy the progress we have made.

Some have said that this is an internal Turkish problem, but I could not disagree more. The fact of the matter is that this will affect crime on the streets of every American city and destroy the lives of many of our young Americans.

If the Turkish Government were responsible for bombs and guns being smuggled into the United States, we would take this type of dramatic response, and heroin is every bit as dangerous as one of these weapons.

The House has approved a resolution calling for the cutting off of all foreign aid to Turkey, but my research has shown that very little of our AID money goes to Turkey for economic development.

In fact, in fiscal year 1974 they received only \$3.3 million for ongoing AID programs and another \$3 million in Public Law 480 "Food For Peace" funds.

In fiscal year 1973, according to the Eximbank annual report, Turkey ranked No. 15 in Eximbank aid receiving a total of \$146,561,623 in loans and guarantees. These loans, given by the Export-Import Bank, are not considered foreign assistance by either the legal staff of the State Department or the Eximbank.

The 1961 Foreign Assistance Act as amended states in section 638 that "no provision of this Act shall be construed to prohibit assistance to any country pursuant to . . . the Export-Import Bank Act as amended."

I am convinced that we must apply the maximum amount of pressure on the Turkish Government to reverse its policy on opium growth. I believe that this section of the bill is a step in the right direction.

OPERATION MEMORY

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, as I am sure my colleagues will agree, we owe it to ourselves and to America's millions of war veterans to remember and reflect on the great sacrifices they made in the cause of protecting and preserving freedom both here in America and throughout the world.

With this thought in mind, I want to share with my colleagues the commemorative effort now underway to memorialize the veterans of Sonoma County, Calif., who gave their lives in the cause of freedom. This effort, appropriately designated "Operation Memory," is being headed up by Mr. Greg Smith, a young Vietnam veteran, and I want to offer my personal commendation to Greg, to all those who have worked with him in advancing this program and to the many citizens and community leaders throughout Sonoma County who have come out in open support of this worthwhile project.

I can think of no finer tribute to the war dead of Sonoma County than the construction of a monument in their memory which has been made possible by the efforts of individuals—friends, relatives, neighbors, and fellow Sonomans—sharing a desire to express their appreciation for the sacrifices these men and women have made for all the people of this county, this State, and this Nation.

A short address by Mr. Smith outlining the "Operation Memory" project follows:

In 1850, just 4 years after the California Bear Flag was raised at Sonoma, Calif., Sonoma County was born. In 1861, a number of men from the county became her first veterans by participating in the Civil War.

Thirty-four years later, men from Sonoma County were called for service in the Spanish-American War. In 1917, Americans were called to Europe to fight in World War I, and 81 from Sonoma County lost their lives. In

World War II, 102 men from Sonoma County died. In June of 1950, men and women from the County were called to service during the Korean conflict and little more than a decade later, 43 sons of the sons of World War I veterans, some not even old enough to vote, were to lose their lives in the Vietnam conflict.

Since the birth of Sonoma County in 1850, then, seven generations of Americans have gone to war, and 190 from Sonoma County have paid the price of freedom with their lives.

Because we of Sonoma County are very proud of this heritage and of our freedom, many veterans and civic organizations from throughout the county have joined together to construct a memorial in the name of all Sonoma County war dead from the Civil War to the Vietnam conflict.

"Operation Memory," the organization raising the funding for construction of the monument, has drawn on the 124 year-old history of Sonoma County and her war dead to undertake this project as a "first step" in celebration of the Bicentennial in Sonoma County.

The memorial will be located at the county of Sonoma Administration Center and will stand 20 feet high with mother "Columbia" kneeling in prayer over the monument. It will be 6 feet across at the base with marble plaques on all four sides representing each war in which Americans were involved; behind the plaques, a time capsule listing the name of the war and the dead of that war will be placed. As the main fundraiser for this project, Operation Memory has created a unique commemorative medallion of which only 2,500 will be made and distributed along with a certificate to each person making a donation toward the building of the monument. The front of the medallion portrays mother "Columbia" kneeling in prayer over the inscription "In Memory of Sonoma County California War Dead." Draped behind her is the American banner which represents the bloodshed of our war dead for our freedoms of speech and religion. On the circle it shows the Civil War 1861-1865; Spanish-American War 1898-1902; World War I 1917-1918; World War II 1940-1945; Korea 1950-1955; and Vietnam 1961-1973. Each star represents 10 Sonoma County war dead. The California Bear shows that Sonoma is where the California State Bear flag was originated in 1846. On the reverse side, a wreath with the inscription "May No Generation Ever Forget Those of Sonoma County Who Gave Their Lives for Our Freedom," appears, along with 7 stars, each representing 10 war dead. The smooth box on this side will include the individually engraved number, from 1 to 2,500, of each medallion. The monument, which will be dedicated on Veterans' Day, November 11, 1974, will also include a time capsule with the name of each person making a donation and a duplicate receipt with his medallion number on it.

Through this memorial, we hope to preserve for all time the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice so that America might remain strong and free.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, since February 1973, I have been working on H.R. 69, the revision and extension of our Nation's elementary and secondary education laws, as a member of the General



Education Subcommittee, the full Education and Labor Committee and the House-Senate conference committee.

Because of my long efforts to assist in the passage of this bill, I was invited to HEW yesterday afternoon to attend President Ford's signing into law of H.R. 69.

While I was away from the House, a rollcall vote was taken on the approval of the Department of State authorization bill. This bill, which was approved by 330 to 43, includes the vital authorization of \$40 million in aid to Israel for assistance in the resettlement of Soviet Jewish refugees.

I strongly support the authorization of this assistance and I regret having missed this rollcall. Had I been present for rollcall No. 513, I would have voted "yes."

SPEECH BY JOHN EXTER

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1974, the distinguished economist, John Exter, addressed a dinner meeting of the House and Senate Republican Steering Committees. Mr. Exter is a former director of the First City Bank in New York and a former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. He is now a private consultant. For the benefit of my colleagues who are concerned about our monetary crisis, I will read into the RECORD the text of Mr. Exter's speech. Following is the third and final part of his remarks:

SPEECH BY JOHN EXTER

Question. I'd like to ask a question about that waking up. When do you think those Arabs are going to wake up?

Answer. I do not know. They should not meet me. I did meet a wealthy Kuwaiti last November, and I heard subsequently that I woke him up and he bought some gold. But do you know what he did? He bought in November when the price of gold was \$90. Then I heard later that he sold at a higher price. You see, they are traders, not holders. One of my clients bought at \$90 and sold at \$170. He, too, is a trader, not a firm holder. He has not absorbed the gold, although he is going back in right now.

Question. John, I would like to ask you one other question: Vern Myers said, and you pointed this out very well, that the contraction of the money supply brings contraction in the New York Stock Exchange which involves a very broad spectrum of American investors through mutual funds and retirement programs, etc. He pointed out that the family people that own General Motors now have \$28 billion less purchasing power than they had three years ago. He is, like you, talking about dollar appreciation, but he doesn't think gold is going to go on up as you are forecasting. What are your comments?

Answer. Vern Myers and I disagree about the role of gold.

Question. He says gold is going to beat the politicians, though. Just what you said.

Answer. Let me just give you my point of view on gold, because people are always asking me: How high is the price of gold going to go? It depends on the currency. I have already told you that I see some cur-

rencies experiencing continuous inflation, ultimately hyperinflation. In those currencies the price of gold will go up and up. When the currency is worth zero the price of gold will be infinity. But I have told you already that I do not see the dollar going continuously to hyperinflation. I think we are going to have a major interruption. If we do, and this interruption is characterized by some of the 1929-33 kind of debt liquidation, commodity prices in dollars will tumble, and other prices will tumble, stock prices, bond prices, real estate prices. There will be a general decline in prices. Then what happens to gold? In that situation a lot of Peters will be losing money because their banks will close, or their money may be tied up because of a freeze on deposits, or something like that. In the Eurodollar market, for instance, I mentioned to you that the Arabs are lending money at call.

Suppose they try to withdraw that money? Those Eurodollar banks could not pay. Many would have to close. Then the Arabs would take big losses, so what would they do? They would try to find stronger debtors. They would go into treasury bills but, and here is the point, they might also go into gold. In other words, in that kind of scramble for liquidity the inflationary reason to buy gold disappears but the risk factor becomes much more important. Many kinds of paper become riskier when we go into a world of defaults and failures. When the risk factor is great people will go to gold because it is virtually riskless as long as it is not taken from you by robbers or the government.

There is another very important factor. As long as we have had continuous inflation, our federal government and the Federal Reserve have been in favor of trying to keep the gold price down, but believe me, we already see them changing their attitude.

Other countries, caught short of dollars by the squeeze, want the price of gold up. Italy wants it up. France wants it up. So do a number of others. The Austrians have already raised the price of gold on their books, and we will change it on ours, too, if only because we may soon reap a whirlwind.

The Arabs may not sell their oil for paper, but only for gold. Then we shall not want to sell our gold to them cheap. We are going to want the highest possible price. Also, in a world of deflation and unemployment the government will want to do everything it possibly can to stimulate the economy. One way will be to raise the price of gold. After all, that is what Roosevelt did at the bottom of the depression in 1933. The price of gold did not go up in inflation, but in deflation.

Question: When you talk about what the oil producing countries will do, last year they had a surplus of reserves of about \$4 billion, I understand. This year they will end up with about \$60 billion I understand. Within the next three years they will have up to \$200 billion. Now, what are they going to do, how much gold is there?

Answer: Well, that is why I say, I hope you permit us to hold gold before the Arabs start to buy it because once they start to buy even a little bit of it, even start to spend a tiny fraction of those dollars on gold there will not be enough and the price will go soaring.

Question: And they're talking that way now.

Answer: Yes, there is talk, for instance, about making the Saudi Arabian riyal a gold-backed currency, and so on. They are trying to think of all sorts of things. There was a rumor in the paper yesterday that Secretary Kissinger signed an agreement with the Saudis under which they would loan us up to \$10 billion on a gold backed basis. Did you hear about that rumor? It was printed in the Boston Herald yesterday. This is the kind of thing being talked about more and more.

But I also want to say to you that it is

not reasonable to project those oil figures into the future. Such figures are impossible, out of the question. In other words, I am telling you that we are going to have a financial and economic breakdown in which economic activity will shrink. There is already a surplus of oil in the world, as you know. The pressure on the oil price is downward. Tanker rates have recently plummeted. If we went into recession and world trade shrank and commodity prices fell, oil prices could fall, too. Note: A discussion between Mr. Exter and someone in the audience. Too faint to pick up.

So there are tremendous changes going on in the world of international finance. Many things will come to a stop. Just for example, the Italians in the last two years have borrowed \$10½ billion to support the lira. The British in the last two and one-half years have borrowed \$8 billion. Such borrowings as these are amazing. Most of it was borrowed in the Eurodollar market. The British borrowed in the Eurodollar market through their local authorities, their nationalized industries, and the British government itself. It was a deliberate policy to have these government agencies and the government itself borrow dollars and sell the dollars to the Bank of England for sterling. Now they owe all those dollars. How are they going to pay them back? They just cannot pay because the Bank of England has sold most of them to support the pound and buy oil.

This is only a part of the cross currency debt that has been built up. Japanese banks, according to my guess, and it is a rough one, have borrowed over \$10 billion from banks here and in the Eurodollar market since the first of the year, and have sold those dollars to the Bank of Japan for yen. The French, too, have borrowed \$3 billion. One day they are going to exhaust their credit lines. The Italians have already exhausted theirs. They cannot find any more Peters in the private sector. The British and the Japanese will exhaust theirs. Then what will happen? All those currencies will plummet and go into runaway inflation. In other words we have built up a network of cross currency debt that can never be paid.

Question. You mentioned earlier that we no longer have internal economies, everything floats around, that we are now since August 15 of '71 into a new era of paper depreciating and depreciating. Businessmen in different countries have to deal with one another or try to deal with one another. Is there any possibility that you will see business going on to a private gold standard. In other words contracts with payments in terms of gold.

Answer. I am glad you asked that question. It takes me back to the Constitution of the United States. I mentioned earlier the continental dollar. Our Constitutional Convention met in 1787 just after the continental dollar had become worthless. I happen to have here a tape recording of some of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention and my secretary has transcribed it. Unfortunately she found 18½ minutes had been erased. And, as you will see, I suspect James Madison, who was just a little soft on paper money. I shall read from some of the tapes. They were debating and voting on a proposition to strike out the words "and emit bills on the credit of the United States." The continental dollar was in the form of bills or credit. This is what some of them had to say:

Mr. Gouverneur Morris. "If the United States had credit, such bills would be unnecessary, if they had not unjust and useless."

Mr. Madison. "Will it not be sufficient to prohibit the making them a tender?" (in other words, he meant prohibit making paper money legal tender.)

This is why I am responding in this way to

your question. One of the things Congress could do is make gold coins. The Constitution gives Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins. There is nothing said about paper, because this proposition which the Convention debated was supported. They voted to strike out the words, "emit bills of credit." So Congress was not really given the power to print paper money and your predecessors never should have made Federal Reserve notes legal tender. In fact, the Constitution prohibits the states from making anything but gold and silver coins legal tender. This is how our founding fathers were thinking. So Madison says if you don't make paper legal tender this will remove the temptation to emit it with unjust views. He means "for unjust purposes."

Madison goes on: "And promissory notes, in that shape, may in some emergencies be best."

I'm going to read another one. It is a dandy.

Mr. Ellsworth thought this a favorable moment to shut and bar the door against paper money. The mischiefs of the various experiments which had against paper money. The mischiefs of the various experiments which had been made were now fresh in the public mind, and had excited the disgust of all the respectable part of America. By withholding the power from the new government, more friends of influence would be gained to it than by almost anything else. Paper money can in no case be necessary. Give the government credit and other resources will offer. The power may do harm, never good.

Here is another:

Mr. Butler remarked, (and this is on your point, too) that paper was a legal tender in no country in Europe. He was urgent for disarming the government of such a power.

Mr. Read thought the words, if not struck out, would be as alarming as the mark of the beast in Revelation.

Mr. Langdon had rather reject the whole plan, (he means the whole Constitution) than retain the three words, "and emit bills."

Now I do not want you to get the idea that all of these statements were against paper money. Here is a typical politician speaking:

"Mr. Mercer was a friend to paper money, though in the present state and temper of America he should neither propose nor approve of such a measure. He was consequently opposed to a prohibition of it all together. It would stamp suspicion on the government to deny it a discretion on this point. It was impolitic, also, to excite the opposition of all those who were friends to paper money. The people of property would be sure to be on the side of the plan, and it was impolitic to purchase their further attachment with the loss of the opposite class of citizens."

I love that.

In conclusion I think that what we are facing in the years ahead is going to be so bad that you in the Congress at some time are going to have to make up your minds on some very serious issues. For instance, whether to go back to the Constitution, go back to what our Founding Fathers said, and make gold legal money, have the government mint gold coins again and make these gold coins legal tender, and withdraw the legal tender provision from Federal Reserve notes. As a matter of fact you may have to face the problem of whether to continue the Federal Reserve System. You know, the Bank of the United States was eliminated twice in our history, and both times it was argued that the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional, the first time by Madison, for the reasons that I have just read to you. By the way, the provisions, "to emit bills of credit", was struck out by a vote of 9 to 2. Mr. Mercer obviously was one of the two. You may have to face that issue again. If

you do not eliminate the Federal Reserve System, an alternative would be to permit the Federal Reserve System to hold only gold. In other words, prohibit it from holding any paper assets, no government securities, or any other paper IOUs.

We have entered the greatest economic crisis in history, a very serious breakdown of the entire international monetary system. In the years ahead there will be a lot of rethinking of the basic elements of that system, especially the role of paper money. After every other attempt to substitute paper for gold there was a strong reaction in favor of gold. The reaction this time will be stronger than ever. We are going to have to reconstruct a monetary world based on gold and you're going to have to do a lot of thinking about that. Does that answer your questions?

Question. Well, not entirely, but it seems to me that if Americans are allowed to own gold, then some American businesses in dealing with German businesses are going to find alternative ways of doing business, such as using gold to fix contract prices.

Answer. I think that is right. I think that gold will come back into its own as money.

Question. You spoke of withdrawing all the paper and coining gold. Now this is not a question of interchangeable money, but only one kind of money.

Answer. That is right, except that paper would not necessarily be withdrawn. It would no longer be legal tender. The Congress in accordance with the Constitution would simply coin money, most importantly gold coins, and leave the rest to the free market. There need be no legal tender law at all. The Constitution prohibits the states from making anything but gold and silver coins legal tender.

Question. Is there physically now enough gold to handle world trade and commerce?

Answer. Oh, yes. It all depends on the price you put on the gold. That is all there is to that. Even half as much gold would be enough or a third as much, but it would have a higher price on it. Also you must remember this, that when I say go back to the gold standard and go back to the use of gold, I do not in any case mean that we would all pay our bills with \$5 gold pieces.

Question. That is why I asked you about your saying we would only have coins.

Answer. That is all the government should do. The government should just coin money and regulate the value thereof. Let private people do the rest.

Question. So we'd have paper interchangeable with gold.

Answer. Oh yes, there would still be plenty of paper IOUs. There is nothing that would prevent you from being so foolish as to lend me a million dollars. No, let that sort of thing be free, or you could lend to anybody else. You could lend a bank money, but if all that money was convertible into gold, as it would be if the government did nothing but coin money, then the reserves of the banks would have to be gold, as they used to be. In that case, you would be very careful about the bank to which you lent. You would be sure it could pay gold if you demanded it.

Question. What do we have physically that is unpledged as gold reserves? In other words, have we issued Roosa bonds for all the gold that we're showing in the Treasury, or have we pledged gold in other ways?

Answer. We have already welched on Roosa bonds and on swaps with the Swiss and others. We did it when we closed the gold window. I understand the Swiss have a two day put provision in their Roosa bonds. I think in all of them. If the put were exercised the Treasury would have to pay the bonds in Swiss francs and would have to acquire them by selling gold. But the Swiss never dared exercise the put when the gold window was open. Closing it really meant defaulting. Roosa bonds were really payable in gold at

\$35 an ounce although the Swiss never had the courage to demand the gold.

Question. What is to keep the Arabs from not demanding total payment in gold but just enough so that Congress cannot say no because the people are going to want the oil? Say a quarter of 1% in gold?

Answer. Oh, there are always possibilities of compromises like that. The monetary distortion is so horrendous now that there is no way of going from here to there, from inconvertibility to convertibility in one simple step. This is a point I very much want to make. Maybe I could make it in closing. You all look pretty tired. Someone mentioned Vern Myers. He keeps talking about restoring convertibility into gold at \$200 or \$300—I have forgotten his exact figure but it is up in that area. We cannot do that, not as long as paper debt is expanding at such an explosive rate. It cannot be done at any price, not even at \$1,000 an ounce. Of course, a \$1,000 price would last longer than \$300, but neither would last very long. We must debt liquidation first, in one or the other of the two forms that I described, the 1929-'33 kind or the hyperinflation kind. History shows that there is no other way. We must go through debt liquidation in order to stop this explosive debt creation. Only then can we talk about going back to convertibility of the remaining paper money or the new money into gold at a fixed price. After we do that convertibility will keep future debt expansion under control. It will keep it disciplined.

Question. Why not hold diamonds?

Answers. There are lots of reasons. Let me give you a few. It is a fact of life of course, that gold has proved throughout history to be the better store-of-value money. People today hold more gold than diamonds as money. Now, why? For one thing, gold is fungible. I do not know whether you know the word or not. It means one ounce of gold is exactly like another ounce of gold and has the same value. But one 20 carat diamond is not exactly like another 20 carat diamond. The value depends upon the quality of the diamond and on the cut. Style sometimes changes the value of diamonds. Secondly, the industrial demand for gold is very small compared to the monetary demand in a given year. By this I mean true industrial demand. Today industrial demand figures include jewelry. But I am wearing gold rather than pearl or diamond cuff links mostly because I want to hoard gold. I really think of them partly as money and not as jewelry. Thirdly, and this point would apply to diamonds, too, the annual production of gold is very small compared to the total stock of gold already in the world.

In other words, we cannot change the amount of gold in the world significantly, except over a very long period of time.

Question. How much does the rate of inflation depend upon the size of the national debt? Germany has a small debt and less inflation.

Answer. By the national debt do you mean the debt of the federal government?

Question. Yes.

Answer. No, I do not think there is a close correlation. The real point is that the Germans today are creating marks more slowly than we are creating dollars relative to the size of our respective economies. But the Germans may speed up. In fact, I forecast that they will.

Question. The Germans work.

Answer. Well, one reason they work is that they have a better store-of-value money to work for.

Question. But I mean if you increase your inflationary expansion of money and increase your production you have less inflation.

Answer. Yes, that is true. I see what you mean. The rate of increase in physical GNP in Germany is greater today than it is here,



which makes it easier for the Germans to hold down their rate of inflation.

Question. I've been very quiet. I looked around the table and I am from a little different section of the country. We were called, you know, the Southern Arabs. We have many of them living with us. I think we probably know more about their thinking. The Arabic peoples are one of the greatest friends that we have. They have tried every way they could to get respect from us because they want to be our friends. I sincerely believe this. All of these things that they did were merely trying to get our attention, and they did. They hit us in the head. But fundamentally they believe that the old system, that the policies of the monarch are dictated by his creditors. And they are really, I believe, not going to gold yet because they think for some reason our Federal Reserve note is a part of the ownership of the United States, and if you drive around your countryside you will see Arab movement. They are moving into our country, and they feel that the more land, the more businesses, the more of our national debt they can get hold of, that they're going to influence more of our thinking, politically too. And I just throw this thought out to you that this is the debt problem that we have. It's not so much our debt that you mention, it's who in the hell owns that debt.

Answer. Yes, but an interesting point is that so far they have gone very little into treasury bills, they have gone heavily into the Eurodollar market instead. They have bought up a little real estate here and there, and some shares and so on. One of the reasons they do not want to buy too heavily into our companies, however, is that they are afraid we may nationalize them the way they have nationalized us. They are a little worried.

Question. They feel that our creditors right now are running our country, and they want to cut in on some of this credit and to control the policies of the country.

Answer. Right.

Question. John, could you give a time table of what you see chronologically over the next three or four years. I'm thinking particularly in terms of beginning to get deflation here.

Answer. Well, if we are going to get the deflation, and I think we are going to get it, it may come within the next year or so.

Question. So whoever is in the White House now, I'm not thinking of some political consideration.

I am concerned. If you go back to '29, it took us 35 years to finally get the public to re-evaluate Hoover's culpability in causing the great crash. Politically speaking, that laid the foundation for the whole generation of New Deal through Great Society thinking, and we finally got that eliminated in '68 and here we are stuck with a Republican President, and if we get hit with that deflation while he is there, the public is undiscriminating. It is who is occupying the White House who caused it. The prospect of another generation of this to me is portentous as hell.

Answer. For the very reasons you mention, in December, 1968, after Nixon had been elected and Arthur Burns was slated to go to the White House as his counsellor—I have long been a friend of Burns—I invited him to lunch at Citibank and told him much of what you just said. I said you are inheriting a mess. Of course, it was much less of a mess at the end of '68 than it is today, but we did have all that I described to you tonight, except in smaller measure. I told him that Nixon ought to have the Fed tighten money, precipitate the 1929-'33 kind of debt liquidation and get it over with early in his administration. I suggested he do what De Gaulle did when he came in. De Gaulle appointed Jacques Rueff to head a commission to draw

a plan to stabilize the French franc. Then De Gaulle carried out that stabilization program within his first year in office, and stabilized the franc.

