LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOHN GLENN
OF OHIO
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, on February 16, Americans of Lithuanian ancestry and freedom-loving people throughout the world celebrated Lithuania's Independence Day, honoring the 57th anniversary of that brave state's freedom after more than a century of Czarist domination. The Lithuanian state established in 1918 was independent and based on democratic principles. Land reform flourished and by 1939 there were 335,000 farming units. Industrialization gradually grew, also, until more than 30,000 Lithuanians held factory jobs by World War II.

The Lithuanian respect for education became abundantly apparent during this period of independence. The number of grammar schools doubled between 1930 and 1938; a university was established at Vytautas with 3,000 students.

This bright period of Lithuania's history was to be snuffed out—along with the independence of many other European lands—by the twin assaults of Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia. After a vain attempt at neutrality, Lithuania joined other Eastern European lands in 1941, and nearly 5,000 Lithuanians lost their lives to the Nazi forces. By 1944 Russia retook this peace-loving country and exiled 60,000 natives to Siberia and East Germany. Another 200,000 were exiled after the war, as Stalin attempted to wreck Baltic national pride.

Many thousands fled their homeland, particularly the 338,100,000 refugees transported with German invaders. Hitler occupied Lithuania in 1941, and nearly 5,000 Lithuanians lost their lives to the Nazi forces. By 1944 Russia retook this peace-loving country and exiled 60,000 natives to Siberia and East Germany. Another 200,000 were exiled after the war, as Stalin