It turned from a weak currency into a strong currency overnight at the end of 1958 when the plan was implemented. I used the De Gaulle example to show the political advantage of getting the pain over with. Take your lumps early in the administration and hope that by 1972—I was thinking along the same lines that you are—the country would be coming out of it and that at least we would have a stable money. Of course, there was no hope. I knew that even then, mind you. I have no illusions about trying to persuade politicians, no illusions whatsoever.

Question. Well, John, I know it is getting late. The way I am I'd stay here all night, but would you say one thing in closing about why we must have the crash to purge us of all the inefficiencies that the liberals have given us.

Answer. It is principally the debt problem. If we did not live in societies that required us to pay our debts, we could come out of it more easily. But we have to pay our debts and if we do not on a large scale, the system breaks down. The debt problem is like a cancer on the whole economic system. It has to be cut out. You have to go to the hospital and stay in bed for a while. Many cannot work for want of jobs. We cannot live normal active working lives while that excessive debt burden is being cut out of the system. For us as individuals we are in a time of economic survival. We have got to think primarily in terms of how we are going to survive the next ten, fifteen years. It is going to be a long time, by the way.

Question. A longer recovery in '29?

Answer. This is a much worse problem than '29 because we never went off the gold standard then. We stayed on it internationally, although domestically we could not hold gold. We took a stiff dose of debt liquidation. We allowed it to run its course, so that by 1933 the system was liquid and we could start the recovery again. But the volume of debt today, and particularly the amount of it that has been incurred across the foreign exchanges, just dwarfs what we had in 1929. That is why I think there will be much more hyperinflation in many currencies this time. My guess is that even if we go into deflation in the dollar—and now I am looking very far ahead—many years—the United States government, the Congress and the Administration will produce enormous budget deficits and spend money like mad to try to substitute government for private borrowing because the latter will be lacking, and thus arrest the debt liquidation and get debt creation going again. So we may well wind up with hyperinflation in the dollar, as so many others will in their currencies.

Question. Why do you have to have a complete liquidation rather than a gradual one, assuming you can do it, but I know you can't.

Answer. We only have complete liquidation if we have hyperinflation and the dollar becomes worthless. That is complete liquidation. We then start over with a new currency. But if we are going to save the dollar we have to have partial debt liquidation. We must get rid of the illiquid debtors. In 1929 we had, let me think, something like 25,000 banks and wound up with 14,000 in 1933. Banks were eliminated like flies. We also had building and loan associations in those days. The whole industry was practically wiped out. This is very painful debt liquidation. If you were a benevolent dictator, you would go through it as quickly as possible and then let people start over again, start new businesses, open fresh facilities.

Question. Like a cancer operation.

Answer. Like a cancer. Cut it out.

Question. One of the indications is that

our gold reserves are estimated at \$10 billion, and yet our annual debt interest is over \$20 billion.

Answer. That is the point I made about how the rising interest cost makes the system borrow more and more and more. That is why the whole process becomes explosive.

As I see you staying late like this, all I can say is that the Congress of the United States works hard.

Note. A discussion with several people talking at once.

A question was asked about the special drawing right (SDR).

Answer. It is people in the market place who decide what money is, not governments, not economists. That is why you can just rule out the SDR. Governments are trying to decide that the SDR is money, but it won't work because people will decide otherwise.

They will not hold it, nor will they continue to hold currencies backed by SDRs. People will leave them and go to gold, or silver, or something else. They have even gone to Deutschmarks. They will look for something else.

Question. Something of value.

Answer. Exactly.

Question. You know, this point you made about the store house of value, I spoke to the Teenage Republicans this morning out at Madeira, a private school out there, and I tried to tell the kids the importance of gold. It more perfectly meets all the criteria of money than anything else, whether you're talking about diamonds, or valuable paintings, or antique cars. But the most important ingredient is as you say, it is a store house of values. And you know you have confidence that in purchasing power it's going to be worth ten years from now what it's worth today if not more.

Answer. Because it cannot be increased in quantity. It is scarce and there is only so much of it in the world. The annual production of it is small compared to the existing stock.

Note.—Everyone talking at once. Someone asked about the falling gross national product.

Answer. If the debt burden is onerous while the GNP is growing, think how much more onerous it becomes when the GNP starts to shrink, as it is doing now. A growing GNP helps people to service and repay debt, but if GNP shrinks the problems of the illiquid debtors are magnified. That is the idea I wanted to leave with you.

## GREAT LAKES BILL OF RIGHTS WOULD STIMULATE COMMERCE ON THE GREAT LAKES

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the economy of the Great Lakes States is being depressed by Government policies which hamper the growth of trade on this, the Nation's fourth seacoast.

Congress can take corrective action by adopting the "Great Lakes bill of rights of 1974," a bill to stimulate commerce on the Great Lakes.

The bill permits preference cargoes—largely export cargoes—to be shipped through Great Lakes ports when the equipment, materials, or commodities are manufactured or produced nearby, rather than being shipped overland to another coastal port.

In addition assistance to U.S. shipping by the Maritime Administration would have to be distributed fairly with at least 10 percent of it going to the St. Lawrence Seaway-Great Lakes range of ports.

A regional office of the Maritime Administration would also be established at a Great Lakes port so that greater attention and resources of Government would be directed toward that area.

Finally the Department of Transportation would be encouraged to reset pilotage rates at a fair and equitable level, as required by statute.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join in sponsoring and supporting this effort to encourage shipping in the Great Lakes and insure fairness in administration of the law.

HON. WILMER D. MIZELL REVIEWS CONGRESSIONAL ACTION FOR THE AMERICAN TOBACCO FARMER

### HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, when I was elected to the House of Representatives in 1968, I was appointed to the House Committee on Agriculture and subsequently to the Subcommittee on Tobacco.

It has been my privilege since the beginning of the 93d Congress to serve as the ranking Republican member of the Tobacco Subcommittee, and this position has provided me with an even greater opportunity to work for the flue-cured and burley tobacco farmers in the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina, which I represent, as well as tobacco growers throughout North Carolina and the Nation.

There is probably no congressional committee more important to the lives of so many North Carolinians, as over 400,000 families earn their livelihood in the State from the farming of tobacco.

Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to review the work that has been done by the Tobacco Subcommittee during the 93d Congress. In so doing, I will outline many problems and issues which have confronted the economic well-being of tobacco growers, and what I and the subcommittee have done to alleviate many of these problems.

The most difficult problem that the tobacco farmers have faced is the great increase of production. This has been most harmful to the small tobacco farmer and the Tobacco Subcommittee has worked with the farmer and the Department of Agriculture in trying to work out a solution to this major problem and also to see that the price the farmer receives for his crop is sufficient. The Tobacco Subcommittee will increase the price support of both flue-cured and burley by 10 percent. Unfortunately, at this time, the full House of Representatives has not acted on this measure.

Another area of crucial importance to tobacco farmers is the increasing attempts by some in Government to either

ban the sale of cigarettes or to place restrictions on the sale of tobacco products.

An unfortunate precedent came in 1973 when Chairman Richard Simpson of the Consumer Products Safety Commission said the Commission was planning to consider banning the sale of all cigarettes containing 22 milligrams or more of tar.

I immediately pointed out in the firmest possible manner that the legislative history of the Consumer Products Safety Act, which authorized the Commission, expressly excluded tobacco and tobacco products from the Commission's range of authority. In a statement in response to Chairman Simpson's proposal, I said:

Control of tobacco and tobacco products by the Commission clearly lacks foundation in law and is contrary to the will of Congress.

In May of this year, the Commission voted that it agreed with my interpretation, and that it lacked authority over tobacco.

At the present time, we find Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Caspar W. Weinberger, requesting authority for his Department or some other Government agency to set limits on the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes.

In a strongly worded telegram, I stated to Secretary Weinberger that—

The last thing the American people want or need is another Federal agency trying to extend the tentacles of government power into another area of their personal lives.

It has been my experience, throughout my terms in Congress, that it is necessary for one to maintain constant watch over all of the Federal bureaucracy.

In the fall of 1973, I participated with several other members of the House Tobacco Subcommittee in informal investigative hearings in North and South Carolina. The hearings were initiated in response to the serious concern tobacco growers had expressed about marketing problems. During these hearings, the growers told us their most difficult problems were overproduction and lack of space on auction floors.

Those of us involved in these hearings were determined that positive action should be taken to assist our tobacco farmers with their problems, and as an outgrowth of these hearings, we made several recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to tobacco allotments and the problems that the farmers faced in the marketing of tobacco.

Because of these hearings, and with my contacts with tobacco farmers, it was with great concern and consternation, during the congressional Christmas recess of 1973, that I learned of the Department of Agriculture's proposal.

I was appalled by the announcement of a proposal to end altogether the allocation and quota system, and immediately told the Secretary of Agriculture that such action would bring chaos and disaster to the tobacco farmers throughout the entire Nation.

Immediately I began efforts to try to halt these proposed changes, and in an effort to represent the tobacco farmers of the Fifth District and North Carolina, I personally sent the Secretary of Agriculture copies of over 3,000 communica-

tions I had received in opposition to this ill-conceived proposal.

On December 26, the Department announced that rather than ending the quota system, it would increase allotments by 10 percent in the coming year.

Because this decision was of such importance to my district and State, I at once arranged for hearings along with Chairman FRANK STUBBLEFIELD of the Tobacco Subcommittee to make the Department of Agriculture justify their action.

I wanted to impress upon Department officials the strong and well-founded dissatisfaction the proposals had met among my constituents.

Further, I felt that I should advise the Department of Agriculture in the strongest possible terms that it seemed to me that the Department was playing games with the lives and the livelihood of a substantial segment of the population of North Carolina by at first holding forth the threat of total economic disaster, when most likely the Department knew all the while it would propose a 10-percent quota increase.

I did not appreciate this game playing, and, as a representative of tobacco farmers, I wanted to clearly and forcefully tell Department officials that neither I nor anyone else in North Carolina thought the game was amusing.

As a result of this hearing, assurances were received from Administrator Kenneth Frick of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service that—

The Department is committed to a continuation of the present tobacco program, including quotas and allotment programs;

Price supports on flue-cured tobacco will not be frozen, but will probably be increased by an estimated 8 to 10 percent—price supports have since actually been increased by 8.7 percent;

The tobacco barter program involving the Commodity Credit Corporation, may be reinstated if export conditions require;

Tobacco is receiving top priority among agricultural commodities in international trade talks underway—the United States has since signed a pact with the nine-member European Community which lowers tariffs on tobacco—and

Marketing problems experienced during the last marketing season, including lack of space on auction floors, will be resolved before the 1974 season.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good point in my report to take just a few minutes to note that officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in an effort to resolve the tobacco marketing problems, have devised a new method known as "market designation."

This new system is being initiated in the 1974-75 season now underway. I, along with many others, hope it will be successful, but I intend to keep abreast of the situation in order to be aware of any new problems which may arise, and any old problems which may not be satisfactorily resolved.

Another small, but important, problem came up in March of this year after the Department had increased quotas, saying it needed more production. I learned



that the Department had decreased the amount of tolerance allowed tobacco farmers in the growth of tobacco.

This action seemed at best illogical, and I telephoned Administrator Frick and was assured that the error would be corrected.

It is important that officials of the Department of Agriculture who deal with tobacco matters possess a working knowledge of the particular problems encountered by tobacco farmers.

I was, therefore, pleased when the Department, at my suggestion, appointed J. W. York of Mount Airy, N.C., as Director of the Tobacco Division of the Agriculture Marketing Service. I urged the appointment because of his vast experience in tobacco marketing and because Mr. York is acutely aware of the problems of the tobacco farmers.

The Fifth District of North Carolina is further represented in the formation of Government tobacco policy through services on the USDA's National Tobacco Advisory Committee of William S. Leake, an official of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. in Winston-Salem, and John W. Petree, a tobacco farmer from Rural Hall, N.C. This advisory committee has broad responsibilities in areas such as domestic and export requirements, and production and adjustment stabilization programs.

The Tobacco Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee has concerned itself with the subject of Maryland-type tobacco. The House of Representatives on July 22 passed by unanimous consent a proposal initiated by the tobacco subcommittee which will allow the growing of Maryland-type tobacco only if it does not have any characteristics of either flue-cured or burley tobacco. This will protect both the flue-cured and burley programs, which I strongly support, and for which the North Carolina farmers have worked so hard.

Mr. Speaker, I have tried to highlight my work and involvement on behalf of the tobacco farmers and interest I represent in North Carolina's Fifth District in this report. I know there are other areas which probably should receive attention, but I firmly feel the House tobacco subcommittee has worked hard and well during the 93d Congress.

I am grateful to have had the opportunity to make a contribution, and I commend Chairman STUBBLEFIELD and all my colleagues on this subcommittee for their desire to provide and oversee adequate programs for the tobacco farmers of the Nation. I further want it noted that I consider it a personal honor, as ranking Republican member, to have the spirit of nonpartisanship to insure a successful tobacco program.

#### VILLAGE HONORS POLICE CHIEF

### HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. I would like to pay tribute to an exceptional law enforcement officer

and constituent, Chief Walter Ruckgaber of the village of Lake Success. Chief Ruckgaber earlier this week was elected president of the State Association of Police Chiefs for the State of New York.

In his tenure on the Lake Success Village Police Force, Chief Ruckgaber has seen both the community he has protected and the police force he has served on, grow in size as well as stature. We wish him well on his election as president of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police.

I am inserting an article which appeared in a local newspaper concerning the tribute paid by the New Hyde Park Village Board to Chief Ruckgaber on his election, since he resides in the New Hyde Park community.

#### VILLAGE HONORS POLICE CHIEF

Lake Success—Village Police Chief Walter Ruckgaber, who was elected president of the State Association of Chiefs of Police Wednesday, was honored by the village board last night.

Ruckgaber, 54, a resident of New Hyde Park, has seen the village force grow from a seven-man contingent when he joined 28 years ago into the present 21-officer squad. During his 16 years as chief, "he's professionalized the police department," Mayor Jack Sahn said. "He's turned it into the equal of any force in the state."

Ruckgaber was elected to the statewide post at a meeting of the association in South Fallsburg, N.Y. He had moved up through the association's executive ranks since his election as third vice president three years ago, he said.

#### LET US TRY AGAIN ON HEALTH CARE

### HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, this morning's newspapers carried articles about the difficulty those of us on the Ways and Means Committee are having in agreeing on a national health insurance bill. There is no doubt that the different proposals now before the committee are such that an easy compromise is not possible. However, I would like to reassure my colleagues in this body that the differences are not as grave as is being reported, and I see no reason why we cannot have a bill to cover catastrophic illnesses.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I am quite disappointed our committee has not been able to announce completion of a national catastrophic health insurance bill before we go home for the recess today. Since President Ford and Committee Chairman WILBUR MILLS have both placed a high priority on enactment of a health care bill this year, I hope the various people concerned with this matter will be able to work out their differences between now and September 11. The committee can then, fresh from a needed rest, conclude action on one of the most important pieces of legislation before this Congress. I am certainly willing to pledge my continued support for this effort.

#### REORGANIZATION OF RAIL SERVICE IN NEW ENGLAND

### HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a proposal to merge four railroads in the Northeast has been submitted for consideration to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the U.S. Railway Association by the Amoskeag Co., which holds substantial stock in three of the four railroads considered for merger under this plan.

The submission of this proposal raises the possibility that the well-balanced rail reorganization plan enacted by the Congress will be disrupted, and that the interests of a private holding company will take precedence over the needs of the communities involved.

I would hope that the Members of Congress and the New England Congressional Caucus, in particular, consider the implications of this matter and take the necessary steps to attend to the questions involved.

An article by Robert E. Bedingfield of the New York Times News Service describing the Amoskeag proposal appeared in the August 20 issue of the Boston Herald-American. At this time, I would like to insert this article in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

The text follows:

#### MAJOR NORTHEAST RAILROAD COMPLEX

PROPOSED BY DUMAINE

(By Robert E. Bedingfield)

NEW YORK.—Frederic C. Dumaine Jr., of Weston, Mass., is urging a common management and eventual merger of the three northern New England railroads, to be followed by a merger with the Delaware & Hudson Railway.

Over the weekend, Dumaine had the Amoskeag Company, of which he is president and majority owner, submit a 40-page "preliminary" proposal making the recommendations to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the U.S. Railway Ass'n. The proposal also was circulated within the New England Council, a government-business group.

The railroads are the Bangor & Aroostook, 99 percent owned by Amoskeag; the Maine Central, of which Amoskeag owns 33 percent of the stock, subject to a voting trust agreement, and the bankrupt Boston & Maine, of which Amoskeag holds 22 percent of the first mortgage bonds.

Amoskeag earlier this year petitioned the ICC for permission to vote its stock in the Maine Central, a move that the Maine Central's management has challenged.

In its proposal, Amoskeag stated that if the ICC would allow it to vote its Maine Central shares and put the 885-mile line and the 541-mile Bangor & Aroostook under one management, it would then try to reorganize the 1416-mile B. & M. "in such a manner that it could be managed by Amoskeag."

The Delaware & Hudson Railway operates 717 miles of road in New York and Pennsylvania, providing the principal entry and exit lines for railroad freight moves to and from New England.

It connects with the B.&M. at Mechanicsville, N.J. at Binghamton, N.Y., on the west the D.&H. interchanges traffic with the Erie-Lackawanna, while at Rotterdam Junction, N.Y., it interchanges traffic with the Penn Central.

Dumaine is a former president of the D.&H., a wholly owned subsidiary of Dereco, Inc., a holding company controlled by the Norfolk & Western Railway. Reached by telephone John P. Fishwick, president of the N.&W., said that while Amoskeag had sent him a copy of its proposal, he had not yet had an opportunity to read it.

Dumaine declined to take telephone calls to discuss Amoskeag's proposal.

In addition to a four-railroad merger, Amoskeag recommended the inclusion in a lines of the Norwich & Worcester railroad from Worcester to New London, Conn., and the use of the tracks of the New Haven railroad from New London to New York City and from Springfield to New York City.

The four major roads, and the additional New Haven trackage, the proposal states "will make for increased competition with the New Haven, whose absorption by the Penn Central has been a disaster for the New England roads as well as D. & H."

Amoskeag also stated in its proposal that its program was designed to be effected entirely by private enterprise and that system would be a competitor of the consolidated rail corporation, Conrail, the federally funded railway the U.S. Railway Association is organizing to take over the Penn Central and several other bankrupt railroads.

Amoskeag contended in its proposal that the three New England railroads and the D. & H. "could not continue to exist" unless the continuity of through routes and connections were maintained.

It documented how Bangor & Aroostook trains originating traffic in northern Maine connect with Maine central trains near Bangor and run through to Portland where via the tracks of the Portland terminal, a Maine central subsidiary, a connection is made with the Boston & Maine, which connects in turn at Mechanicsville with the D. & H.

"All three New England roads depend on the D. & H.," the proposal pointed out, "and in turn, the D. & H. depends on its connections with the Erie Lackawanna at Binghamton, N.Y., for long haul Western movements."

In submitting its proposal, Amoskeag said it was not a complete résumé in support of its position.

#### PATENT PROVISIONS ON NONNUCLEAR ENERGY R. & D. BILL ARE DANGEROUSLY DEFECTIVE AND SHOULD BE ELIMINATED

### HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I have sent the following communication to the Members of this body:

AUGUST 21, 1974.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: "What experience and history teach is this—that people and governments never have learned anything from history, or acted on principles deduced from it."

Thus, in Section 7 of the nonnuclear energy R & D bill (H.R. 13565) you will find a lot of complicated patent provisions.

A similar mistake was made in 1952 when the Office of Saline Water was established. Its program was set back at least five years while industry tried to figure out new, complicated and potentially costly patent provisions.

Unless Section 7 is deleted—or NASA's patent provisions made to apply—there will be another long hiatus while a lot of silly

and emotion laden Congressional patent mumbo-jumbo is unscrambled.

Without a Section 7, nothing is lost. The situation will simply be that existing government patent law will apply.

Please facilitate the energy R & D program by voting for anybody's amendment to get rid of this unnecessary patent foolishness.

Thank you,

CRAIG HOSMER,  
Member of Congress.

#### CONCERN FOR THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

### HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I recently met with Mr. Herman Rosenbaum, the dedicated president of the National Council of Young Israel. In our discussion concerning the American-Jewish community and Jewish communities throughout the world, we underlined the importance of the continued vigil in the Middle East and in dealing with the plight of the Soviet Jewry and all other oppressed Jews.

On July 31, the House approved the International Nuclear Agreements Act, H.R. 15582, a bill of great importance to the fate of Israel and indeed, the entire world. By enabling the Congress to disapprove an international agreement with regard to the peaceful use of nuclear powerplants, we demonstrated the tremendous importance that we hold for the protection of all peoples from a nuclear holocaust. With the Middle East being such a sensitive spot, we cannot permit the indiscriminate allocation of nuclear materials whatever the reason.

Nuclear powerplants used for peaceful purposes still give off sufficient radioactive material each year to enable the production of nuclear weapons. We cannot permit even the possibility of such an occurrence, for once there is a mistake, there would be no tomorrow for any country. Our gestures of friendship to other lands should be based upon mutual efforts to achieve lasting world peace—and nuclear proliferation in the Middle East will never assure such peace.

Our eternal vigil in that part of the world must also include the continuing commitment to Israel that we will not forsake her while she is vulnerable. Her concessions to Arab nations have placed her in a most precarious situation—to reduce military support at this time would be to assure her total demise. She must not be left open to attack, for if we abandon Israel then we abandon democracy and the hopes of freedom loving citizens in the Middle East.

And while we pause to consider the far reaching effects that congressional activities play in the Middle East, let us not forget the importance of our responsibility to Soviet Jews and oppressed Jews in other areas of the world.

In promulgating a trade agreement, we must assure the Soviet Jews of the basic human right we take for granted—the

right to emigrate. If we are concerned with economic agreements, let us also reaffirm that we still hold human rights above all considerations. If we negotiate on dollars and cents issues, let us make it extremely clear that while we are willing to cut redtape in economic matters, the Soviets must warrant such treatment by cutting away the shackles of discrimination and persecution which have bound the lives of Soviet Jews.

We all are well aware that the passage of legislation in any area does not mean that responsibility in a matter has been fulfilled. Laws are nothing more than words if not enforced. Concerns do not bring results without concrete actions. If we are committed to the decent treatment of Jews around the world, then surely we must continue to strive to end the terrorism, discrimination, and tragedy that these people have known. And because we are committed to insuring basic human rights for all citizens, I am optimistic that we will continue to assume the leadership necessary to insuring peace in the Middle East and freedom for Soviet Jews and all oppressed Jews throughout the world.

#### THE BLACK PRESS OF AMERICA

### HON. JOHN L. BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. JOHN L. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House the following statement made before the Subcommittee on Communications of the Senate Commerce Committee by the distinguished Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, president of the National News Publishers Association:

STATEMENT OF CARLTON B. GOODLETT, PH. D., M.D., PRESIDENT, NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION—THE BLACK PRESS OF AMERICA

My name is Carlton B. Goodlett, and I have the honor to serve as President of the National Newspaper Publishers Association—The Black Press of America. The Black Press is 147 years old; since our founding publication, Freedom's Journal, we have worked incessantly, first, to end slavery and then, for the one hundred and eleven years since Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, we have waged a continuing struggle against all forms of racism—covert and overt as well as individual and institutional. The NNPA was founded 35 years ago and is composed today of 139 black newspapers published in 90 cities in the Continental United States, in Canada and in the Virgin Islands. I come before you today to express the unanimous and unqualified opposition of our organization to the passage of any Broadcast License Renewal legislation in this session of the U.S. Congress.

In 1969 the Congress considered similar legislation as that being considered by this honorable body today. At that time the Black Press and black citizens characterized such legislation as racist, and protested that it would forever close to blacks any opportunities to gain ownership of radio and television stations. Now, in 1974, we again mount the bastions to defend equal opportunities and freedom against this legislation which, as in 1969, is an example of racism especially



perpetrated by the Congress against the black citizenry of this nation.

In its 34th Annual Convention, Pittsburgh, Pa., the NNPA passed a resolution calling for the defeat of this legislation, which is attached to my remarks as Appendix A. Moreover, I wish to associate the NNPA without reservation with the statements made before this Subcommittee by the Honorable Henry Marsh, Vice Mayor of Richmond, Va., and Chairman of the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials (June 27) and James McCuller, National Chairman, National Black Media Coalition (June 20).

The Broadcast License Renewal legislation is not only classism, pitting the haves against the have-nots; it is also racism of the most insidious and virulent type. If we are indeed a nation of laws and not men, it is a serious indictment of the nation that one of the most vigorous proponents of institutional racism is the U.S. Congress, which propagates racism through legislation that perpetually places 25,000,000 Black Americans (a population more numerous than 157 other nations in the world) beyond the pale—denying them equal treatment before the law.

Two nations, one black and one white, were born with the introduction of slavery into the New World. With industrialization, America found it more and more profitable to have domestic colonials; after 300 years of slavery and 111 years of crypto-freedom, our political and economic institutions have become so structured and manipulated as to reinforce the separateness of the black and white nations—"separate and unequal," as described by the 1968 Kerner Report which identified the basic sickness which is America's: white racism. Our so-called democratic society is mortally imperiled by racism, a cancerous disease which will destroy not only an individual but also, if allowed to metastasize without radical surgery, a great nation.

Though our system is permeated with both covert and overt racism, let us consider who and what the black nation is: It is 25,000,000 strong, the second largest aggregation of blacks on earth, second only to Nigeria's 71,000,000. Of Africa's 52 nations only two are more numerous—Egypt and Nigeria. Of all the 36 nations of North and South America only three are more populous, White America-USA, Brazil and Mexico. Academically and economically we are the most highly developed black people anywhere, with approximately 7,500 physicians, 3,000 dentists, 4,000 attorneys, thousands of professors and public school teachers. Black youth in institutions of higher learning number 727,000 (460,000 more than attend institutions of higher learning in Great Britain with a population of 55,000,000.)

Black America is concentrated in the 50 largest cities of the nation, of which 25 have a black population in excess of 100,000. 33.8% of the population of these 25 cities is black, while in the 50 largest cities we are 22.7% of the total population. It is estimated that by 1980 12 to 14 of our 25 largest cities will probably have black mayors, as we have already in Gary, Newark, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Atlanta, Detroit, Berkeley, et al. The test will come when these black mayors attempt to use their newly won political power to end racism in employment, housing, education and law enforcement in their respective cities.

The Black Nation-USA constitutes a population of 25,000,000—the ninth wealthiest nation of the 80-odd nations outside of the Socialist bloc; yet, though our population in each of 16 metropolitan areas exceeds 250,000, only 33 of over 7,000 radio licenses are owned by Black America, and no blacks own any of the approximately 800 tv stations in the nation. On the other hand, between 220 and 250-odd black newspapers are black-owned. How is it that black-owned newspapers and magazines, some grossing millions of dol-

lars annually, have thrived, while there has been black ownership participation in radio to the extent of only 0.3%—and no participation in television? It must be laid at the doorstep of the Federal Government, i.e., the legislative and the executive branches. The Congress has passed legislation and the FCC has interpreted it so as to favor white radio broadcasters who serve the white majority. There has been a continuing and secret collusion between the Congress, the Federal Communication Commission and white enterprise, so as to minimize black proprietorship in radio and to exclude black proprietorship in television. Since the 1940's black-programmed radio stations have increased; yet, we find that of the estimated 350 radio stations programmed for black audiences, only 33, which are marginal properties, are owned by blacks. There are 17 white millionaires in black radio. In recent times the only possibility for a breakthrough for blacks is to buy marginal stations at outrageous prices. Since the white owners of black-programmed stations did not have to pay the FCC or anyone for their future revenue expectations when they initially established black-programmed stations, these outrageous prices are examples of economic racism. Why should Black America be forced to pay such huge prices which few blacks can afford? The contemplated legislation will make it well-nigh impossible for blacks to acquire any radio station except through outright purchase at exorbitant, unrealistic prices.

The National Association of Broadcasters know very well that FCC will not begin to pull their licenses, even under the existing "superior service standard, short of instances of gross neglect or violation of the law. It is a charade. Why do they need more protection? Indeed, the FCC and the current monopolists have their own built-in protection; instant success to public opinion. The National Association of Broadcasters have indicated that black-owned radio stations would benefit from the 5 Years Renewal Provision. The National Association of Black Broadcasters are not coming before the Congress lobbying for more renewal time protections; they are more interested in having more equitable access, first, to white-only facilities in VHF network affiliated and private television and, second, to high-powered white-owned AM radio stations which are monopolizing the 25 cities where blacks are most heavily concentrated and will soon elect black mayors.

We live in a quantitative society. Blacks have met every challenge presented by the nation in peace and war. Based upon our population, we should have approximately 770 radio stations and approximately 88 tv stations. What substitute for the quota system does the Congress suggest, so as to reduce the glaring inequities of low representation in radio and no representation in television ownership? This is a conspicuous instance of economic racism that the Congress will ignore at great peril to the nation.

The racism practiced by the broadcasting industry is only abated once every three years at renewal time, with the aggressive demands of racial minority groups for enforcement of the "superior Service" standard and the vague possibility of a petitioner's denial or his replacement by a competing applicant for his license. The record shows that between these three-year renewal periods the majority of radio and television stations rarely undertake effective training programs for black journalists or other racial minority applicants. Moreover, these preying white businesses rely upon the Black Press to expend the capital to train potential black employees which they steal frantically away from the Black Press during pre-license renewal time.

A recent study by American Newspaper

Publishers Association demonstrated that six years after the Kerner Report only 2.9 percent of the professional personnel in radio and television are black. The NAB claims approximately a 11 percent figure. During the three-year intervals after renewal applications and issuance, the FCC has demonstrated only scanty or no surveillance; so these white stations, even those usurping the air in the black ghettos of America, can do pretty much as they please concerning programming, employment and community input with their facilities. With such arrogance displayed on the 3-year renewal basis, just think of the horrors which would be perpetrated under a Congressional 5-year renewal statute. Even with the 3-year rule the FCC does little or nothing to require black-programmed radio and white radio serving the black masses in the 50 largest cities to meet the "superior service" requirement standard. With the 5-year rule and the standard of "substantive service" guaranteeing renewal in the face of challenges, blacks and other citizen groups will find themselves investing in a hopeless cause. Who will challenge the licensee if the present legislation is enacted? Because of the FAC's bias in favor of incumbents, there is simply no excuse for shedding off challenges, which present no major threat to the industry. Is there any excuse for retroactively putting an end at least to the hopes of blacks who up until now have been denied ownership in the nation's tv industry?

Crossownership, as now implemented, is a prime example of inequity; in the top ten markets for television, 38 of the 39 VHF stations are owned by multi-station groups. These markets contain 68,000,000 people—34 percent of the nation's population. The three networks own 14 of these 39 stations, and newspapers own 7 more of these stations, or 21 of the 39 stations in the ten top markets are owned by monopoly. Those papers which own radio stations are white newspapers of general circulation. How are blacks to acquire any of these cross-owned stations, which only the white big-city dailies got a chance at in the 1920s (radio) and 1940s and 50s (TV)? They will only get a chance if the FCC permits consideration of the impact of media monopolies at renewal time. The printed media or the daily newspapers of America are the most racist of all forms of communication. The American Newspaper Publishers study found that blacks comprised 2.9% of the personnel in mass communications media—radio and television—and only 1.9 percent of the professional personnel in the white newspaper industry.

Under popular pressure the Congress is being forced to reduce the oil depreciation allowance; however, with his '74 License Renewal Act, the Congress is supporting special interests and monopoly in a publicly owned commodity, the nation's airwaves. In fact, we are rewarding those who practice racism in its most blatant form. The ban on consideration of crossownership at renewal time is another gimmick which will allow the FCC to either let present monopolistic control remain as it is or else promulgate an across-the-board rule. The Black Press feels that the public interest would best be served by permitting decisions on crossownership on a case by case basis at renewal time. Such legislation would provide enough flexibility so that the FCC could either prohibit crossownership altogether or do nothing about it.

While it is unlikely that a suburban newspaper or a neighborhood black-owned newspaper would ever present a serious monopoly problem if it owned either a radio station or a TV station, we add hurriedly that should a black monopolist develop, he should be treated as any other monopolist. It is unmistakably clear to us that an across-the-board rule on crossownership is only a gimmick to prevent small newspapers and black newspapers from owning radio and television

stations. For example, a black entrepreneur who happens to own a small community newspaper and is not a monopolist should have the same chance of owning a radio and TV station as white newspaper owners who were and are monopolists had when they got the TV licenses in 1939 and the 1940s.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and friends across the nation have come to Washington to speak out against the shocking indifference of most operators of mass communications media, i.e. radio and television, in this nation to the needs and the rights of minority peoples and women who up until now have been given some modicum of protection by enforced Federal legislation. The Broadcast Renewal Act is an attempt to insulate present mass communication proprietors from citizens' challenging, particularly by women and racial minorities.

It is our hope that our opposition to the passage of this legislation will win the enthusiastic support of courageous members of the Congress—both the House and the Senate, so that out of this dialogue will come legislation which will right the wrongs which have existed throughout the history of Federal regulations of the people's airwaves to the advantage of private entrepreneurship which under a Federal mandate monopoly has created wealth, avarice and greed.

It is hoped that with the passage of post-Watergate election financing legislation the members of the U.S. Congress will no longer find it necessary to genuflect to the four powerful financial giants who enjoy monopoly over the nation's airwaves. It is hoped further that in the near future Congress will be able to develop legislation breaking up these awesome monopolies and returning to the people its share of participatory rights in a national commodity, the airwaves.

For over 50-odd years now, Black Americans have been engaged on a treadmill of conversation leading nowhere in this area; evidence has continued to mount of the insensitivity and lack of concern for the plight of 25,000,000 Black Americans to have equity and enjoy full participatory rights in the area of control and management of the air that serves their communities.

If conversation alone would have ended racism in America this deadly disease would have been ended eons ago. We appear before this Honorable Committee as probably the last of the conversationalists in Black America. Those who come after us will undoubtedly represent black activists, who recognize that no relief comes to those who are oppressed at the hands of government without some form of active opposition. Frederick Douglass, a great black newspaper publisher and abolitionist, said it best:

"Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and it never will. Find out just what any people will quietly submit to and you have found out the exact measure of injustice and wrong which will be imposed upon them, and these will continue till they are resisted with either words or blows, or with both. The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppress. . . ."

A sombre mood permeates Black America. As I close, we call upon the words of another great editor and social scientist, Dr. W. E. B. du Bois, who after nine decades of surveying the American scene pondered the question which haunts many blacks today: Where does the black man stand in America?

"If we aim to be Americans and do only what America does, think what she thinks and say what she says, we are a stupid people; if on the other hand we are determined to reach the highest standards of the world, and broaden and lift those standards by developing the best part of our Negro culture, erased from our souls by blood and slavery, by poverty and insults, we may, led by Africa, yet save the world. On

the other hand, if we are bribed by high salaries to our gifted while our millions crawl, by publicity for our fools while our leaders and our youth rot in jail, we are lost. This notion, by its mad plunge into lying, stealing and murder, will drag us as a part of it down to an age . . . of eternal night."

Gentlemen, the question is, will the Congress of the United States, in this the 198th year of the history of the nation, in this the 111th year post Lincoln-Emancipation Proclamation, act responsibly to begin the process of racial surgery to eradicate economic racism from one of the nation's most precious commodities, the people's airwaves? That question, gentlemen, will have to be answered by you and your peers in the United States Congress. This License Renewal Act must not only be defeated but the Congress must develop a new Magna Carta for the airwaves, which allows all Americans participatory access to the nation's airwaves.

#### LEGION BAND REGAINS TITLE

### HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I have always loved rousing band music and I am proud to say that my hometown, Joliet, Ill., has produced one of the best bands in the Nation.

The superiority of the Joliet American Legion Band was proven again this week when the group captured the national American Legion band title for the 25th time. Victory was doubly sweet, since the band had lost its title 2 years ago to the Tonawanda, N.Y., band.

The Joliet musicians, numbering just under 100, were ably directed by Tom Drake at the competition in Miami Beach, Fla., on Sunday. Their performance must have been a delight to hear.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the entire band, and Mr. Drake in particular, on their success. I also want to wish the best of luck to the band's new president, Keith Wilson, who is succeeding Art Coote, and vice president Al Zlogar, who is replacing Don Werner. They have some big shoes to fill, but I am sure they are up to the job.

The following is an account of the band's triumph in Miami that appeared in the Joliet Herald-News this week:

#### LEGION BAND REGAINS TITLE

They did it again!

Joliet's American Legion Band in competition in Miami Beach, Fla., Sunday recaptured the national American Legion Band title for the 25th time.

The Joliet musicians, almost 100 strong under the baton of Tom Drake, received a 86.25 rating to bring the title back to Joliet after a two-year lapse.

"We did it. We did it," was the shout of joy over the telephone as the Herald-News today spoke to Jay Trump, a member of the band.

The Aurora band which was second with an 85.9 has registered a protest to be heard this morning in Miami Beach over a change in the site of the competition.

Joliet had complained the stage at the junior high school where the concert competition was to take place was too small. All the Joliet musicians could not get on the stage.

The concert, therefore, was transferred

outdoors to the school patio where all bands played.

Trump said the Jolietians should be able to defend their championship successfully.

In third place was the Kansas City, Mo., band.

The Tonawanda Band from New York which claimed the championship from the Legion in Chicago competition in 1972 did not compete this year.

The Joliet Band did not compete in Hawaii last year due to the lack of funds. The bandsmen are to return to Illinois late today or early Tuesday. Their plane is due at O'Hare at 11:30 p.m.

Arrival time in Joliet has been estimated at 1 a.m.

New officers for the band were elected Sunday night. Keith Wilson is the new president, succeeding Art Coote. Al Zlogar is the vice president replacing Don Werner.

Still seeking funds to pay for the trip, the band is bringing the Carson and Barnes five-ring circus to Joliet Friday for two performances at 2 and 8 p.m. in the Memorial Stadium parking lot.

#### THE CASE OF VALENTYN MOROZ

### HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, when citizens stand up to defend their own nations from enemies, they are acclaimed as heroes and honored by history. When individuals defend their countries against authoritarian or totalitarian rule with personal integrity and humanity as guides, they are revered. Such is the case of one Ukrainian historian-writer, Valentyn Moroz.

Mr. Speaker, some 500 feet from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, there is a hunger strike by a number of Americans of Ukrainian heritage demonstrating solidarity with Valentyn Moroz, who has been on a hunger strike since July 1 of this year protesting his treatment in Vladimir prison. The last information is that he is being force-fed. The Ukrainian historian was arrested for allegedly spreading "anti-Soviet propaganda," which consists of his three major works: "A Report on the Berian Reservation," "Amid the Snows," and "A Chronicle of Resistance." Valentyn Moroz and the hunger strikers are protesting in solidarity a number of specific points of the Soviets' form of "justice":

A closed trial—contrary to the Soviets' own criminal code of procedure;

A lack of substantive evidence for conviction—all witnesses refused to testify against Moroz;

Unconstitutional conviction—the articles of conviction were, according to the International Commission of Jurists, ultra vires to the Soviet Constitution;

Physical assault and poisoned food—certified by recently freed inmates including Anatoly Radygin, a Russian Jewish captain imprisoned for attempted flight from the Soviet Union.

Valentyn Moroz is not the only one persecuted for his beliefs—which, incidentally, are guaranteed under the Freedom of Speech clause in the Soviet



Constitution. His wife and son have been evicted from their family apartment. In addition, his wife has been refused a number of jobs on the basis that her husband has been convicted for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

The Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, which is sponsoring the hunger strike in Canada, the United States and West Germany, has received expressions of support from Andrei Sakharov, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Nobel Prize Winner Heinrich Boell, as well as numerous other notable people. The committee initiated the hunger strike on July 31, and will prolong it until the Soviet Government guarantees humane treatment of Moroz. A nightly candlelight vigil is held in front of the Soviet Embassy as a constant reminder that the fire of freedom can not be snuffed out by repression of any country or individual.

Mr. Speaker, let us heed the warning Valentyn Moroz gave the Soviet Government before his sentencing:

You have lost control, for our society has reached a stage of development where repressions no longer produce the intended, but the opposite, effect. From now on every act of repression will boomerang! . . . Do not point the accusing finger at me . . . I did not jail Moroz; I did not throw the boomerang.

**INCOME AND NET WORTH STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON**

**HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD an account of my sources of income and financial holdings. I realize that disclosure of this information is not required by law, but I submit it in order to provide a complete picture of my financial situation. The date is for the calendar year 1973.

My gross salary as a Congressman was \$42,500.00. In addition, I received \$282 in income from stock dividends—(specific stocks are listed below—\$1,973.04 in interest payments, \$2,475.96 in other income, primarily capital gains, and \$21,658.83 in income from my law practice.

My deductions and exemptions included the standard personal exemption for myself, my wife, and my five children—\$750 each for a total of \$5,250. In addition, my itemized deductions totaled \$19,639.75. Also, my gross income was reduced by \$6,370 due to congressional expenses I met through out-of-pocket expenditures.

I would like to point out, with regard to this last figure, that I received the ordinary congressional allowances for stationery, travel to and from the district, district office costs, and telephone expenses. However, these allowances fell short of providing reimbursement for the actual congressional expenses I incurred during the past year.

I paid \$11,847.09 in Federal taxes, \$3,138.49 in State taxes, and \$3,200 in local property taxes.

With regard to my net worth, it consists, first, of my home in Beverly, Mass., which I purchased in December 1968, for \$70,000. I financed the acquisition by means of a \$50,000 mortgage. At the present time, my home is valued at approximately \$125,000 and my mortgage indebtedness has increased to \$79,769.78.

In addition, I have a one-third interest, amounting to about \$20,000 in the building at 59 Federal Street in Salem, Mass. The worth of this holding is offset by a mortgage totaling \$10,090.62. I own no other real estate.

I have \$28,885.52 in my checking and savings accounts, the market value of the common stock I own is \$37,807, the cash value of my life insurance is \$1,510, and the cash value of my congressional retirement fund is \$16,389.02.

In addition to these tangible assets, my law practice represents a potential asset, though it is difficult to value, since I have never solicited or received offers to purchase my share in the firm.

As far as major liabilities are concerned, they are represented by mortgages I mentioned above.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD a summary of my net worth and stock holdings.

*Assets and Liabilities*

Assets:	
Home—estimated fair market value	\$125,000.00
Law office building—estimated fair market value	20,000.00
Cash	28,885.00
Stock	37,807.00
Life insurance, cash value	1,510.00
Congressional retirement fund, cash value	16,389.02
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>229,591.54</b>
Liabilities: Mortgages	89,860.40
<b>Assets minus liabilities</b>	<b>139,731.14</b>

STOCK HOLDINGS

[Value as of market quotations, June 15, 1974]

Stock	Number of shares	Market value
Mrs. Smith's Pie Co.	75	\$694
Gloucester Engineering	100	800
National Cash Register	100	3,388
Worthington Bio-Chemical	100	825
Pennzoil United	200	3,700
Liggett & Platt	300	3,075
Bristol Myers	100	5,475
Statham Instrument	200	3,050
ECRM, Inc.	1,000	5,500
Mountain Fuel Supply Co.	100	5,775
Keane Associates	200	700
Becker Industries	200	4,825
<b>Total, market value</b>		<b>37,807</b>

Note: I do not make the investment decisions regarding these holdings. They are controlled in a discretionary account and are managed by White, Weld & Co.

**FEDERAL MASS TRANSPORTATION AMENDMENTS**

**HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, because of previous commitments in my district, I was unable to participate in votes on two

amendments to the Federal Mass Transportation Act last Thursday.

On rollcall No. 495, the Harsha amendment to make urbanized areas with a population of 2 million or more eligible under category A in the bill, I would have voted "no." The amendment was rejected 143 to 215.

On rollcall No. 496, the Shuster amendment to require the Secretary to evaluate the extent to which urban communities are attempting to discourage auto use and encourage mass transit use before approving projects, I would have voted "no." The amendment was rejected 155 to 174.

On Monday, August 19, I was present, but for unexplained reasons, was not recorded on rollcall No. 501, the authorization for the Youth Conservation Corps. I would have voted "yes" on the passage of this legislation.

**AHEPA SPEAKS OUT: IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY, THE KILLING ON CYPRUS MUST BE STOPPED**

**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, we should all be appalled at the continuing bloodshed in Cyprus.

It has destroyed the fragile peace in the eastern Mediterranean and threatens a confrontation of larger proportions.

It has caused the loss of life and limb among Cypriot, Greek, and Turk alike—soldier and civilian.

It has caused untold devastation—of property and of hope—on the island.

It has fractured the stability of NATO. Yet, the war—broken only intermittently by cease-fires which collapse—goes on.

In the name of humanity, the killing on Cyprus must stop. Peace must be restored. So, too, must sovereignty.

Meeting at their 52d Supreme Convention in Boston this past Monday, August 19—the Order of AHEPA—the American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—of which I am an honorary member—unanimously passed a resolution calling for a cessation of hostilities on Cyprus, a withdrawal of foreign troops, and a restoration of the island's autonomy.

There is much to which we should give our attention in this resolution, and I specifically call it to the attention of my colleagues who serve on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, the war on Cyprus shows once again that, when we pray for peace, we must realize that peace is not possible when aggressors move forward while peaceful men sit silent. Let us all strive toward the human condition—that time when the hearts and minds of leaders in the world who now desire domination of others will be moved to exercise the restraints which make peace possible.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, the unprovoked, unjustified and illegal invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, and her waging of a barbarous war on the Cyp-

riot people, are a high crime against humanity, violate fundamental principles of international law, fly in the face of international treaties and UN resolutions, threaten the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, jeopardize peace and stability in the Middle East, weaken the NATO alliance, and imperil America's influence and posture in the eastern Mediterranean; and,

Whereas, Cyprus and Greece have been the traditional and unswerving Allies of the United States and Great Britain for over 100 years, and have fought valiantly and selflessly in defense of western civilization from time immemorial, and are now our strongest and most loyal bulwark in the Mediterranean and Middle East; and,

Whereas Turkey did not join the Allies in World Wars I and II; she has received \$13 billion of American aid to protect NATO; she has used these weapons against a peaceful, friendly people NATO was designed to protect; whereas Turkey has again embarked on an unrestricted opium poppy growing program openly intended to flood America with deadly drugs to destroy our youth for financial gain; thereby, Turkey is once again proving that she is not a true friend of the United States;

Whereas, the United Nations has on four separate occasions condemned foreign intervention in Cyprus, and approved the territorial integrity of the island on the principles of self-determination:

(a) by calling on "all nations . . . to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from any intervention against it" (Resolution #2077 of the General Assembly, December 18, 1965);

(b) by demanding the "immediate end to foreign military intervention in the Republic of Cyprus . . ." and "the withdrawal . . . of foreign military personnel" not present under existing treaties (Resolution #353 of the Security Council, July 20, 1974);

(c) by proposing a "timely and phased reduction of the number of (foreign) armed forces" from Cypriot soil (Declaration of the Foreign Ministers of England, Turkey, and Greece at Geneva, July 30, 1974); and

(d) by insisting that "all parties to the present fighting cease all firing and military action forthwith" and return to the conference table and "resume negotiations without delay" (Resolution #357 of the Security Council, August 14, 1974).

Whereas, Turkey has ignored, disregarded, and violated every one of these international mandates and has conducted sham negotiations in bad faith while preparing wholesale aggression for a modern Pearl Harbor:

We now therefore, resolve that:

1. We condemn absolutely the unprovoked and illegal invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, the barbarous atrocities committed by her armed forces on the Cypriot people, her insincere negotiations in Geneva; and her cynical resort to arms to achieve her unlawful goals.

2. The proposed U.N. cease fire must be rigidly enforced with adequate U.N. forces and all additional means necessary. Turkey must be held strictly accountable for all violations of the cease fire.

3. Turkey must immediately commence a phased but rapid withdrawal of all her military forces from Cyprus and that the U.N. forces and the National Guard of Cyprus shall be the only armed forces entrusted with the pacification of the country.

4. All U.S. military and economic aid to Turkey, including but not limited to, all military equipment, munitions, technical data, and services, all economic or agricultural programs and commodities, and all licenses, credits, grants, loans or other means therefore, shall be immediately suspended, and none shall be restored until

after a full review and reassessment by the United States of the entire U.S. aid program to Turkey.

5. We deplore, condemn, and denounce any and all statements, demonstrations and violent actions of irresponsible provocateur elements anywhere against the American people, elected officials, and Government; we call upon all Greeks and Cypriots everywhere to remain constant to the traditions of Greek-American friendship and alliance; and we pledge, as loyal Americans, our continued confidence and support in our country's great mission to bring peace and justice to all the world, including Cyprus, based on the democratic principles of freedom and self-determination, with adequate safeguards for the rights of minorities.

6. In that spirit we call upon our Government to reassert its moral leadership and to act effectively in support of self-determination and freedom in Cyprus, to repair the damage Turkey has caused to our defense interests in the Mediterranean, and to attract Greece, by our deeds, back into military participation in NATO.

7. Meanwhile, we request of all nations who love freedom and who sorrow over the sufferings of innocent people, to help in a massive campaign for funds, food, clothing, shelter, medical supplies and other relief, within and beyond the United Nations and the Red Cross, to ameliorate the horrible conditions of the 150,000 Greek Cypriot refugees and help them return to their homes as quickly as possible.

8. We urge the restoration to full authority of the Cyprus Government over the entire Island; massive economic aid to the same and the return of England, Greece, and Turkey to Geneva to stay in continuous session until a settlement is finally concluded.

#### NUCLEAR REAPPRAISAL ACT REINTRODUCED

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in March of this year I, along with Mr. ASPIN, introduced the Nuclear Energy Reappraisal Act. We were motivated by an increasing concern about hazards of operation of nuclear powerplants and by unknown dangers in the entire nuclear fuel cycle.

Those fears have not been lessened, Mr. Speaker, even after the release of the Atomic Energy Commission's safety report.

There remains a built-in conflict of interest within the nuclear industry and the AEC.

This legislation, which I am reintroducing today, provides for a truly independent study of nuclear hazards and calls for a moratorium in the issuance of construction licenses during the course of the study—up to 5 years.

There is no need to panic and rush to fulfill the dreams of those who foresee 1,200 nuclear powerplants by the end of this century without full knowledge of the possible dangers. That is the purpose of this bill and I am hopeful it will be given every consideration.

FORWARD, NOW, TOGETHER

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, President Ford has shown in his first days of office qualities of leadership, both moral and political, that should do much to bring about the spirit of cooperation and reunification so badly needed in our country. His early statements and actions have clearly demonstrated the compassion, concern, and thoughtfulness with which he intends to fulfill his duties as President. The new openness, the recognition of the needs and concerns of the American people, and the clear willingness to work with Congress to solve our pressing problems lend great hope for the Ford Presidency.

The August 13 Fond du Lac, Wis., Reporter and the August 14 Manitowoc, Wis., Herald-Times-Reporter had excellent editorials on the promise of the Ford Presidency. The Fond du Lac paper noted that the President's speech to Congress last Monday served as a "good start" that will help "lay the foundation for the rebuilding of confidence in those who run our Government." The Herald-Times-Reporter said:

In his first few days at the helm, Gerald R. Ford said what needed to be said, and acted both symbolically and in fact to affirm the continuity and stability of the United States Government.

I commend the editorials to your attention:

[From the Fond du Lac Reporter, Aug. 13, 1974]

PRESIDENT FORD SETS COOPERATIVE TONE IN HIS FIRST MAJOR SPEECH

Amid smiles, repartee and laughter, President Ford embarked upon a new, friendlier and more cooperative relationship with Congress last night in his first major address as the successor to Richard Nixon.

If anything came through during his nationally televised speech it is that President Ford has genuine rapport with members of the legislative branch. They gave him a standing and prolonged ovation, frequent applause and a back-slapping, hand-shaking exit.

President Ford's warm reception served to emphasize the tension that had built within the Nixon administration, particularly since the Watergate break-in. The sense of relief evident in congress also was felt by Americans who heard his talk on television. And that, in a very real way, can help lay the foundation for the rebuilding of confidence in those who run our government.

Not that President Ford won't have trouble. He will, and nobody is more aware of it than he is. But he indicated his willingness to get down to work on a give-and-take basis when he declared, "I do not want a honeymoon with you; I want a good marriage."

Although lacking specifics, President Ford outlined the course that he can be expected to follow.

The major foe is inflation. Americans who have been trying to stretch their dollars are in full accord. He was correct when he said the people blame government for



big spending, and he pledged he will make every effort to balance the federal budget by 1976. That may be a big order, however, particularly with his corresponding desire to support a powerful military establishment.

His awareness of the plight of the American economy was demonstrated again in remarks about reviving the Cost of Living Council—but this time without controls. The Council could look into abuses and correct them, without strapping either labor or management with restrictions that push the working man farther behind in his struggle to meet living expenses.

Moving ahead against inflation will require the cooperation of all segments of society and President Ford said he would like to convene an economic summit meeting, over which he would volunteer to preside. He proposed that such a meeting be held in full view of the public so Americans can get a better understanding of the nuts and bolts involved in making the economy work. And to further stress his desire to hold down spending he said he would support candidates from any party who sincerely want to cut costs and balance the national budget.

President Ford also called for congressional action on a sound health care bill and said that while he has some disagreement with the Elementary and Secondary Education bill he does not intend to veto it.

In an indirect swipe at the tactics that contributed to President Nixon's downfall, he said he would tolerate no illegal wiretaps and bugging and would give high respect to the rights of privacy for every citizen. He also voiced his support for the "necessity of a free press," and promised an "open door" policy as long as he is President.

Touching upon other areas of serious concern, President Ford assured the Soviet Union and China that he intends to pursue the foreign policy course charted by President Nixon and reaffirmed "loyal collaboration" with our allies. He said he will continue to work for peace in the Middle East, and renewed U.S. support for the United Nations.

In all, it was a good speech, very well received and welcomed by a nation that has grown weary of conflict in the White House.

No one can say how President Ford will fare in the program he has set for his administration. How he succeeds may well determine his plans for 1976—when he is likely to seek a full term.

But at least last night he got off to a good start, not only with members of Congress, but also with the American people.

[From the Herald-Times-Reporter, Aug. 14, 1974]

#### FORWARD, NOW, TOGETHER

Our new president has given many indications that he understands what must be done to get things moving again in this country after a long period of demoralization and disarray. In his first few days at the helm, Gerald R. Ford said what needed to be said, and acted both symbolically and in fact to affirm the continuity and stability of the United States government.

A particular concern at the moment of the transfer of power was that foreign capitals not misinterpret this as a time of weakness and discontinuity. President Ford took pains to avert any such conclusions. Flanked by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, he spent much time on his first afternoon as president talking with groups of allied diplomats. Later Kissinger and top State Department officials assured representatives of many other nations that American foreign policy would follow its present course and "full continuity in the conduct of our national affairs" was promised in a message to Kurt Waldheim secretary general of the United Nations.

Another concern was lest the American

people perceive the changeover as a time of uncertainty and dislocation with regard to domestic affairs. Mr. Ford moved to quiet such fears, also; he asked all Cabinet members and heads of independent agencies to stay on, and was assured they would continue in a spirit of unwavering support and loyalty. He also emphasized that White House hostility toward Congress was a thing of the past. It became clear at once that he meant to make the most of warm relations developed during 25 years of service in the House.

The undergirding prelude to all this was President Ford's address after having been sworn in by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. The welcome assurance that "our long national nightmare is over" will be the most widely quoted remark in that address, but there was much more of interest in what the President described as "just a little straight talk among friends."

What Mr. Ford said was simple, modestly eloquent, in good taste, a low-keyed rallying cry to the American people to work with him in harmony and "go forward, now, together." In return he pledged himself to be "the president of all the people," and said further: "In all my public and private acts as your president, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end."

In themselves these words are not exceptional, nor do they necessarily command belief. Uttered by the new president at the awesome moment of assuming that office, they had a promising ring of sincerity and determined conviction.

#### MICHIGAN BEAN FESTIVAL

### HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, during Labor Day weekend the citizens of Michigan will be celebrating the 28th annual Michigan Bean Festival, a tribute to my State's most important agricultural crop. As I am sure my colleagues know, it is Michigan's navy beans which supply the Capitol with its delicious bean soup, a daily tradition in both the House and Senate Restaurants since the turn of the century.

Michigan is the Nation's most important bean-producing State, supplying more than one-third of the total U.S. output of beans and 99 percent of our Nation's navy beans. Most of these navy beans are grown in the Saginaw Valley-Thumb area of Michigan's Eighth Congressional District. In Michigan, beans are big business. The investment in the crop—for seed, fertilizers, machinery, and gas—runs into several millions of dollars annually. Several additional millions are invested in the processing, storing, and shipping of the beans to customers all over the world. This year more than 630,000 acres of beans have been planted by as many as 10,000 Michigan farmers, a substantial increase over last year.

Yet the investment pays off in large yields of high quality vegetables. The annual gross return for the State on its bean harvests runs between \$45 and \$60 million. The crop helps the U.S. balance of payments, too. In an average crop

year, about 25 percent of Michigan beans are shipped to more than 30 nations abroad.

"A symbol of thrift"—"A poor man's meal"—"Warm cloak against economic adversity" are just some of the labels attached to the bean, which has served rich and poor alike down through the centuries. It is now believed that beans were the first vegetables to grow on the Earth and one of man's first cultivated crops grown in Switzerland and northern Italy as early as the bronze age. The ancient Egyptians 2,000 years before Christ worshipped beans as a symbol of life and raised temples dedicated to it. The Greeks and Romans ate them, voted with them—light beans were "pro" and dark beans "con"—and even gambled with them. The Babylonian army marched and fought for 1,500 years on a fighting ration of beans and pork. Early explorers to America found beans grown by the native Indians all along the eastern seaboard.

Hearty Bean dishes are embedded in our Nation's heritage, too. A staple item in the larder of the hearty pioneers, the bean early became an American food. Teddy Roosevelt is quoted as saying that he and his Rough Riders won the battle of San Juan Hill on a diet of beans.

Because beans are rich in calcium, iron, and the B vitamins and a valuable source of protein, the bean can probably be credited with keeping alive and healthy many poor men and women who could afford nothing else to eat. For the price, beans are still one of the best bargains around.

Hosted by the citizens of Fairgrove, Mich., the Bean Festival is one of the oldest State festivals in Michigan. Born in 1947, it started as a way of honoring the Michigan navy bean and the men and women who laboriously raise the crop, process it and ship it to the far corners of the world, and a way of reminding residents and visitors of the importance of the bean to the State's economic prosperity.

Homage to the "lowly bean" began on September 20, 1947, when the Fairgrove Businessmen's Association sponsored a bean soup and baked bean dinner for about 500 local farm families and villagers.

The following year plans were made for a bigger and better festival—a parade, the crowning of a "Bean Queen," a rodeo, street dancing, and fireworks—to be held on Labor Day. Most of the festival took place on Main Street in Fairgrove. The churches in the city and the OES served free bean soup, starting a tradition of free bean soup that marks the festival even today. Miss Donna Hunter, of Fairgrove, was chosen the first queen. She and Ann Sheridan flew to Washington, D.C., and presented a gift package of Michigan navy beans to President Harry Truman.

In 1949, the festival expanded even more and was designated the "Michigan Bean Festival." Through the years, the festival has undergone various changes, expanding to 3 days and attracting over 20,000 visitors every year. The festival currently is sponsored by the Fairgrove Jaycees.

Since 1960, the free bean soup that marks this festival has been prepared in huge bean kettles right on the street where all the festivities are held. Three large kettles are made to fit on the back of a pickup truck. The soup is cooked with gas burners under the kettles. It takes a lot of delicious bean soup to fill up 20,000 people.

Highlight of every festival is the crowning of the Bean Queen. This year's candidates include Anne Reinbold of Saginaw County, Cindy Schluckebier of Tuscola County, Ellen Hagen of Huron County, Renee Godley of Gratiot County, and Denise Histed of Bay County. The winner will receive the title from the 1973 queen, Karen Jean Reif.

The charm of the Bean Festival lies in its small-town fun approach. The citizens of Fairgrove should take great pride in themselves, their town, and their widely attended festival. I understand that proceeds from the festival are used for community recreation projects.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my special thanks to Mr. Rudy Petzold of the Tuscola County Advertiser, Mr. Henry Sugden, Mrs. Barbara Sheridan, and Jerry Thiel of the Michigan Bean Shippers Association, for the background information for my tribute to the Michigan Bean Festival. As my colleagues consume some of the 40,000 bowls of bean soup served in the House Restaurant each year, I hope they will take special note of the source of those beans: the hard-working people of Michigan and in particular Tuscola County. To all my colleagues and all Americans who might be traveling or vacationing in Michigan next weekend, I offer my personal invitation to stop and visit the Michigan Bean Festival for a day of old-fashioned fun and a cup of bean soup.

#### OLDER AMERICANS HOME REPAIR ASSISTANCE ACT

### HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Older Americans Home Repair Assistance Act. The purpose of this proposal is twofold: It would help to counter the rapidly rising costs of home maintenance for approximately one-fourth of our older citizens who would be eligible to receive home repair assistance and at the same time it would authorize home repair and maintenance jobs as a means for increasing employment opportunities for older Americans.

This act is similar to a Senate proposal—S. 633—introduced in January 1973 by Senator FRANK CHURCH who is well known for his efforts to improve Federal policy affecting older people. This act is also similar in intent—although narrower in scope—to the community service employment program, title 9 of the Older Americans Act. Under title 9, the Secretary of Labor is funding

community service projects operated by nonprofit agencies and organizations as a means of employing older workers. As in my proposal, to qualify for employment the older worker must be at least 55 years of age, have a low income, and be likely to have difficulty in securing suitable paid employment. Although I am introducing the Older Americans Home Repair Assistance Act as a separate bill, I would hope that it might also be considered as an amendment to title 9 when that legislation comes up for renewal.

The Older Americans community service employment program—title 9—and Project Mainstream are enjoying considerable success in employing older workers with low employment prospects. Many projects report being deluged by applicants seeking employment and many more projects await action than can be undertaken with current funding.

It is very clear that this concept merits expansion. Today over a third of a million of our Nation's workers age 55 and over are unemployed, and countless more—although not officially listed as unemployed—have been squeezed out of the job market because of their age. The creation of this program would be an important step in furthering the opportunities of older workers to pursue continued or second careers as a meaningful alternative to unemployment.

Perhaps even more important, however, are the possibilities that this program holds for older homeowners, who comprise 70 percent of the population over 65. Upon retirement when many older Americans face drastic cuts in their income, the high costs of repair and maintenance can easily overwhelm the older homeowner. Remarkably, the costs of home maintenance and repair are outdistancing even the skyrocketing rate of inflation: over the last 4 years, home repair costs rose 38 percent compared to inflation's 26 percent rise. The older homeowner is caught in a dilemma: he—and more often she—cannot afford to improve his property, but can ill-afford to live in it without repair.

The proposal I am offering today would provide a way out of this dilemma. Under this new program, the homeowner would supply materials for the repair project, but all labor, no matter how extensive, would be performed without charge. I would note here that when Congress approved title 9, we were careful to include assurances that these projects will not interfere with the existing local labor markets.

The eligibility of homeowners to receive home repair assistance would be determined by income and would include all recipients of supplemental security income and other homeowners with income not in excess of the intermediate budget for a retired couple in urban areas of the United States.

The impact of this program on the safety and psychological well-being of older homeowners cannot be minimized. Carpentry, painting, masonry, plumbing, wallpapering, and electrical home improvements will increase home safety, reducing hazards that might otherwise force the homeowner out of his

dwelling. The psychological benefits speak for themselves.

In formulating Government programs and policies to assist older Americans, one of our primary concerns should be to assist them in maintaining their independence. I strongly believe that this measure can be instrumental in deferring the forces of institutionalization and dependency that all too often entrap older people. As a complement to existing inhome services, this measure can provide older people with the basic ingredients for a meaningful and rewarding life.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of this bill at this point in the RECORD:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Older Americans Home Repair Assistance Act of 1974".*

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) "eligible individual" means an individual who is at least fifty-five years of age, who has an income, as determined by the Secretary, not in excess of 125 percent of the poverty level income for poor individuals established for that fiscal year by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and who has or is determined reasonably likely to have difficulty in securing employment;

(2) "home-repair projects" means any work determined by the Secretary to be appropriate for any eligible individual to perform with respect to the repair of a home of any assistance recipient under title 16 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) or any other eligible homeowner and includes carpentry, painting, masonry, plumbing, wallpapering, and electrical work;

(3) "eligible homeowner" means any person aged sixty-five or older whose income is not in excess of the intermediate budget for a retired couple in the urban areas of the United States, as determined by the most recent data available to the Secretary;

(4) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Labor;

(5) "State" means the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

#### PROGRAM AUTHORIZED

SEC. 4. (a) In order to promote work opportunities for unemployed or underemployed persons who are at least fifty-five years of age and who have poor employment prospects and to assist eligible homeowners to repair their homes, the Secretary is authorized, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to enter into contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies or organizations for the conduct of home repair projects by eligible individuals.

(b) The Secretary shall not enter into any contract under this Act unless he determines that such project—

(1) will provide work opportunities for eligible individuals who do not have opportunities for other suitable paid employment;

(2) will provide work for such individuals only on a home-repair project;

(3) will result in an increase in employment opportunities for eligible individuals and will not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts;

(4) will utilize methods or recruitment and selections which will assure that the



maximum number of eligible individuals will have an opportunity to participate in the project to be assisted;

(5) will include such short-term training as may be necessary to make the most effective use of the skills and talents of those eligible individuals who are participating, and will provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of individuals being trained, including a reasonable subsistence allowance;

(6) will assure that reasonably safe and healthy conditions of work will be provided, and will assure that persons employed under such programs will be paid at rates comparable to the rates of pay prevailing in the same labor market area for persons employed in similar work, but in no event shall any person employed under such programs be paid at a rate less than that prescribed by section 6(a) (1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, or the appropriate State minimum wage, whichever is higher;

(7) will be administered with the advice of persons who are knowledgeable with regard to the needs of older persons; and

(8) will authorize pay for transportation costs of eligible individuals which may be incurred in employment in any project assisted under this Act in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

#### EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall establish criteria designed to achieve an equitable distribution of assistance among the States and between urban and rural areas under this Act. In developing such criteria the Secretary shall consider, among other relevant factors, the ratios of population, unemployment, and income levels.

#### LIMITATIONS ON FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 6. (a) Federal financial assistance to any program carried out pursuant to this Act shall not exceed 90 percent of the cost of such program, including costs of administration. The Secretary may approve assistance in excess of 90 percent if he determines, pursuant to regulations establishing objective criteria for such determinations, that it is necessary to further the objectives of this Act to pay such excess. Non-Federal contributions may be in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including but not limited to plant, equipment, and services.

(b) Payments under this Act may be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments and on such conditions as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out the objectives of this Act.

#### INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

SEC. 7. The Secretary shall consult and cooperate with the Administration on Aging and any other related Federal agency administering related programs, with a view to achieving optimal coordination with such other programs and shall promote the coordination of projects under this Act with other public and private programs or projects of a similar nature. Such Federal agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary in disseminating information about the availability of assistance under this Act and in promoting the identification and interests of individuals eligible for employment in projects funded under this Act.

#### PARTICIPANTS NOT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

SEC. 8. Eligible individuals who are employed in any project assisted under this Act shall not be considered to be Federal employees as a result of such employment and shall not be subject to the provisions of part III of title 5, United States Code.

#### ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations to assure that programs assisted under this Act have adequate internal administrative controls, accounting requirements, personnel standards, evaluation procedures, availability of inservice training and

technical assistance programs, and other policies as may be necessary to promote the effective use of funds received under this Act.

(b) The Secretary may prescribe such additional rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(c) In carrying out his functions under this Act the Secretary is authorized to utilize, with their assent, the services and facilities of Federal agencies without reimbursement, and with the consent of any State or political subdivision of a State, accept and utilize the services and facilities of the agencies of such State or subdivision without reimbursement.

#### REPORT

SEC. 10. The Secretary shall transmit, as a part of the annual report required of the Department of Labor, a detailed report setting forth the activities conducted under this Act.

### ATLANTA AGENCY GEARS UP TO FACE FUTURE

## HON. BEN B. BLACKBURN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, the following feature article by Editor Hubert F. Lee, appeared in the summer edition of *Dixie Business*, Atlanta, Ga. One of the few Atlanta advertising agencies with national accounts, Weltin Advertising in its 3 years of operation, is making the most of every possible opportunity. I feel my colleagues may be interested in reading of its methods.

The article follows:

#### ATLANTA AGENCY GEARS UP TO FACE FUTURE

When someone walks through the door of Weltin Advertising, Atlanta, and says "what's new?" they'd better plan to spend some time listening!

There's a new national account, which is representative of the agency's growth in its three years of operation.

There's a new agency subsidiary, Atlanta Marketing Group, which offers new product development capabilities previously requiring the brainpower of several different creative and research services and advertising agencies.

The agency's offices, too, are new, in an office park away from the clamor and hassle of downtown at 1401 W. Paces Ferry Road, N.W.

And the newest excitement at the agency is the national recognition being received for a Weltin-designed product for Texize Chemicals Corporation.

Larry Weltin formed the agency in 1971, with Lon Kapuscinski who has received national recognition for work on Texize household cleaning products, as executive vp and creative director, and Richard Hemsley, senior vp/director of client services, who had worked with Grey Advertising (New York) on Procter & Gamble accounts, including Downy, Duz Detergent, and Jif Peanut Butter. Others brought in were senior vp and director of marketing services, Ev Nelson, who founded one of Chicago's first media services and also worked as corporate media director of Tatham Laird & Kudner; and senior vp/account supervisor R. E. "Frosty" Snow, who has served as account executive on the Foremost Dairies, Dodge and Pepsi Cola accounts while at BBD&O. Weltin's background included stints in Chicago at Leo Burnett and Needham, Harper

& Steers on State Farm Insurance and the Betty Crocker products of General Mills.

"Although each of us have something unique to offer, we have two important things in common," Weltin explains. "We all have backgrounds with large agencies, and we have all worked together before."

"We went after the chiefs first so we could build a base from which to work. We had everything we needed but clients. We opened our doors with none!"

In its first year of operation, billings reached \$750,000. The agency will bill more than \$5 million this year.

Starting with a client list of zero, the young, aggressive agency now includes banks, real estate firms, hotels, feed and pet food products, a soft drink bottler, a shopping mall, personnel service, an automobile dealership and a major publishing house among its local and regional clients.

One of the few Atlanta advertising agencies with national accounts, Weltin Advertising help develop the concept, name, and design the package for Texize Chemical's new Grease Relief, a multipurpose household degreaser.

"Our consumer research had indicated that there is a great amount of consumer concern about grease, both in the kitchen and on clothes," says Dick Hemsley, Weltin senior vp. "When the Grease Relief formula was placed in the hands of a representative group of 200 women to determine their reactions to the product in actual use, 70% stated they would buy the product if it were available in stores."

"Yankelovich Laboratory Test Market was contracted to simulate test market conditions," Hemsley says. "At Yankelovich, all of the marketing elements are tested together to determine probability of success in 'the real world,' and Grease Relief achieved one of the highest trial rates of any household product Yankelovich had ever tested."

Based on these findings and the agency's recommendation Grease Relief was introduced into the Southeast in April, 1973.

Texize Chemicals acquired Grease Relief in July, 1973, and after measuring consumer attitudes and purchase behavior patterns for several months, began national distribution in January, 1974. National advertising for the product began in mid-March.

The product not only set records in research, but it has also received accolades from within the packaging industry.

"The product is unique in the marketplace," explains Lou Kapuscinski, Weltin executive vp. "Its name and packaging highlight that uniqueness."

"Once we decided on the name 'Grease Relief' the rest of the creative strategy fell into place. Relief was the key word. The capsule shape of the container signifies relief. The container visualizes the concept, gives the product meaning, and reinforces that meaning."

"When the package design helps sell the product, it becomes a strong marketing tool, and not just another pretty face," says Kapuscinski.

The product container has already been named one of the "Top Packages of the Year" by Packaging Design, "Package of the Week" by Food & Drug Packaging, and was one of the packaging ideas that visiting Japanese businessmen took back with them from a major trade show in Chicago.

Advertising for the product took the form of dramatizing situations in which the housewife might encounter grease problems. The final results were two extremely fast paced, attention-getting TV commercials and a print execution which research proved successfully communicated the basic position of Grease Relief as a degreaser in laundry and kitchen usage.

"The advertising began at a high introductory level, and research measuring the effectiveness of the campaign showed that

50% of all homemakers in the area were aware of Grease Relief after 10 weeks," says Ev Nelson, the director of marketing services.

The agency received a Phoenix Award from the Atlanta Ad Club for the Grease Relief advertising campaign.

It is this type of conceptual, creative and advertising work that is building Weltin Advertising's image as an agency that "gets the job done—whatever it takes."

"If it takes humor to sell the product, we're funny; if it takes hard sell, we use strong language," says the 37-year-old Weltin. "But, at all times there is a method to our madness, and the end result is aimed at a single goal—selling the client's product, at a profit for him.

"We view the basic agency function as creating and placing advertising for clients. However, to effectively perform this function, it has been essential to extend our services to include marketing planning; detailed analyses of background data and problems and opportunities; the formulation of communications objectives and strategies; media planning, research and buying; creative planning, execution and production; sales promotion planning and execution; market research; and budget control," says Weltin.

"Our philosophy of client-agency relationships includes the client as part of our team," says Hemsley. "We're professionals and so are our clients. Creative marketing pros on the client's side stimulate the creative professionalism on our side. When the client is a participant as well as decision maker in the advertising strategy, you form a strong marketing team."

The team concept saved the day early last summer when Weltin and its client, Georgia Railroad Bank of Augusta (Ga.) worked together and developed, created and implemented a total advertising package within two days.

On Friday, July 6, the Federal Reserve Bank authorized commercial banks to raise the interest payable to various categories of savings accounts. At 9 a.m. that day, the Weltin staff was on the phone with Arthur Baxter, assistant vp/marketing of the bank. That evening, all TV, radio and newspaper copy had been prepared and approved, and was on its way to the media.

TV and radio spots were on the air the next day. The first newspaper ad ran in the Sunday edition of the local newspaper, announcing the bank's increased interest rates. The entire ad program was in motion within 48 hours of the Federal Government's announcement—scooping all other local banks by almost a week.

"The bank's decisions on its interest rate increase program were decided even as we were talking to the agency by phone," said Arthur Baxter. "In almost one spontaneous move, the bank's financial program and the advertising program were decided upon and action was taken."

The fact that Weltin had Georgia RR Bank on telecopier (as they have all their out-of-town clients) also proved beneficial, allowing them to see and approve the advertising as it progressed.

Although not all situations require the speed that was necessary to implement the bank's program, this type of flexibility and the ability to act swiftly are representative of how the Weltin staff works.

Weltin's advertising and marketing program for N.E. Isaacson and Associates of Reedsburg (Wisc.) is another example of what the combination of team concept and solid marketing principles can do for a situation on hand.

"When we began working with Isaacson on a new recreational land venture in Georgia, we knew nothing about the land business," Weltin said. "But we bring the same basic marketing approach into every account.

Because Isaacson had a long history of successful recreational land ventures in the midwest before coming to Georgia, it was possible to position the new venture as a well-planned, but inexpensive recreational land development backed by a developer well-known for its integrity.

"We developed the name Turtle Cove following a series of research projects, and it was clearly perceived by the public as 'a quiet-restful place which probably had water-related activities as part of its amenities,'" explains Weltin.

Marketing research showed that the primary target for Turtle Cove was the new breed of blue collar worker, more affluent with more time for recreation.

"The basic media strategy was to use broadcast to gain awareness and print media to detail the sales facts about the project. The broadcast campaign was specifically designed to register the name and "feel" of the project," explains Nelson.

"Results during the two year campaign have been very gratifying," reports Bill Landis, Isaacson director of marketing. "Turtle Cove is one of the most successful, recreational land projects introduced into the Atlanta market, and we are readying a second project in the southeast."

Concerning ad agencies Weltin says, "There's been a tremendous acceleration of change in the marketing environment. 'Solid opportunities can come and go in very short periods of time. Life cycles of products and services, in many cases, have been compressed dramatically. The ability and desire to react intelligently to this pace is what will separate successful marketers and agencies from all others."

VFW'S HARBOR POST 1253 OF SAN PEDRO, CALIF. TO CELEBRATE ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, over a century ago Abraham Lincoln stated a philosophy which has been adopted as the creed of the VFW when he said that:

We must care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan.

Since that time this outstanding organization has cared not only for the veteran and his family, but for the entire community and Nation as well. I am indeed proud of the record which these dedicated Americans have contributed to our Nation.

I am especially pleased that one of the oldest Veterans of Foreign Wars posts in southern California is in my congressional district. Harbor Post 1253 of San Pedro will celebrate its 50th anniversary this August 25, 1974.

It will be a privilege for me to help commemorate this golden anniversary by participating in a program on September 4, 1974 with Jack Melban, California State commander of the VFW; Wally Chun, fourth district commander of VFW, and Col. Clarence E. Gentry, commander of Fort MacArthur. The guest of honor will be Arthur J. Bringleon, the only living original charter member.

Fifty years ago he chartered this outstanding VFW post with J. Roark, C. E.

Ayers, E. Beckman, R. E. Briggs, A. J. Bringleon, J. L. Hunter, S. F. Cook, F. Z. Crosse, R. E. Leslie, D. R. Nelson, W. J. Pendergast, N. W. Sanford, E. W. Shaffer, R. V. Sitta, G. A. Skoukenburg, W. H. Whitehead, B. F. Von weidenfeld, and D. Davidson.

During the half century of its existence Harbor Post 1253 has made numerous contributions to this fine community.

Currently this Post is providing aid to any veteran in distress; provides entertainment and service to veterans in both Sawtelle and the Long Beach Veteran's Administration hospitals; sponsors boys baseball teams and 19 youth bowling teams; and a bike safety program.

In conjunction with the district, State, and national VFW organization, the Post is sponsoring a veterans' employment center, a blood bank, a \$10,000 scholarship, the annual Memorial Day poppy sales, and a national home for families of deceased veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that this worthwhile organization will continue to maintain its excellent program under the leadership of its 1974-75 officers: Joseph J. O'Neil, commander; Isidore Schiller, senior vice commander; Milton Orchard, junior vice commander; Edward J. Berard, quartermaster; Robert Dinne-will, adjutant; Floyd Ford, advocate; Leonard Schneider, trustee; Gerald Mabry, trustee; and Howard Houk, officer of the day.

To assist this dedicated Post, the Harbor Post 1253 Ladies Auxiliary was chartered in 1931 and has ably supported the Post in all its endeavors. The officers for 1974-75 are: Mrs. Pearl Newburg, president; Mrs. Lucille Bowering, treasurer; Mrs. Ruth Goynes, conductress, and Mrs. Bessie Johnson, secretary.

Mr. Speaker, we in Southern California are fortunate to have these dedicated individuals in our community. We appreciate their many past achievements and are looking forward to many future years of dedicated service to our veterans and their families, our community, and our Nation.

OUR NATION SALUTES CHIEF  
WILLIAM DE RONDE

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, as the Senate and House conferees are deliberating on their conference report to the Congress on H.R. 11989, the Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, which I was privileged to sponsor with my colleagues on the Science and Astronautics Committee, and look forward to having the conference report on the Public Safety Officers Benefits Act of 1974 placed on our congressional calendar for action during this 93d Congress, it gives me great pleasure to call your attention to the outstanding deeds and exemplary achievements of one of the most distinguished members of the firefighting brigade of my Eighth Congressional District, State of New Jer-



sey, the Honorable William De Ronde of Prospect Park.

Chief De Ronde was a young rookie fireman when he joined the Prospect Park Volunteer Fire Department 55 years ago and I know that you, Mr. Speaker, and our colleagues here in the Congress will join with me in extending our heartiest congratulations and best wishes to Bill De Ronde who has served our community, State and Nation in one of the most noble and most hazardous professions of our country: The fireman.

When Bill volunteered his services to the Prospect Park Fire Department, this Public Safety Officers Corps consisted of a few men pulling a water tank along the streets of Prospect Park, some pails and a few ladders. During his many years of service from fireman to fire chief, he witnessed the growth of the Prospect Park Fire Department which is located in the smallest municipality of Passaic County from a handful of men and a hand-drawn fire cart to one of the finest firefighting departments in our State possessing some of the most advanced firematics equipment available in our Nation, just this year adding a new \$45,000 fire engine, expertly handled by a complement of trained volunteer firefighters, second to none. This description of the firefighters' early history can well be attributed to every fire department throughout our Nation.

To dedicated, unselfish men like Bill De Ronde and conscientious public service fire departments like Prospect Park, our Nation does indeed owe an overwhelming debt of gratitude and appreciation. In contemplating the firematics legislation pending in the Congress, there should indeed be no hesitation in expressing all of our support and confidence in our firefighting public safety officers corps by expediting congressional action and approval of this pending legislation for a national commitment to help our professional and volunteer firemen and provide them with the essential tools to do their job with optimum efficiency. The Federal assistance afforded by the Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 will help to reduce the staggering losses resulting from fires through the establishment of an highly advanced technical firematics training center, to be known as the U.S. National Fire Academy, a firematics data research system, public educational programs in fire safety, research and training in new techniques and improved State and local programs in fire prevention and control.

I wholeheartedly support H.R. 11989 (S. 1769) and call your attention to the preamble of the committee report furnished us by our Committee on Science and Astronautics who have worked so diligently to promulgate this omnibus firematics bill under the leadership of our distinguished chairman, the Honorable OLN TEAGUE of Texas. The text of the preamble reminds us that the United States has the highest rates of death and property loss from fire of any industrial nation throughout the world and with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to reiterate the preamble of the committee report at this point in our historic

journal of Congress which reads as follows:

Losses from fires have reached very high levels in the United States. Each year more than 12,000 persons lose their lives as a direct result of fires and many tens of thousands are injured and maimed. Close to two hundred of those lost are firefighters who die in the performance of their dangerous duty. The losses in property are equally large, and are estimated to exceed \$2 billion each year. Other indirect costs of fire, for example the cost of maintaining fire departments, may total another \$8 billion per year. The prevention and control of fires is and must remain the responsibility of local authorities. But if the trend of growing fire losses is to be halted and reversed, the Federal Government must make a contribution in certain fields where only a national effort can provide the needed initiative and effort. This bill is aimed at filling that need."

Mr. Speaker, it is also important to note at this time that in our deliberations on the Public Safety Officers Benefits Act of 1974 which I had sponsored in the 92d Congress and again in the 93d Congress, we were advised that it had been officially determined by the Department of Labor that "firefighting is now the most hazardous profession in the United States." The passage of this legislation by the House and Senate manifests our recognition of society's moral obligation to compensate the families of these individuals who daily risk their lives to protect the lives and property of our people.

The adjournment of the 92d Congress prevented House consideration of the conference report on similar legislation in October 1972 and I sincerely trust that the conference report of the 93d Congress agreeing on a resolution to the House-passed and Senate-passed versions of the legislative provisions for these survivors' benefits to our Nation's volunteer and professional firemen will be returned to the Members of the House and Senate for reaffirmation of the Members' approval of this measure so that it can be placed in the President's hands for enactment into law during our current session of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, recently the Prospect Park Fire Department presented Bill De Ronde with a plaque of appreciation commemorating his services as a fireman and fire chief of their volunteer firefighting organization for 55 years. Bill has also served as vice president of the North Jersey Firemen's Association and during his 55 years of service in the department has answered an average of 70 percent of all fire alarms in Prospect Park.

May I wholeheartedly commend Bill De Ronde to you and our colleagues for the quality of his leadership and the shining example he has established for all Americans, young and adults alike, in the exemplary tradition of the volunteer fireman, which, in his own words, he so modestly portrays with his response:

It's not only the excitement of being a fireman . . . It is also the satisfaction of knowing that you are helping someone when he desperately needs help.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will want to join with me in a congressional salute of appreciation to Bill De Ronde for his

standards of excellence and record of achievement as a volunteer fireman and I am sure you will agree with me that through the firematics legislation before us we can indeed express our Nation's recognition and gratitude to him and all of the firefighters of America and help them in their time of need in combatting the perils of fire so that they can continue to provide the optimum quality service in their public safety endeavors, fire protection and control measures on behalf of all of our people.

#### COMMENTS ON THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REPORT ON IMPEACHMENT

#### HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, in voting to accept the House Judiciary Committee report on impeachment of President Richard Nixon by a vote of 412 to 3, this body has completed a process initiated under article I of the Constitution which gives to the House of Representatives "the sole power of impeachment."

Implicit in this vote is agreement with the report, in which the members of the committee, Republicans as well as Democrats, unanimously approved the article impeaching Richard Nixon for obstruction of justice and overwhelmingly approved the other two articles impeaching him for abuses of power in office and for denying to the House evidence it had subpoenaed for its inquiry.

There can be no doubt that if given an opportunity to vote directly to impeach Mr. Nixon, the House would have done so by a huge, bipartisan majority. Only Mr. Nixon's resignation on August 8 aborted the process by which the House was prepared to debate and vote on the impeachment charges and to order him to stand trial before the Senate, where he undoubtedly would have been convicted.

Richard Nixon resigned because the Constitution, the Congress and the American people had caught up with him. One might say he left by the back door while the forces of justice were coming through the front door. His removal from office was inevitable. Mr. Nixon chose to remove himself, after having released to the Nation a confession in the form of tape transcripts which showed that a week after the Watergate break-in he ordered his top aid, H. R. Haldeman, to obstruct the FBI investigation of that crime. By his own act, his lies were exposed to the entire Nation.

I would like the RECORD to show that I would have voted to approve all three articles of impeachment in the House Judiciary Committee report. I regret that the House leadership did not bring the article of impeachment before this body for a direct vote. I believe the Members of the House should have been recorded on this issue.

On May 5, 1973, more than a year ago,

I called on the House to inquire into whether Richard Nixon had committed impeachable acts.

I said then:

I have too much respect for the office of the Presidency to be taken in by Mr. Nixon's pious disclaimers of any knowledge about Watergate. Watergate is shorthand for political espionage, wiretapping, conspiracy, law-breaking, subversion of the democratic process and all the other criminal actions that helped put Richard Nixon back into the White House.

The revelations of the past year have borne out my statement on May 5, 1973 that:

Watergate was not an isolated incident. It was the ugly soul of this Administration.

In calling for a House impeachment inquiry last year, I said that:

This process should be set in motion to demonstrate that the President is not above the law.

On October 23, 1973 I introduced articles of impeachment against Richard Nixon, charging him with seven separate violations of the Constitution and the law. The articles covered charges of unlawful conduct in connection with the President's defiance of the Federal court order on the tapes, his dismissal of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and seizure of his files, his establishment of a personal secret police within the White House that engaged in burglaries, wiretaps, espionage and perjury, his obstruction of justice in the Ellsberg case, violations of campaign fund laws, his impounding of funds appropriated by Congress, and his authorization of the secret bombing of Cambodia.

I said then it was evident that Mr. Nixon had committed impeachable acts,

His contempt for the Constitution, the Congress, the courts and the people, as seen in the Cox dismissal, climaxes a long series of unlawful and anti-democratic actions by the President. His attempt to cover up the evidence and to shut down the Cox investigation indicates that the trail was indeed leading directly into the Oval Office.

As indeed it did.

I also called on the House Judiciary Committee to look into "the unanswered questions about Mr. Nixon's involvement in the Watergate coverup and mounting evidence of his wrong-doing in connection with payment of taxes and misuse of taxpayer's money to improve his personal property at Key Biscayne and San Clemente."

Many of the charges that I and others raised in impeachment resolutions last fall have been included in the articles voted by the House Judiciary Committee. I regret that the committee did not include a charge relating to Mr. Nixon's deliberate deception of the Congress in concealing his administration's massive and secret bombing of Cambodia. In my view, that was his most horrendous crime. In earlier days, apologists for Mr. Nixon used to say, "Nobody died at Watergate." But thousands did die in Southeast Asia as a result of his illegal bombing orders, a direct violation of the Constitution.

Although there may be disagreement among us on the validity of all of the many charges against Richard Nixon, a

national consensus has been reached that he was not fit to be President. His departure is a triumph for the Constitution and the democratic process, which Mr. Nixon and his aides tried to subvert and to replace with one-man rule.

We now have a new President, but there is unfinished business in connection with Richard Nixon and his fellow conspirators. Some Americans are suggesting that he should be granted blanket immunity from any prosecution and, in effect, given a guarantee that the laws will not be applied to him. This would be a strange postscript.

This would be a strange postscript to Watergate and a deliberate violation of the Constitution, which says in article 1, section 3:

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office . . . but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

I have received many letters and phone calls from constituents who are appalled at the proposal that Mr. Nixon should be placed above the law. I share in that reaction. We have already seen deals made for Vice President Spiro Agnew and former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst which mock the principle of equal justice under the law. I believe Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski should now allow a Federal grand jury to do what the original Watergate grand jury wanted to do last winter: indict Mr. Nixon for conspiracy to obstruct justice. If other investigations now under way also lead to the indictment and trial of Richard Nixon, those legal processes should not be impeded or sidetracked. Should a trial result in his conviction, it will be time enough then to decide whether he should receive a suspended sentence or pardon.

Personally, I do not care whether or not Mr. Nixon serves time in prison, though perhaps his aides who have already been imprisoned or face prison for crimes committed in his behalf may feel otherwise. The important point is not what happens to Richard Nixon personally, but that the requirements of law and equal justice be fully satisfied and that no unfortunate precedents be established.

The Nation is now in a so-called honeymoon period with the new President, Gerald Ford. There is vast relief, a feeling I share, that "the nightmare of Watergate" is over, that the Constitution has proved more durable than Richard Nixon, and that we can now concentrate on such urgent problems as inflation and our spending priorities. But before we close the book on Watergate and the crimes of the Nixon administration, we have other unfinished business to deal with.

What have we learned from Watergate? What can we do next?

We have learned that we have a great Constitution and a great system of democratic government. We have learned that we can lose both if we are not vigilant and if we do not demand high moral standards from our elected representatives.

We have learned that there had been

such an erosion of congressional power that we were on the way to an imperial Presidency. We must restore that power to Congress, and never again must we allow a President to wage war without the consent of Congress or the people or to conduct massive secret air raid bombings. Never again must we allow him arbitrarily to impound money appropriated by Congress for essential social programs.

We have learned how our political parties are corrupted by the power and influence of big money. We need public financing of political campaigns so that you do not have to be a millionaire or know a millionaire to be elected to office. We have gone part of the way in voting a campaign reform bill that provides for public financing of the Presidential election. We should continue our efforts to extend public financing to congressional campaigns. Only in this way will we see the election of a Congress more representative of the diversity of America, that includes more women, more minorities, more working people, and middle income people.

We have learned that under Richard Nixon the Government was sold to the highest bidders, to the corporations, to ITT, to the wheat dealers, to the milk lobby, to the polluters, to the oil monopoly. Despite the departure of Richard Nixon, the control of the American economy, the power to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, the power to determine the quality and cost of consumer product and the quality of our lives remains in the hands of the corporate monopolies. The power of the Pentagon—the military-industrial complex—remains supreme.

Unless we can make fundamental changes in our society, enact basic tax reform, curb the powers of the corporations and the trusts, drastically cut the military budget and end the nuclear arms race, and evaluate programs by the yardstick of whether they are good for the people, not just for profits, then we will simply have changed the palace guard and changed nothing else. These are the long term problems that must be confronted in the aftermath of Watergate.

Finally, the whole question of the Presidential succession should be re-examined by Congress and appropriate remedial action taken. We are now in an unprecedented situation that was not contemplated when the 25th amendment to the Constitution was adopted. For the first time in history, we have a nonelected President, appointed by a President who resigned in disgrace. This nonelected President is now appointing a Vice President, Nelson Rockefeller, an oil millionaire who never saw fit to utter one word of criticism of Richard Nixon throughout the 2 years of the Watergate ordeal.

I find it ironic that the proposed postscript to Watergate should be the elevation to national office of a man whose name is synonymous with corporate wealth and power. I believe this kind of nomination shows more than ever that we need a constitutional amendment to require new national elections



when a President resigns or is impeached and convicted.

The one central lesson of Watergate we must cling to is that, despite the attempted subversion of our democracy, the people are sovereign. We must be guided in Congress by what benefits the vast majority of Americans, not just the special interests and the corporations. When the Nation undergoes a trauma such as Watergate, the cleansing process should be expressed through national elections in which the people directly choose their Government.

## MURDER AND THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, distortions in the news media are not news to Members of Congress. Bland disregard for the truth is commonplace in altogether too many areas. It is as though some of those involved are sublimely indifferent to the lack of credibility which they have built in the public mind.

A very good illustration was a recent broadcast of the CBS network entitled "Murder and the Right To Bear Arms." It not only is out of date, it is inaccurate and grossly misleading. Yet it was broadcast as though it were the current and the gospel truth.

The matter is fully and well discussed in a letter of the president of CBS by C. R. Gutermuth, president of the NRA, and I submit his letter for printing in the RECORD:

THE NATIONAL RIFLE  
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,  
August 5, 1974.

Mr. ARTHUR R. TAYLOR,  
President, Columbia Broadcasting System, 51  
West 52nd Street, New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: I viewed the CBS network presentation on WTOP last evening entitled "Murder and the Right to Bear Arms," and was dumbfounded and amazed that the Columbia Broadcasting System would permit that obsolete, wholly misleading, ten-year-old film to be presented to the Nation between six and seven p.m. on Sunday evening. That one-hour show obviously gave millions of people a completely inaccurate concept of the existing laws and the rights of law-abiding citizens to have firearms.

How, in good conscience, could CBS knowingly and wittingly mislead the general public with that flagrant distortion of the current situation.

Two of the participants in that film, Senator Thomas J. Dodd and Franklin L. Orth, the former Executive Vice President of the NRA, have been dead for many years. Judge Bartlett Rummel left the presidency of the NRA in 1965. Most of the arguments made by the proponents of additional firearms legislation a decade ago already have been answered by the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968" and the 1968 Gun Control Act. It was blatantly stated in that program that juveniles and others could purchase firearms across the country by mail in an unrestricted manner, and that there are no laws against the sale of machine guns, cannons and the like. You and the others know that it is absolutely wrong to make

such inaccurate statements to the millions of people that were viewing that ill-conceived presentation. In all fairness, the people are entitled to have the facts presented honestly.

Among the slanted concepts and inaccuracies about the position of the NRA, which always has stood for sensible firearms regulations, the film dealt with the rights of citizens under the Second Amendment of the Constitution. I am therefore asking the Federal Communications Commission whether or not the media has any responsibility at all to the citizenry under the First Amendment, which grants television and the press the liberties they enjoy under the right of free speech.

I would appreciate knowing whether you have any legitimate excuse for showing that completely inaccurate film? Moreover, under the equal time doctrine, I contend that we are entitled to the same Sunday evening prime time.

Sincerely,

C. R. GUTERMUTH,  
President.

## PRAIRIE FIRE

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, because of the many requests from Members for information, I wish to take this opportunity to inform the House about a publication entitled "Prairie Fire" which claims to be "a strategy for anti-imperialism and revolution inside the United States."

The book was printed in the United States by the Red Dragon Print Collective of the Weather Underground. The Weather Underground is the guerrilla terrorist group which evolved from the Students for a Democratic Society and which claims to have bombed the U.S. Capitol in March 1971, and the Pentagon in May 1972. In addition, the Weather Underground openly acknowledged in Prairie Fire to having executed 17 specific bombings throughout the Nation since late 1969 as well as an unspecified number of bombings of "ROTC buildings, draft and recruiting centers." The most recent bombing listed was the offices of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in San Francisco in March 1972.

Prairie Fire came to the attention of the Committee on Internal Security from press accounts and was commented upon by Inspector Thomas J. Smith of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during hearings on August 1, 1974, concerning terrorism. Inspector Smith expressed the belief that the book was going to be "unquestionably a working reference book of revolutionary groups."

I directed the committee staff to obtain a copy of the book and to prepare an analysis of it which I offer for the RECORD:

## PRAIRIE FIRE

Prairie Fire is a 158-page book subtitled "The Politics of Revolutionary Anti-Imperialism" and is reportedly "being distributed clandestinely to thousands of people's organizations, collectives and projects." Signed

by Bernardine Dohrn, Billy Ayers, Jeff Jones and Celia Sojourn, it was reportedly rewritten four times and collectively adopted as the political statement of the Weather Underground.

It is addressed to "communist-minded people, independent organizers and anti-imperialists; those who carry the traditions and lessons of the struggles of the last decade, those who join in the struggles of today."

The Weather Underground describes itself as "a guerrilla organization," comprised of "communist women and men, underground in the United States for more than four years" whose intention is "to disrupt the empire . . . to incapacitate it \* \* \* to attack from the inside \* \* \* to forge an underground . . . a clandestine political organization engaged in every form of struggle \* \* \* a base from which to attack."

In a review of the 14-year history of its movement the underground acknowledged that their "rebellion of the 1960's" had led them "to revolution, a long and many sided struggle for power." They also revealed that by March 1970, a base from which to carry out guerrilla and underground actions had been established.

"In four years of armed work," the Weather Underground claims to have learned "to appreciate the complexity of doing it right and the difficulty of sustaining it." Guerrillas are forced, they state, "to escalate and move beyond what can be immediately sustained."

Declaring that "armed actions \* \* \* are a great teacher and example," they list the following assorted attacks by the Weather Underground which they said have been "focused and specific," actions which they claim "were a catalyst for thousands of politically directed armed actions between 1970 and 1972, almost all of which complemented mass struggles." Bombings for which they took credit were listed as follows:

To retaliate for the most savage criminal attacks against Black and Third World people, especially by the police apparatus:

Haymarket police statute, Chicago, October 1969 and October 1970;

Chicago police cars, following the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, December 1969;

New York City Police Headquarters, June 1970;

Marin County Courthouse, following the murder of Jonathan Jackson, William Christmas and James McClain, August 1970;

Long Island City Courthouse, in Queens, in solidarity with prison revolts taking place in New York City, October 1970;

Department of Corrections in San Francisco and Office of California Prisons in Sacramento, for the murder of George Jackson in San Quentin, August 1971;

Department of Corrections in Albany, N.Y., for the murder and assault against the prisoners of Attica, September, 1971; and

103rd Precinct of the New York City police, for the murder of 10-year-old Clifford Clover, May 1973.

To disrupt and agitate against US aggression and terror against Vietnam and the Third World:

Harvard war research Center for International Affairs, Proud Eagle Tribe (women's brigade), October 1970;

US Capitol, after the invasion of Laos, March 1971;

MIT research center, William Bundy's office, Proud Eagle Tribe (women's brigade), October 1971;

The Pentagon, after the bombing of Hanoi and mining of the harbors of North Vietnam, May 1972;

Draft and recruiting centers;

ROTC buildings; and

ITT Latin America Headquarters, following the fascist counter-revolution in Chile, September 1973.

To expose and focus attention against the

power and institutions which most cruelly oppress, exploit and delude the people:

National Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C., after the murders at Jackson State and Kent State, May 1970;

Presidio Army Base and MP Station, San Francisco, July 26, 1970;

Federal Offices of HEW (Health, Education and Welfare), (women's brigade), San Francisco, March 1974; and

In addition credit was then taken for a jail break, described as the "Liberation of Timothy Leary from California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo, September 1970."

Charging that "US imperialism" is the "enemy of all mankind," Weather Underground identifies its enemy as the United States. And it cautions against "reformism," because that allegedly "deceives and derails the movement by putting forward the strategy of 'peaceful transition to socialism'; reformism, according to Weather Underground "assumes the essential goodness of US society, in conflict with the revolutionary view that the system is rotten to the core and must be overthrown."

Calling for "revolutionary war," Weather Underground emphasized that such action is "the only path to the final defeat of imperialism and the building of socialism. \* \* \* Stating that it will be an "armed struggle," and that it will be "complicated and protracted" the Weather Underground cited the following principles for action:

Our method is dialectical materialism;  
This paper is a strategy for revolutionary anti-imperialism;

Our final goal is the destruction of imperialism, the seizure of power and the creation of socialism;

Socialism is the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat;

Revolution is a dialectical process of destruction and creation. Active combat against the empire is the only foundation for socialist revolution in the oppressor nation, and

Revolutionaries in the U.S. have as our main enemy U.S. imperialism. Defeating this enemy will require a lot of work—and this is the unique contribution we can make to the world revolution.

Although the primary emphasis of the strategy as set forth by Weather Underground called for armed struggle and violent actions, it also recognized a need for several types of "mass struggle and movements" which are "not mere spectators in revolutionary war." The underground called on the leaders of mass organizations "to encourage and support revolutionary armed struggle in open as well as quiet ways."

Pointing to the "many faces" of militant resistance and fighting, Weather Underground listed the following actions which they claim show a continuum between guerrilla and mass work:

Acts of resistance—"draft card burnings, sabotage in the military, on the job in government, attacks on the police";

Mass demonstrations—"Marches on the Pentagon, Stop the Draft Week, African Liberation Day rallies, International Women's Day Marches, Chicano Moratorium marches";

Demands for control and power through seizures of institutions—"Community Control of hospitals and schools, occupations of land such as Wounded Knee, or symbols such as the Statue of Liberty, People's Park, prison rebellions, and takeovers";

Clandestine propaganda—Spray painting, pouring blood on draft files, the Media, Pa. FBI ripoff";

Popular rebellion—"Watts, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Newark";

Outrage expressed violently and collectively—"Jackson, Kent, Cambodia, bank burning at Isla Vista, TDA's Days of Rage."

Prairie Fire cites several organizations whose terrorist activity had contributed to

the so-called revolutionary anti-imperialist movement.

The Black Liberation Army headed the review. Weather Underground claimed that the "development of guerrilla organization and armed activity against the state is most advanced in the Black community." It also alleged that the Black Liberation Army had been "fighting for three years under ruthless attack by the state." According to Weather Underground, the BLA and the "Symbionese Liberation Army are leading forces in development of the armed struggle and political consciousness, respected by ourselves [Weather Underground] and other revolutionaries."

In addition, Puerto Rico was cited as a "major focal point of world struggle" and the Puerto Rican independence movement as "a living bond to national liberation struggles in Latin America." Organizations reported to be leading that struggle included the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP) and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP). The latter, it was revealed, had "been invited as an observer to the recent Non-Aligned Nations Conference in Algiers." It also reported that the "Puerto Rican movement has continued its armed resistance to U.S. imperialism" through actions of the two terrorist organizations: the Armed Commandos of Liberation (CAL) who have attacked U.S.-owned companies and the Condado Hotel strip" in Puerto Rico and, within the United States, "MIRA—an armed revolutionary Puerto Rican group [which] has attacked many businesses and large stores" in the New York City Area.

Internationally Weather Underground expressed an empathy with Che Guevara, Ho Chi Minh, Mao Tse-tung, and Amilcar Cabral of Guine Bissau. It also expressed support for the Palestine terrorist movement.

In its wrap-up the Weather Underground called upon "communist-minded organizers" to "take the initiative now and lead." Urging the use of Prairie Fire as an "ideological foundation," would-be revolutionaries are advised to:

Organize poor and working people—go to the neighborhoods, the schools, the social institutions, the work places. Agitate.

Radical teachers should work in schools in working class neighborhoods, in community or junior colleges. Radicalize other teachers, organize parents \* \* \* Community controlled and counter institutions should be made into insurgent bases."

Organize among youth. Organize among women. Communists should play a big role in these movements, these popular upheavals which spawned us. This is our strength. Revolutionize existing projects and movements, analyze real situations, intervene with a revolutionary anti-imperialist perspective.

Mr. Speaker, it would be comforting if a document such as Prairie Fire could be dismissed as only so much rhetoric. That, however, is not possible in the light of the terrorist acts which are continuing in the United States even today.

In the past 2 weeks a bomb was exploded in the Los Angeles International Airport which sent bodies flying across the lobby. Two persons were killed in the explosion, a third died a few days later. The press reported that 36 had been injured.

On the same day an unexploded 18-inch pipe bomb was found under a two-story building that houses some officers of the General Motors Corporation in Burlingame, Calif. That bomb was loaded with dynamite and smokeless powder. A lighted cigarette had been placed next to the fuse, and fortunately had burned

out without igniting the fuse. Authorities have reported that had the fuse been ignited, the building would have been leveled.

Terrorists claim to have been responsible for both of the above incidents.

KQED Television in San Francisco received a message concerning the incident in Burlingame, directing it to an alley off Bryant Street in San Francisco where a "communique" was found. It was a typed message from "VOZ of the New America" and it said that the "New World Liberation Front" has found GM guilty of "conspiring to make billions of dollars at the public's expense." Promising further action, the communique sent "greetings and love to the Symbionese Liberation Army, the Weatherpeople, the Black Liberation Army, and all prisoners of war."

Still another organization has emerged to claim "credit" for the bombing of the Los Angeles Airport, and promises even further tragedy: the "Aliens of America" have claimed responsibility for the fatal August 6 bombing of the airport and have threatened to release nerve gas in Washington, D.C. in 3 months.

The Washington Post reported on Saturday, August 17 that the threat was contained in a tape recording found in a downtown trash bin after a telephone call to the Los Angeles Herald Examiner by a man who identified himself as Isaac Rasim, chief military officer of Aliens of America.

I ask that the article, written by Al Martinez of the Los Angeles Times be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

ALIENS OF AMERICA CLAIMS BOMBING, THREATENS NERVE GAS ATTACK ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(By Al Martinez)

LOS ANGELES.—A group that calls itself "Aliens of America" has claimed responsibility for the fatal Aug. 6 bombing at Los Angeles International Airport and has threatened to release nerve gas in Washington, D.C.

The threat was contained in a tape recording found in a downtown trash bin after a telephone call to The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

A man who identified himself as Isaac Rasim, "chief military officer of Aliens of America," said in the recording that an attack on the nation's capital would come in three months to protest the way aliens are treated in this country.

Meanwhile, Rasim said, "We will have to write our name on the face of this nation in blood"—an indication that more attacks similar to the airport explosion may be coming.

The taped message indicated that the airport was selected to correspond to the first letter in the organization's name, "A."

Police Capt. Merv King said, "We have no idea whether or not the next target will begin with the letter 'L.' We don't know what is in the bomber's mind—if the sender of the messages is in fact the bomber."

In his taped message, Rasim, said, "The Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that an alien is not a human being. . . ." He also criticized Congress, and warned that if corrective action is not taken in three months, nerve gas will "destroy the entire personnel of Capitol Hill."

The message said two tons of a gas called Sarine would be transported from St. Louis and would be fired from eight single-shot cannon barrels.

The message added:



"During . . . these three months, we will have to write our name on the face of this nation, because this nation has lost the ability to realize that whoever had the ingenuity and ability to create it, will also be able to destroy it once he realizes it has become his worst enemy."

In an earlier portion of the recording, the phrase "write our name on the face of this nation in blood" was used.

This is the second taped message received that takes responsibility for the airport bombing which claimed three lives. The first tape went to CBS Television. There also have been four telephone calls to The Herald Examiner and CBS.

Police said the same "Mediterranean-sounding" man recorded both taped messages and made all but the most recent telephone call. That voice was described as similarly accented, but not the same.

Because of the apparently different voices, police and the FBI are assuming they are dealing with more than one person, according to police Cdr. Pete Hagan.

The first tape contained details of the bombing which have led authorities to believe the person speaking on the tape may have been involved in it. The second tape contained no details but did claim responsibility.

Hagan said the man who made the two tapes and the first three telephone calls is being sought because "he knows some pertinent facts" about the airport bombing that killed three persons and injured 35 others.

On August 19, the Washington Post carried an Associated Press report that—

Calm-sounding man identifying himself as "Isaac Rasim" told the Los Angeles Herald Examiner in a telephone call Saturday, "We have postponed our activities pending whatever will happen next."

Rasim had also revealed the location of a 25 pound bomb in a coin-operated locker in a downtown Los Angeles Greyhound bus depot Friday night.

Although Rasim has been dubbed the "alphabet bomber," police have noted that his formula is elusive. Police Commander Peter Hagan commented:

Who would think of the Greyhound site as an "L" place?

This report also carries the Rasim promise to wipe out the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives within the next 3 months by firing artillery shells loaded with nerve gas at Capitol Hill.

I ask that the last article be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 19, 1974]

LOS ANGELES POLICE BOOST SECURITY  
DESPITE BOMB POSTPONEMENT

(By Chris Pederson)

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18.—Can a confessed bomber be trusted?

Police weighed this question after the foreign-accented "alphabet bomber" said he had postponed setting off a bomb he said would blow up a crowded area today.

Despite his pledge, tight security gripped this sprawling metropolis. The normal police contingent of 600 men was bolstered by 1,000 extra officers and 80 FBI agents.

Officers searched theaters, churches, parks and other crowded areas. Given special consideration were locations that in any way could be connected with the letter "I"—the letter due for the third bomb in a deadly game of anagrams.

Saturday night, an explosion set up a mushroom-shaped fireball "as big as a 10-story building at a warehouse owned by the Inter-American Star Trucking and Ware-

house Corp. on 7th and Imperial Streets. But police said the explosion was apparently caused by a chemical reaction that had nothing to do with the "alphabet bomber" and it was just a coincidence that the explosion involved an "I."

Security was tight today at the Forum in suburban Inglewood, where the "Reverend Ike," New York evangelist Frederick Eikenkoetter, was to address a crowd of 18,000.

A 200-man force was assigned to patrol the annual Watts Festival in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

The calm-sounding man identifying himself as "Isaac Rasim" told the Los Angeles Herald Examiner in a telephone call Saturday, "We have postponed our activities pending whatever will happen next. Sunday is off. Nothing will happen."

Rasim is the self-proclaimed chief military officer of "Aliens of America," a group he says is responsible for the Aug. 6 bombing at Los Angeles International Airport that killed three persons and the planting of a 25-pound bomb in a coin-operated locker in a downtown bus depot Friday night.

Rasim revealed the location of the bus-station bomb to police. He said his group had a change of heart due to news coverage of their cause.

The "Aliens of America," Rasim said, would "write our names in blood" unless two now-retired Los Angeles police officers were arrested for murder in the 1970 mistaken slaying of two Mexican nationals and all immigration laws are repealed. He says aliens are treated shoddily in the United States.

Rasim vowed to write the name of the group in blood and said "A" was for airport, "L" was for locker, then life.

"We have no way of knowing whether he's telling us the truth or not," Police Cmdr. Peter Hagan said after hearing of the postponement. "He could be sincere, but then again it could be a ruse. We just can't afford to take chances.

"We're going to look everywhere and won't disregard a place because it begins with 'M' and not 'T.' We learned from the Greyhound (bus terminal) experience that we don't have his alphabet formula down yet," said Hagan. "Who would think of the Greyhound site as an 'L' place? he asked.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), to whom one tape recording from Rasim was sent, has appealed to him to "sit down and talk with me" before committing more violence.

On one of his three tapes, Rasim said his group planned within the next three months to wipe out the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives by firing artillery shells loaded with nerve gas at Capitol Hill.

"We can step down from this insanity any hour the U.S. government . . . declares the entire body of immigration and naturalization laws unconstitutional and to follow with a repeal of such laws," Rasim said.

On the tapes Rasim also has spouted anti-Christian, anti-Jewish philosophies and decried the fact that mass immigration to Israel could spill over into Arab territories bordering Israel.

The FBI said "Aliens of America" was first heard from last June in an apparent hoax that postcards carrying nerve gas had been mailed to U.S. Supreme Court justices.

Police say the two former police officers Rasim wants arrested had nothing to do with the slayings of the two Mexicans, killed during a search for a murder suspect four years ago. The former police officers are under guard. Charges were brought against seven other policemen, but were dismissed in court.

Rasim's nationality so far has escaped detection. Language experts in Washington, D.C., who have studied the tapes, believe Rasim's accent is Hungarian, Estonian or Lithuanian. However, many persons locally described the dialect as Eastern Mediterranean, probably Arab.

## IN SOMBER REFLECTION ON THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations Charter charges its member nations to "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial sovereignty or political independence of any state."

Yesterday, the people of Czechoslovakia in solemn commemoration observed a "Day of Soviet Shame" reminding all of the freedom-loving peoples throughout the world of the 1968 Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia and the unprovoked occupation of the land of the courageous and persevering Czechs and Slovaks. In recognition of the severity of the transgression of human rights and the need to safeguard the inalienable birthright of every individual to his personal cultural and religious freedoms in a nation that can determine its own destiny and aspirations, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a copy of the statement of principles of the Czechoslovak National Council of America that I received from Dr. Joseph Hasek, cochairman, and Mrs. Anna Faltus, liaison, of the council's foreign affairs research committee, in observance of the sixth anniversary of the Soviet intrusion and domination of the state of Czechoslovakia.

The statement of the Czechoslovak National Council of America is as follows:

### FREEDOM IS INDIVISIBLE

On this sad occasion of the sixth anniversary of the brutal Soviet-led invasion and occupation of peaceful and freedom-loving Czechoslovakia, we American citizens of Czech, Slovak and Subcarpatho-Ruthenian descent, again remind the entire world of this Soviet violation of key principles of international law incorporated into the Charter of the United Nations:

The brutal Soviet aggression and occupation:

(1) violated the sovereignty of a member state of the United Nations (Article 2, Section 1);

(2) was carried out in violation of Article 2, Section 4, which prohibits the use of military force in the relations between individual members of the United Nations;

(3) violated the principle of self-determination of peoples (Article 1, Section 2);

(4) was in conflict with Article 2, Section 7, which prohibits outside intervention in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state;

(5) was in conflict with a number of resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, particularly with Resolution 2131 (XXI) adopted at the meeting of December 21, 1965, upon the Soviet Union's own motion, prohibiting any intervention in the domestic affairs of any state and guaranteeing its independence and sovereignty.

The continued Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia is another crime against the right of a small country to determine its own destiny and aspirations. The invasion was an intervention by the forces of reactionary communism to prevent the Czechs and Slovaks from establishing their own social order that did not endanger anyone and sought

to contribute to the building of bridges across the discords of a divided world and to lend aid to a better understanding and cooperation among all nations on the basis of true progress and humanity.

The people of Czechoslovakia have not resigned themselves to these aggressive plans of Moscow. The day of August 21, is being commemorated in Czechoslovakia as a *Day of Soviet Shame* in a mighty and disciplined resistance against Soviet pressure. We are joining our friends in Czechoslovakia in asking the entire civilized world to support the people of Czechoslovakia in their effort to achieve "the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia."

Mr. Speaker, it is most important that we are ever vigilant and continually dedicated in the quest for universal understanding and compassion from the worldwide international community of nations on behalf of the oppressed peoples throughout the world in order to achieve human justice and eliminate unjust and cruel exercise of governmental authority.

I am pleased to join in commemorative observance with our citizens of Czechoslovakian heritage and all Americans in somber reflection of the continuing struggle of the people of Czechoslovakia to achieve national independence and self-determination.

THE REGISTER OF TORRINGTON,  
CONN., CELEBRATES 100TH ANNI-  
VERSARY

**HON. ELLA T. GRASSO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the Register of Torrington, Conn., celebrated its 100th birthday. This meaningful milestone marks a century of straightforward journalism and uncompromising service to the community, at the Register. In its 100 years, this vital news outlet has played an active role in the progress of the region—through its excellent coverage of current events and its cogent editorial comment.

The first issue of the Register rolled off a handcranked press and was circulated to some 300 people in the downtown borough of Torrington, then called Wolcottville, on Saturday, August 8, 1874. That first issue was cranked out by the paper's publisher Henry Boulton and his apprentice.

After several ownership changes, a weekly Register became a daily one in 1889 under the guidance of Henry M. White. It was White also who moved the newspaper to the two-story building on Water Street which it now occupies.

In 1898, White sold the newspaper to the Torrington Publishing Co., a group of local businessmen headed by O. R. Fyler, a prominent Torringtonian. The publishing company operated the Register—known until about a year ago as the Torrington Register—for 70 years, drawing on the expertise and diligence of a succession of Torrington notables.

It was in 1968, however, that the late Donald B. Miller and his brother Lawrence K. Miller purchased the paper—adding it to their chain which includes

the Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield, Mass., a well-known New England newspaper. Lawrence Miller is now the editor of the Register and the president of the corporation that publishes the paper.

Over the years, the newspaper has grown in both size and stature. From a circulation of 2,000 in 1905, it jumped to 6,500 in 1935; 10,000 in 1958, and over 12,000 at the present time. Through the years, dedicated journalists have served this family oriented source of news, views and entertainment. Any history of The Register would have to highlight people like John A. Thompson, Matthew K. Beary, W. James Murdick, Bess Bailey, and Walter Gisselbrecht.

Jim Murdick's recent passing is a loss to all Register readers. Starting a quarter of a century ago as a reporter, he rose to city editor, the job he held so nobly at this death.

Mr. Gisselbrecht rose from general assignment reporter to secretary of the Register's publishing corporation, a post he now holds, while Bess Bailey—well, she is just Bess Bailey, a well-known and effective, witty and world-wise Register wonder, whose love in life is to write about politics.

Nor is The Register content with the past, but it is ever-reaching and pressing onward to the future, now under the steady guidance of executive editor Philip Savory and managing editor Arthur S. Perelman.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I am inserting the following excerpt from an editorial which appeared in the anniversary issue of The Register, and was entitled "Happy Birthday to Us."

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO US

We're bouncing out on the street today with nary an ache or a pain. Indeed, we confess to feeling a bit perkier than usual, but what the heck do you expect from someone joining the ranks of the centenarians.

Oh we know there's going to be a few typos here and there and even a misspelled name or two to be sure, but our cheeks are pink and we're just as long on wind as ever. Doc says our blood pressure is a little high at times but nothing to worry about. Says it's normal for one our age who has spent 100 years fussing about what's going on around town.

Not that we're bragging about how old we are, but our birth certificate is right there on the front page just as it has been since August 8, 1874; we elaborate a bit more on the subject on pages 6 and 7. Usually newspapers devote more time and space to their 100th anniversaries, but we're saving our cake for 1976 in honor of a gal who will be 200 that we're partial to. She's had a few setbacks lately, but we know she's going to come through in fine shape. Doc says she has a rugged constitution. We'll be 102 then and we're counting on being around then and a good many years thereafter.

WILLIAM CLOHERTY IN MASSACHU-  
SETTS HOUSE RACE

**HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure of serving for the past term as a member of the Foreign

Affairs Committee. I have, in that capacity, become acquainted with the Latin American Teaching Fellowships—LATF—program of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. LATF is a program that has won high marks from a number of us in the Congress for its effectiveness and efficiency. Bill Cloherty, who I have had the opportunity to get to know, has directed the development of this uniquely productive—LATF—program for the past 9 years.

The attached article from the July 26, 1974, issue of the Medford Mercury indicates that Bill Cloherty is now pursuing the opportunity to enter public service by seeking an open seat in the Massachusetts House. I am pleased by this development for a number of reasons; two reasons are perhaps worthy of mention. First, Bill's decision to seek public office indicates that the concept of public service still appeals to individuals of ability. And this is particularly important to our society in this era of rapid and, at times, chaotic change.

Second, it is certain that Bill Cloherty will apply the same intense drive and energy to the great questions of public policy that face, not only Massachusetts but, all of our States. I know that Bill, if selected by the voters, will make a strong contribution to government.

We need new views and new perspectives.

The people of Medford have an opportunity to secure a hard-working and productive new public servant in Bill Cloherty. Bill has compiled a distinguished record at Harvard and in his work at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. He will do an equally good job for the people of Medford.

It has been said that a "rising tide lifts all the boats." Bill Cloherty will, I am certain, make a contribution that will help to create that "rising tide." I commend this article, from this very fine newspaper, to my colleagues.

The text follows:

WILLIAM CLOHERTY IN HOUSE RACE

MEDFORD.—William M. Cloherty, 326 Boston ave., has formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for state representative in the new 20th Middlesex District. The single-seat district includes all of Ward Six; Precincts One and Two of Ward Five; Precincts Two and Three of Ward Four, and Precinct Three of Ward Three.

Cloherty, 33, was raised in Medford, attended Malden Catholic High School and graduated from Harvard College. For the past nine years he has worked at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. He is director of the school's Latin American Teaching Fellowships program.

As such, Cloherty pointed out, much of his responsibility deals with "delicate negotiations" with governmental agencies for program funding. He also handles contacts with major foundations such as the Ford Foundation and with large corporations. As director of the Latin American program, Cloherty has travelled extensively, both in Latin America and the United States, and has dealt with program planning, budgeting and development of the unique teaching fellowship program.

In discussing his candidacy, Cloherty said that he does not believe that running against "two candidates from well known, established Medford political families" is a disadvantage. Cloherty was referring to Mayor



Frederick N. Dello Russo and Atty. Robert P. Doherty, his two primary opponents. Cloherty said that while collecting nomination signatures, door-to-door, in the district, he found that "many voters enthusiastically supported the notion of a new face in politics" and that a frequently expressed view was that "new ideas were needed to confront growing problems."

Cloherty said that in touring the district he has found that residents are concerned with high property taxes and are asking how that property tax burden can be reduced. Cloherty said this was one of the issues he would address himself to during the campaign. Another subject of vital voter concern, Cloherty reported, is inflation and the spiraling high cost of living.

The Democratic aspirant also reported that he has composed a team of researchers from Harvard and Tufts to offer advice on the technical aspects of inflation, property tax revenue and its alternatives, among other topics of voter concern. He said he is also polling the voters themselves on a number of items, including restoration of the Mystic River and citizen views on campaign methods.

During the course of the campaign, Cloherty explained, he will issue "position papers" on the critical issues.

**CONGRESSMAN GARNER SHRIVER  
REPORTS ON THE NEW EDUCA-  
TION AMENDMENTS**

**HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure this week to attend the signing ceremony for the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1974. This is the first major piece of legislation signed into law by President Gerald Ford, and it represents the most important elementary and secondary education bill to be considered by the Congress in nearly a decade. Virtually the entire catalog of Federal programs for our schools is contained in this act.

This signing ceremony was the culmination of a year and a half of deliberation by Congress, by the administration and by the education community on the best way to extend and improve programs originally established by the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and other laws. The fact that agreement has finally been reached in this complex area is a tribute to all concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to report to my constituents, especially our educators, on the provisions of the new act and what is in store as far as the funding of these programs.

The major goal of Congress in writing this bill was to consolidate various categorical education programs while making the larger, general-assistance programs more truly reflect needs of individual school districts. Forward funding is stressed as well as giving more discretion in the use of Federal funds to local and State officials. The need for these changes has long been recognized.

The basic title I, ESEA program of Federal compensatory education funds for disadvantaged children is extended

through fiscal year 1978. A new formula for the distribution of this assistance shifts funds away from wealthier, urban States to the poorer and rural States. Schools in the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas which I represent will receive approximately \$2.5 million in this fiscal year under the new formula, which is about \$150,000 more than under the old law. Sedgwick County schools will get \$1.9 million of this total. Harvey County schools will get \$94,000—an increase of \$13,000; Kingman County \$68,000—up \$24,000; McPherson County \$79,000—up \$34,000; Marion County \$73,000—up \$13,000; and Reno County \$231,000—up \$71,000.

Title I entitlements are based on revised census data on economically disadvantaged children. At the same time, Congress has expressed concern that this still may not be the most accurate measurement of real need. Accordingly, the new act includes funds for an experimental program in which 20 school districts would cooperate with the National Institute of Education in the use of other methods besides poverty to determine levels of title I support. Educational achievement levels would be one possible method studied.

Another important section of the law increases considerably Federal financial assistance for local education programs for handicapped children. Nationally, our standard education practices have effectively excluded half of our school-aged handicapped children from appropriate programs in our public schools. A growing number of court cases indicates that this will no longer be allowed.

In order to meet the pressing financial needs in local communities resulting from these court decisions and State legislation mandating the education of all handicapped children, the act provides for a general assistance formula program of Federal assistance to the States. In addition, school districts which receive Federal impact aid funds, such as several districts in the Fourth Congressional District, will be allowed to count each handicapped child as one and a half for the purposes of eligibility.

The impact aid program itself is extended, with amendments, through fiscal year 1978. Schools in Sedgwick County annually receive nearly \$2 million under this program. For many years administrations of both political parties have attempted to eliminate impact aid because of abuses which occur in some wealthy school districts, such as the Maryland and Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C. As a member of the Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations Subcommittee which recommends funding for this program, I have fought these efforts in behalf of school districts which are genuinely impacted by Federal activity, such as those around military bases. We have been successful in keeping the program going, but our job should be easier if the new act is successful in curbing past abuses in the program.

Language is included in the bill to allow states like Kansas with education financing equalization plans to count Federal impact aid funds as part of local input for purposes of determining appro-

priate levels of State assistance. Without such an understanding, the Federal Government would be guilty of negating States' efforts to equalize spending.

While the act falls short of the administration's proposals for consolidation of most Office of Education programs, some consolidation is included. Seven previously separate programs have been folded into two broader categories: a library and instructional resources program, and an innovation and support services program. The law stipulates that these programs shall be administered at the local and State levels.

The law also stipulates that consolidation shall not take place unless forward funding is provided by Congress 1 year in advance of when the funds are to be spent. The total funding for the programs in both consolidations must not be less than the total funded prior to consolidation.

A Senate provision which was adopted in the final version added seven new "special projects," which could better be termed as categorical programs on trial. These programs would be funded for 3 years, after which they would be dropped if not effective or folded into consolidation plans to compete with other programs for funds. These programs are: education of the gifted and talented, women's educational equity, career education, metric education, consumers' education, community schools, and arts education. Of these I believe the most meritorious is the community schools program, also in the House bill, which seeks to aid communities in making better use of their school facilities.

A new reading improvement program is authorized in the act to assist State and local education agencies in improving reading skills of preschool, elementary and secondary students. Adult education will receive increased assistance and will be entirely administered by the States. The law stipulates that adult education programs must be coordinated with manpower training and reading programs.

Finally, a provision of the act amends the Teacher Corps program permitting the corps to involve experienced teachers in heavily disadvantaged areas. This program will benefit from the talents and experience of these professionals. I take special interest in the progress of this program since the Wichita, Kans., school system has recently received approval for a Teachers Corps project in conjunction with Wichita State University. This is the first such Teacher Corps program in Kansas.

The act authorizes the expenditure of \$25 billion over the life of these programs. However, it is well to note, as did President Ford in his address to the Congress, that some restraint in spending will probably be necessary, just as it is in all other Federal programs.

It is getting late in the legislative year, but our subcommittee will hold hearings on the budget requests for these programs beginning on September 11. We will look carefully at each of the programs, whether new or revised, and send our funding recommendations to the full House in short order. Final action on the supplemental appropriation bill for

these items hopefully will be completed by the middle of October.

Concurrent with our action on that bill, we will be in conference with members of the Senate Appropriations Committee on the fiscal 1975 Labor-Health, Education and Welfare appropriations bill, which passed the House last June.

That bill included \$33 billion for the programs administered by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare that were legally authorized at that time. U.S. Office of Education programs, mainly in the area of higher education, would receive \$3.3 billion under the House bill, to which would be added whatever funds are appropriated in the supplemental bill.

More specifically, the regular bill included a significant increase for student assistance programs and continued funding for institutions of higher education, for teacher training, for the right to read program, for vocational education, for follow through, and for educational broadcasting facilities and programing.

The House also voted funds for the research activities of the National Institute of Education, but with a strong warning that such funds should be used for better dissemination of research results to local school systems rather than for the benefit of education research contractors. The past record in this regard has not been satisfactory.

Mr. Speaker, President Eisenhower once observed in discussing education: The federal role should be merely to facilitate, never to control education.

As a Member of the House for 14 years and as a member of the Education Appropriations Subcommittee for 10, I have attempted to follow that philosophy.

The action taken by the 93d Congress in redesigning the methods by which the Federal Government supplements far larger State and local education expenditures should be helpful in offering more effective and less restrictive assistance to our schools and to our students.

#### OUR NATION SALUTES THE GREENWOOD FOREST CAVALIERS

### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my privilege and honor to call your attention to the National Parade Corps Competition and the winning team who has brought great honor to the Township of West Milford, the State of New Jersey, and America. On Sunday, September 8, members of the Township of West Milford, my Eighth Congressional District, and the State of New Jersey will honor the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers who have just returned from South Bend, Ind. where they achieved national honors at the 1974 World Parade Corps championship competition.

The Cavaliers were organized as the Greenwood Forest Twirling Team under the sponsorship of the Greenwood Forest

Volunteer Fire Co. In 1969 the Honorable Phil De Angelo, national recognized director, outstanding instructor, and twirling champion, himself, undertook the training and evolution of this dynamic youth group into the No. 1 leading world champion parade corps, the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers.

Mr. Speaker, I know you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in highest commendation of Phil De Angelo and the following team members:

Captains: Karen Cooke, Diane Striffler, Lor. Cella, Susan Fitzpatrick.

Twirlers: Nancy Shenise, Alexis Gabriel, Sharon Taggart, Clare Curley, Debbie Manzoni, Cara Barkowitz, Lisa Sablin, Debbie Shenise, Michael Ann Curley, Ellen Walsh, Jackie Bauman, Nancy Mulraney.

Main guard members: Jenny Ollearo, Andrea Sobeta, Emma Harper, Susan Ducher, Judy Ducher, Ruth Bakker, Patty Finnegan, Debbie Ann Chipcase, Maryann Curley.

Banner Bearers: Susan Sablin, Christine Ciambri, Willy Hajanacki, Carolyn Cirasa.

Flag Bearers: Amy Portz, Debbie Powers, Joanne Nutter, Cathy Ann Stiffler, Susan Stiffler, Tom Gillo, Karen Gillo, Peggy Flogel, Lora Morgan, Dora Morgan.

Drummers: Mr. M. Malkowicz, drum instructor, Bobby Gillow, Reed Fitzpatrick, Jack Mullen, Larry Bauman, Kenny Nutter, Sean Petrovick, T. J. Ciambri, Jeff Bakker, Moreen Connor.

Managers: Edna Striffler, Christian Striffler.

Mr. Speaker, the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers have been New Jersey's statewide parade corps champions for 5 years and I call your attention to the following State assembly resolution that was filed in testimony to their record and with good wishes for the national competition which I am reporting on today:

#### RESOLUTION BY ASSEMBLYMAN SINSIMER

Whereas, the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers started their spectacular rise to fame in 1958 as a 36-girl Dance-Twirl Corps known as the Greenwood Forest Twirling Team, and

Whereas, their first teacher was Mr. Tanzer of West Milford, who after one year was succeeded by Mrs. J. Lombardi who taught the Corps for nine years, and

Whereas, in 1969, a nationally recognized champion twirler, Mr. Phil De Angelo became Director and Instructor, and re-organized the group into a Parade Corps known as the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers, and

Whereas, in 1970, their first year of competition under Mr. De Angelo's guidance, the Corps, then having grown to 45 members with a Color Guard, Flag Line, Twirlers, and Drum Line, captured the N. J. State, the New York Open and the Connecticut Open titles, and

Whereas, in 1971, after having again won the N. J. State title, the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers entered national competition in Indiana, and placed fourth in a field of 28 championship Corps, and

Whereas, in 1972, after winning the N. J. State title for the third straight year, the Corps again competed nationally in Indiana and placed second in a field of 31 Championship Corps, and

Whereas, in 1973, after capturing its fourth N. J. State title, as well as the Pennsylvania Open, the N. Y. Open and the Connecticut Open, the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers entered International Competition in Toronto, Canada, and placed third among internationally famous corps, and

Whereas, in 1974, having won the N. J. State and Open championships for the fifth consecutive year, and

Whereas, they are planning to go Indiana again this year during the first week in Au-

gust, with the hope of bringing back to New Jersey its first National Championship, now therefore, be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that we offer our sincere congratulations to the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers for their numerous past accomplishments and our hopes and prayers for their forthcoming National Competition, coupled with our sincere gratitude for the honors and recognition they have given to the State of New Jersey, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution, signed by the Speaker and attested to by the Clerk of the Assembly, be delivered to Mr. Phil De Angelo, the Director of the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers.

We in New Jersey take great pride in the quality of their performance which certainly serves as a fine tribute to each of the members and the preparation, training, personal effort and hard work that they have devoted to attain this worldwide victorious achievement. I am indeed pleased to extend heartiest congratulations to each of the members and seek, through our historical journal of Congress, this national recognition of their good deeds and as they celebrate their latest victory ribbon of national renown at the West Milford Bicentennial Community picnic that our people are planning for them on September 8, it is indeed my great pleasure to join with their family and friends in extending this congressional salute to the Cavaliers for their distinguished contribution to the recreational and cultural enrichment of our community, State and Nation. We wholeheartedly salute the Greenwood Forest Cavaliers, world champions.

#### SERMON ON NATIONAL ANGUISH

### HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer for insertion into the RECORD, the sermon delivered by my good friend, the Very Reverend Robert H. Andrews, Rector, St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Arlington, Va., on August 11, following the resignation of the President. I feel it is appropriate to call it to the attention of my colleagues and the American people:

#### SERMON

Sometime around the year 345 B.C. an obscure prophet by the name of Joel spoke to the people of Israel on the heels of a plague of locusts that had devastated the land. He viewed the disaster as a judgment of the Lord and a pre-view of the coming of the apocalyptic day of the Lord. And so he called on the nation to repent, "to blow the trumpet in Zion, proclaim a solemn fast, appoint a day of abstinence; gather the people together, proclaim a solemn assembly; summon the elders . . . let the ministers of the Lord say, 'Spare thy people, O Lord, thy own people, expose them not to reproach, lest other nations make them a by-word and everywhere men ask "Where is now their God?"

I think it not unfitting for us to take to heart these words of so long ago, for we have, during the past many months, been passing through a time of anguish that surely should have been calling on us as a people to re-



examine ourselves and the condition of our national life. The travail of these fleeting days will certainly have been wasted unless we are committed to turning our gaze inward, and accepting the fact that we may all have very well contributed in one measure or another to the present crisis. This introspection is a national task involving all citizens of these United States, but for those of us who are Christians, it encompasses a predetermined point of view—that is, minds and hearts conditioned by the Judaic-Christian culture which we have inherited and in which we now live. This culture binds us to a moral responsibility to a God whom we believe judges history in every passing moment, but whose will is that we shall be redeemed in the midst of that judgment by faith in His Son, Jesus Christ. This belief teaches us that we are made righteous by faith in Christ and are thus freed from the ultimate anxiety about the meaning of life and death, but, by the same token, it presumes that we are more deeply knowledgeable about our responsibility for His creation.

In the light of what has just been said, I feel that it is not enough that we point the accusing finger at those whom we feel have been derelict in maintaining the high standards of the offices to which they have been called. For in truth we share with them a general malaise that lies deep in the hearts of all of us who have compromised by action or inaction the moral and ethical values that we so publicly and proudly state are the norm for ourselves and our country. I saw not too long ago a cartoon that showed a man in a large and expensive automobile with a very noticeable exhaust emission saying to his companion, "I'm rich; why shouldn't I pollute the air?"

Somehow, station in life has lent itself to abuse of freedom, responsibility and privilege. Thus the thinking goes, "Because I've grown up dispossessed I can't be held accountable for my actions that contravene the law", "Because I'm not educated, I can always excuse myself because of my ignorance."—"Because I hold high office I can't be called to account for what I do". Or if I'm religious, I can assert that I know the will of God and act in accordance with that conviction no matter what, even though it implies that anyone who disagrees with my action cannot possibly know the will of God! And now of late, in both politics and Church, we have seen applied to specific situations the old saw, "the end justifies the means." But the Christian cannot in good conscience apply that kind of reasoning without abdicating the structure of law and grace that has given form and substance to the Judaic-Christian enterprise from the very beginning. Such a rationale that embraces the belief that I am above the law if what I seek to achieve is what I believe to be right, is fraught with dire dangers that could well threaten the viability of any and all human institutions formulated to regulate and safeguard the rights, freedom and welfare of the human race.

Law is the means by which we are provided a framework of order that seeks to protect the human community from violence and chaos. Law is the basic structure that gives us the springboard to seek our true freedom and potential, and when that law is formulated on the will of God for his creation, allows itself to be revised and revamped to provide better for equal rights and dignity for all persons. Jesus discussed this when he dealt with the ultimate Law given to the Israelites from Mt. Sinai; "I came not to change or do away with the Law but to fulfill (explain) it in such a way that you will know the fullness of the will of God for all His creation." Such an interpretation of the Law dares us to judge others before we peer intently into our own souls and face squarely the excuses, rationalizations and

stubbornness that allow us to evade the consequences of many of the actions we engage in. And though we may subvert and escape the law of man, the law of God stands, massive as the mountain from which it came.

Now just as the prophet Joel had word from the Lord calling on Israel to repent, to search the heart and mind of His chosen nation, so Joel had a further word from the Lord; a word of restoration and hope. "Then the Lord's love burned with zeal for His land and He was moved with compassion for His people. . . . Thereafter the day shall come, saith the Lord, when I will pour out my Spirit on all flesh; your sons and daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams and your young men shall see visions". And the gateway to all this, says St. Paul, is faith in Christ. "If on your lips is the confession", he says, "Jesus is Lord, and in your heart the faith that God raised Him from the dead, then you will find salvation". I believe it is time for us, the people of these United States to prophesy with courage and faith in Christ that peace can be attained in the world, a peace accompanied by striving for justice for all men and brotherhood among all peoples. Right now is the time to dream impossible dreams, to purge our land of bitter things, to temper justice with mercy and to regain our composure without rancour. Assuredly this will not be an easy task, for we are a people derived from many kindreds and tongues, separated by political affiliations and set apart by different religious and philosophical persuasions. But if we are to pursue with diligence the American goals of freedom and equal opportunity for all, we must expand our dreams of the past to encompass the wholeness of everything that God has caused to be. And in undertaking this venture, we as Christians can do no better than to remember the words of one of our great hymns,

"In Christ there is no east or west, in Him no south or north; but one great fellowship of love throughout the whole wide earth . . . Join hands then, brothers of the faith, Whate'er your race may be! Who serves my Father as a son is surely kin to me. In Christ now meet both east and west, in Him meet south and north. All Christly souls are one in Him throughout the whole wide earth."

Take heart, rejoice that God calls us to new and brighter days ahead and may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with us all evermore. Amen.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON H.R. 8864

### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary will begin hearings on H.R. 8864, to amend the act to incorporate Little League Baseball to provide that the league shall be open to girls as well as to boys.

The hearings will commence on Thursday, September 12, 1974, at 10 a.m. in room 2237 of the Rayburn House Office Building.

Those wishing to testify or to submit statements for the record should address their requests to the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

#### "ON THE FRONTIER OF DEMOCRACY," BY ANTHONY SAMPSON

### HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record a most thoughtful article by Anthony Sampson concerning the current crisis in United States-Greek relations over Cyprus.

Mr. Sampson is Washington correspondent for the London Observer.

The essay, which appeared in the August 20, 1974, issue of the Washington Post, follows:

#### ON THE FRONTIER OF DEMOCRACY (By Anthony Sampson)

The rapidly worsening American relations with Greece, culminating in the murder of the American ambassador to Cyprus, present not only the greatest test to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's diplomacy, but raise in an extreme form the question that has always troubled observers of the detente: Must the small nations be sacrificed in the interests of the balance of power?

Last week, a delegation of congressmen of Greek origin, led by Reps. John Brademas (D-Ind.) and Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), called on Kissinger to make known their profound concern over the Greek plight. Kissinger's reply, as might be expected, was that while he sympathized with their concern, the Greek-Turkish conflict was part of a much wider, and delicate, balance of forces in which the peace of the world was at stake.

To Greeks, who have very long memories, this explanation has a familiar ring; it is part of a pattern with which they were familiar enough in the early 19th century, when Greece was trying to rebel against Turkish repression. The reasons that the Great Powers 150 years ago refused to encourage the Greeks have been described with relentless logic by one of the most distinguished historians of that period—Dr. Henry Kissinger.

In his remarkable book, "A World Restored," which contains so many pointers to his own subsequent diplomacy, Kissinger recounts the problem in 1821 facing the two great statesmen of Europe, Lord Castlereagh in Britain and Count Metternich in Austria-Hungary, when an insurrection by the Greeks was followed by appalling Turkish reprisals, including the slaughter of Greeks in Constantinople and the hanging of the Greek patriarch and bishops outside the door of his cathedral. The Turkish atrocities outraged European liberals, and stirred Tsar Alexander of Russia, as the protector of the Greek Orthodox faith, to plan to move against Turkey.

But Metternich and Castlereagh saw any such interference as a grave threat both to the social order in Europe and to the concert of powers. With great cunning, Metternich persuaded the tsar that his moral repugnance must be put second to the need to maintain the existing order; Castlereagh likewise insisted that humanitarian considerations were subordinate to maintaining the "consecrated structure" of Europe. The Turkish repression thus continued, and "the two great statesmen of repose" (as Kissinger calls them) congratulated each other on having saved the peace of Europe.

But in the end, of course, the Greek rebellion was not so easily kept down; The liberal forces of Western Europe provided arms and men, Castlereagh's policy collapsed with his suicide and the British and Russians together guaranteed Greek independence six years later.

The contribution of English liberals to the liberation of Greece is something the Greeks have never forgotten, and Lord Byron, who fought on their side, is spoken of in Greece today as if he were still alive.

Of course the whole shape of the world has changed in the subsequent century-and-a-half, and the balance of power is now on a global scale. But the doctrines of Metternich and Castlereagh undoubtedly still have great relevance—with some reason—in the mind of Kissinger; and Greece, like other small countries on the frontiers of the détente, still presents a very awkward dilemma.

In terms of power politics, Turkey is far more immediately important as the front line in the NATO defense system, with a frontier with the Soviet Union, a strong government and a sophisticated premier Dr. Ecevit (an old friend of Kissinger and translator of T. S. Eliot). Yet the Greek moral claim to support from the West, and particularly from Western Europe, is likely to be as powerful now as in 1820, and the claim is made stronger by the well-justified guilt of the West at having tacitly supported the previous colonels' dictatorship. The splendors of Greek history and art still offer a special emotional appeal to the West, as they did for Lord Byron.

Moreover, the Greek-Turkish crisis provides a moment of truth for NATO today as it did to Metternich's concert of powers. It is becoming increasingly clear that NATO cannot exist indefinitely as a secure military alliance without a strengthening of its political cohesion and ideals. A month ago, with the two embarrassing dictatorships in NATO, in Portugal and Greece, both overthrown, the opportunity seemed ripe for the renewal of NATO as something more than a defense system; and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger has recently made clear that NATO must undergo a political revival.

But today the fact that Greece, having overthrown its dictatorship (without Western help), is being sacrificed to the military needs of NATO is bound to make the political purposes of the alliance look even more hollow. The Americans and the British both are arguing that Greece must accept the principle of diplomatic continuity, and must pay the price of the colonels' folly, but in the light of the previous Western support of the colonels, it must be regarded as part of their folly, too.

The ultimate danger of a policy based purely on military considerations (as it was with Metternich) is not merely that it becomes callous toward small nations that get in the way, but also that it underestimates the need for some political justification behind any alliance: That the baby goes out with the bathwater. Or, as Kissinger himself puts it, summing up Metternich's limitations: "Diplomacy is not a substitute for conception; its achievements ultimately will depend on its objectives." It is entirely appropriate that Greece should once again provide an embarrassing challenge to the world powers; for with all its chaos, underdevelopment and emotionalism, it is on the most exposed frontier of European democracy, which it originally invented.

JERRY FINKELSTEIN ON MASS  
TRANSIT

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to set forth the text of the editorial which was authored by Jerry Finkel-

stein on the subject of mass transit and which appeared in the New York Law Journal.

It bears upon the bill which this House recently passed and is well done indeed. Would that the Congress had followed his advice. The article follows:

[From the New York Law Journal,  
Aug. 19, 1974]

LOOK TO FORD: TO PRESERVE THE SUBWAY  
FARE

(By Jerry Finkelstein)

The fate of mass transportation fares is once again in the cliff-hanger stage. The immediate crisis revolves about a bill before the House of Representatives that would appropriate \$20 billion over a six-year period to subsidize construction of mass transit facilities, the purchase of equipment and to help finance mass transportation operating deficits.

In its present form, the bill, if enacted, would face a presidential veto, since it would run counter to President Ford's policy to reduce federal expenditures in the war against inflation. Mayor Beame, who met with President Ford last week together with a delegation from the U.S. Conference of Mayors, emerged from that session with a sense of gloom and disappointment.

But Mr. Beame feels that President Ford is an experienced and skilled legislator who knows how to reach a realistic compromise which would meet the requirements of the federal budget, yet nevertheless provide sufficient federal funding to protect the existing fare structure.

Lawyers, as representatives of all segments of the community, can play a significant role in arriving at such a compromise, particularly in view of the fact that many of the congressmen and members of state legislatures in this area are members of the legal profession.

Federal aid is essential to preserve the thirty-five-cent fare on city subways and buses and to maintain the present fare structure on commuter rail and bus lines, as well as mass transit fares in Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo and in other areas throughout the state. Without this federal subsidy, city subway and bus fares will increase to at least fifty cents and rail and bus fares on commuter lines are likely to increase by as much as 35 per cent.

The impact of such fare increases on the economy of the New York metropolitan region will be disastrous. It will have an adverse effect on retail sales, on real estate values, on the cultural resources of the area and on every other segment of the economy. Transportation costs are in the market basket of consumer purchases that are used to calculate the consumer price index. Thus, fare increases will generate higher wage costs under countless union agreements where wages are geared to increases in the cost of living index.

The economy of the city is already in poor shape. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, payroll employment here has declined by job losses of 30,000 or more per month. A substantial fare hike will generate even more job losses as business and industry seek to relocate to areas of lower operating costs.

Both Governor Wilson and Mayor Beame have stretched virtually to the breaking point the ability of the state and the city to prevent onerous and inflationary fare increases. Under their leadership, the state and the city each appropriated \$100 million to hold the line against fare increases, in anticipation of prospective federal subsidies. Without federal subsidies, their program will expire at the end of the year and precipitate another crisis for mass transportation here.

The attempt by Governor Wilson and

Mayor Beame to hold the line against fare increases is duplicated on the other side of the Hudson River by Governor Brendan Byrne of New Jersey, Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark and other mayors of New Jersey municipalities.

Part of the problem confronting Congress is that the New York-New Jersey region would receive a high proportion of federal assistance under any realistic distribution formula. This follows from the fact that this region has invested more and is continuing to invest more in mass transportation facilities than any other area of the country.

The public investment in the city's subway system now exceeds \$40 billion. To this must be added investments by the state in the Long Island Railroad and in commuter lines of the bankrupt Penn Central and New Haven lines. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey has substantial investments in PATH.

In addition, New York will make further investments in the construction of the Second Avenue subway. Also, the Port Authority plans substantial expansion of mass transit facilities by building rail lines to the Kennedy and Newark Airports. This new program of the Port Authority has the support of its new chairman, Dr. William Ronan. It is part of a mass transportation program which the Port Authority is ready to undertake and which I enthusiastically support.

No other area has such broad plans for mass transportation and consequently no other area has a right to expect as substantial federal assistance as this area. The fact is, of course, that this region is a central point in American business, industry, finance and communications. A fare increase that would threaten its retail and real estate interests, its manufacturing and distributing industries, its place as the communications and cultural center of the nation, would also undermine the economy of the nation as a whole.

In the interests of the national economy, Congress will necessarily have to take a broader view of the urgent need for a responsible federal mass transportation program. The New York and New Jersey congressional delegations, and business interests in this area, can play a significant role in convincing Congress of the vital need for a broader approach.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN  
JOHN M. MURPHY ON THE INTRO-  
DUCTION OF A CONCURRENT RES-  
OLUTION TO PREVENT THE TELE-  
VISING OF EVEL KNEIVEL'S  
"DEATH LEAP"

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues know, during my 12 years in Congress I have taken deep interest in the massive display of violence on television and its possible consequences on the tranquility of this Nation.

When the Congress first conducted its lengthy investigations of the problem of the effects of aggressive acts on television being imitated by the Nation's youth, there were many experts who testified that they were deeply convinced that the constant display of violence and aggressive acts on this medium seriously affected young people. The very young and



impressionable were especially susceptible to imitating aggressive acts, especially under certain conditions. A summary of these conditions was outlined by me on the House floor on January 11, 1972.

There were six such conditions, two of which are germane to the situation that I consider of serious moment at this point in time.

As Members are probably aware, because of the tremendous "ballyhoo" that has attended an event which has been referred to as a "mega-promotion," Evel Knievel, the stunt driver, is planning a death leap over the quarter-mile-wide, 500-foot-deep Snake River Canyon gorge in Idaho. His modified motorcycle, the "Skycycle X-2" will turn him into a human rocket.

Knievel's proposed death leap is currently being scheduled to be carried on national television, unfortunately, to be viewed by millions of impressionable teenagers and children. Which brings me to the six conditions of the impact of television on human behavior to which I have just referred.

Condition No. 1 indicates that normal persons who see violent or aggressive acts on television exhibit nearly twice as much aggressive or violent behavior as persons who have not seen such presentations. This was found by the scientists to be true of children, adolescents, of adult males and of adult females.

Condition No. 5, however, gets directly to the point at issue here.

Condition No. 5 states that violence and aggression—in this case a highly dangerous act fraught with violent overtones—shown on television can affect anyone in any case, but it is most dangerous to young people. Furthermore, it is most likely to be imitated if it seems justified by the prevalent social values. For example, if an established "hero" or "antihero," such as Knievel, is committing the violent or aggressive act, and if the "hero" or "antihero" is rewarded for his or her aggression, the impulse to copy that aggression is even greater.

By his own admission, Mr. Knievel stands to make millions of dollars and garner national fame and adulation from this one act.

That Mr. Knievel's exploits are imitated—sometimes disastrously—goes without question.

We were all shocked by the recent spectacular photograph—entitled "Fatal Leap"—which showed a 22-year-old Florida youth flying through the air to his death after his motorcycle hit the top of the 28th of 30 automobiles he was trying to clear to break the world record jump of 171 feet.

This particular bit of "entertainment" is a Knievel trademark and has been recently exploited on national television.

It is my belief and the belief of experts with whom I have discussed this project that the telecast, nationally, of such a dangerous and potentially fatal endeavor could encourage large numbers of young people to imitate this type of behavior which would be seen on tens of millions of the Nation's television sets.

Mr. Speaker, I point out again that congressional hearings in both the House and Senate have documented the many accidental suicides, homicides, and

crimes that can be directly attributed to the victim's or perpetrator's imitation of dangerous behavior he has seen on a specific television show.

I recall from the Senate hearings the case of a doctor's son who ran from the house after seeing a "Superman" show and who tried to imitate his hero by standing in the middle of the street, arms and legs askance, to stop a speeding oncoming vehicle.

The boy was killed instantly.

Our law enforcement officers and courts have been dealing with numerous cases such as this over the years. I cite the Baltimore killings of November 1971 when police were quoted as saying, "The killer was prompted to commit Baltimore's largest mass slaying by a television crime show."

The similarity in this case to an episode of the television show "Hawaii Five-O," which was aired the night of October 19, caused police to probe in that direction. In the story, a deranged army veteran sits in a bunker atop a busy highway munching chocolate and sniping at passersby on a nearby highway.

The same show was accused of causing the sniper shooting spree by a 15-year-old Fairfax County youth on October 21 who held police at bay with rifle and shotgun fire before being forced out of his home by police teargas. The youth shot himself in this case, but not fatally.

In October 1973, Boston's police commissioner accused a TV for contributing to the killing of a young woman when six youths forced her to douse herself with gasoline and then burned her to death. The show was an ABC presentation which portrayed youngsters who set skid row bums on fire for kicks.

ABC, I would point out, will also carry the Knievel leap.

And just last week a Canadian grand jury found that the death of 14-year-old David Coombes was directly attributable to a mock hanging he had witnessed on a television program hours before. Apparently this youngster upon seeing one of his rock idols perform a mock hanging on television, tried to replicate this feat and accidentally killed himself in the process.

The police and the court assumptions in the above cases agree with the findings of the scientists who worked on the Surgeon General's study of TV violence and aggression who made the following conclusions:

The accumulated findings pertinent to television's impact on the aggressive behavior of the young are now very considerable and the weight of this evidence is clear. There is a statistically reliable and socially significant relationship between exposure to televised violence and aggressive behavior.

Large segments of American society are profoundly affected by aggressive or antisocial behavior which has been instigated by exposure to violent and dangerous entertainment portrayed on TV.

We now know that exposure to aggressive television and learning its lessons is significantly related to aggressive behavior as shown by many studies of 10,000 normal children from average American homes.

And finally—

The demonstrated teaching and instigating effects of aggressive and dangerous television fare upon children are of sufficient im-

portance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action.

Mr. Speaker, that is just what I am seeking today, remedial action against a threat to the welfare of untold numbers of American youth.

Mr. Knievel's death leap over the Snake River Canyon is expected to occur on or about September 8, 1974.

This leap must not be televised.

I have written to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission calling upon him to prevent this macabre, suicidal event from being telecast across the Nation and from being viewed by many youths who may try to imitate Knievel's behavior.

The Federal Communications Commission is charged with the responsibility of insuring that harmful or dangerous programs do not reach the public airwaves. Certainly Knievel's jump is potentially harmful and dangerous and therefore must not reach the viewing public. I have no objection to Knievel attempting his jump, but I do object to his inciting others to do the same by using the public airwaves to further his "mega-promotion" of this money-making scheme.

In conjunction with this, and in an attempt to prevent the telecast of this death leap, I introduced today House Concurrent Resolution 625 calling on the FCC to take immediate steps to stop the networks from televising this event.

I urge the appropriate committee chairman to take immediate and appropriate measures to insure that Knievel's jump is not telecast.

I have discussed this with members of the FCC and they have told me that a strong move by the Congress would help them to turn off the TV cameras at this preordained suicide jump.

There are now 120 million television sets in the country. This means that more children and young people could be viewing such a spectacle than ever before in our history.

I would point out that the television networks and the individual stations do not own the airwaves: they are merely permitted to use them if they provide programs that are in the public interest and that do not constitute a danger or threat or are offensive to the community.

There is nothing wrong with the proposition that television networks are in the business of making money, but it has been shown by the Surgeon General's studies on the effects of TV on children that they are making money at the expense of social conditions in this country. Further, it has been proven that the violence and aggression displayed on TV produces violence and imitative aggression in our children and young people.

Mr. Speaker, the time has arrived when we must take a hard look at the TV medium and seriously ask the question whether or not we are forced to put a limit on an industry that has already contributed substantially to the violence in this country and which is aggravated and escalated by that industry almost every week.

Mr. Speaker, we must put our foot down when the TV industry goes beyond

commonsense as it is proposing to do in this case.

It is the duty of those of us in Congress who have the authority to assume the responsibility to guarantee that the weak, the immature, and the young of this country are protected from the influences of men like Kniewel who glorify danger and death.

I, for one, will not blithely stand by and allow Mr. Kniewel's escapade to be televised.

I insert the resolution I introduced today at this point in the RECORD and ask Members to support me in this effort:

Whereas the Surgeon General has found that violence and potentially harmful behavior on television is imitated by young people; and

Whereas Congressional hearings have documented accidental suicides, homicides, and crimes that have been attributed to specific television programs; and

Whereas a recent Canadian grand jury's investigation of death by hanging of 14-year-old David Coombes was directly attributable to a mock hanging the deceased had witnessed on a television program hours before; and

Whereas the proposed death leap of stunt driver Evel Kniewel is expected to draw the attention of millions of television viewers including impressionable teenagers and children; and

Whereas the Federal Communications Commission is charged with the responsibility of insuring that harmful or dangerous programs do not reach the public airwaves; and

Whereas the Kniewel death leap telecast is imminent: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress looks with disapproval on the effects that this highly publicized event is likely to have on the Nation's youth; and

That it is the sense of the Senate and the House that the Federal Communications Commission take immediate steps to prevent the telecast of this event in order to preserve the safety and lives of certain impressionable youth of the United States of America.

ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF SISTER MADELEVA OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1974

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, for a year and a half, before coming to Congress, I had the great privilege of serving on the faculty of St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.

The president of the college at that time was a most remarkable woman, Sister Mary Madeleva, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

A poet and essayist as well as a college administrator, Sister Madeleva was an unusually gifted and dedicated person.

Last month marks the 10th anniversary of her death, and I insert at this point in the RECORD a splendid essay in tribute to Sister Madeleva by her long-time friend, James A. Eldridge, published

in the July 27, 1974, issue of the *Chillicothe, Ohio, Gazette*.

The essay follows:

A HEAVENLY TRAMP

(By James A. Eldridge)

Today's column might well bear the headline "The Most Unforgettable Character I've Met."

Many readers will recall that for years the "Reader's Digest" has carried such a feature article each month. In my dentist's office, in a ship crossing the Irish Sea and in the lounges of countless airports I've often glanced at these articles. Like other readers I used to wonder whom I would write about if the "Digest" editors offered me the chance and I answered the question for myself at some time and place I cannot now recall. My candidate was Sister Mary Madeleva of the Congregation of Holy Cross, poet, essayist and president of St. Mary's College at Notre Dame, Ind., from 1934 to 1961.

She has been much in my thoughts this week because Thursday marked the 10th anniversary of her death. From my shelves I have taken down the 18 volumes of prose and poetry that she wrote, to read randomly again—here and there—her elegant verse and pristine prose.

Her life was a paradox. In 1908 she sought the anonymity of the convent, but in 1957, when she celebrated her 70th birthday, she was a nationally famous educator, poet, college president, ecumenist, lecturer and hostess.

"Life" magazine featured her in an article and early one morning millions of TV viewers saw and heard her as she banded words with host Dave Garroway on the "Today" show.

Our friendship spanned some 16 years and in that time I came to cherish her grace, wit, style, elegance and sophistication.

Dozens of times I enjoyed her hospitality at St. Mary's College and each time she swept forward to greet me in her office I was aware that she knew well the nuns in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."

Sister Madeleva was petite and graceful. The white, fluted, starched coil she wore for more than 50 years emphasized her beautiful, sparkling eyes. Her voice was small and at times listeners had to strain to catch her wit and wisdom.

THE MEDIEVAL AND THE CONTEMPORARY

The decor she had created around herself reflected the medieval and the contemporary.

A glance at her book shelves gave her guests an estimate of the dimensions of her intellectual sophistication. Her tastes embraced Mortimer Adler, Christopher Fry, C. S. Lewis, Jacques and Raissa Maritain, Msgr. Ronald Knox, Alice Meynell, John Henry Cardinal Newman, Edna St. Vincent Millay, T. S. Eliot and Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam—an old friend.

Also, there were seed catalogues by the dozen, and books on birds and wild flowers were piled high—and these were flanked by various versions of the Scriptures.

Her handsome drawing room adjoining her office told of her travels. Here were maps of Oxford University, her beloved graduate school. She once wrote of that ancient seat of learning, "I left Oxford, it is true, but never, never pulled up the roots." Maps of London, Paris, the Holy Land covered the walls.

Along the wainscoting of the drawing room her guests met Giotto, Fra Angelico Bonfigli and Botticelli. All around the "squirrel cage," as she called it, were bells. The cowbell came from Vermont, elephant bells from India, a slender bell from Vietnam and a camel's bell from Nazareth.

In one corner stood her large collection of canes and walking sticks collected around the world. She carried them about the campus as she planted trees and talked to the Druids.

It was in this setting that she served as president of St. Mary's College for 27 years. They were years of change and experiment. It was here she fought to raise the standards of education for American women, and Catholic women—lay and religious—in particular.

It was in this office she planned the buildings that rose round her: a library, a science hall and a magnificent fine arts center dedicated by her friend, actress Helen Hayes.

In her drawing room she entertained the famous and the great who made the pilgrimage to see her: Clare Booth Luce, G. K. Chesterton, Barbara Ward, Irene Dunne, Father Martin C. D'Arcy, Frank Sheed, Maisie Ward, Sir Shane Leslie and Marian Anderson.

THE MUSES

But the most welcome guests were the muses. Many of her hours were, in the words of Archibald MacLeish, "spent turning the water of words into the wine of poetry" and in 1959 Macmillan and Co. published a definite collection of her poetry—"The Four Last Things."

As I have been re-reading these delicate, exquisite verses the past few days I am certain they will be a permanent part of America's literary legacy. As a poet she is in the "godly company" of Millay, Amy Lowell and Emily Dickinson.

Sister Madeleva was born May 27, 1887, in the small, mill town of Cumberland, Wis. Her father, a harness maker, had come from Germany at the age of nine. Her mother, a teacher, was the daughter of German immigrants.

She entered the University of Wisconsin at 17 to major in mathematics. At Madison she heard great music, attended lectures in French and German and saw the "divine Sarah Bernhardt, made up like a French doll, driving through the student quarters."

The following year she transferred to St. Mary's College and in September 1908 she took the first steps to become a sister of Holy Cross. Later, she was the first nun to receive a doctor of philosophy degree at the University of California.

In 1961—at the age of 74—she published a volume of essays that embrace her total educational philosophy. In the preface to "Conversations With Cassandra" she wrote, "Every teacher of genuine dimensions subscribes to the militancy of his vocation. He relies on its military regimes and disciplines. He is well aware of the panoply and display of banners . . . over the past half century he may recall a number of them: the elective system, accrediting agencies, standardization, specialization, progressive education, the Great Books, the call of the sciences, audiovisual aids, airborne education, teaching machines, propaganda unlimited. Teachers, students and schools have all experienced all these and are still rational. We are said to be secure when we can stand everything that can happen to us. If this is the test, we are on a fair way to security in education."

Earlier, in 1959, at the age of 72, she published her memoirs and, of course, they bore the optimistic title, "My First Seventy Years."

She died on July 25, 1964, in the New England Baptist Hospital and she handled that task as she had handled her entire life—with discipline and dispatch. She said she was quite willing to remain longer on earth "if God so desired but if He does not, I do not intend to tarry."

Following her death, the British author and actor, Robert Speaight wrote in the London "Tablet," "In a line from one of her poems she had imagined herself as 'a heavenly tramp in heavenly Ardens,' and I am well content to think of her like this—with a heavenly blackthorn in her hand."

So am I.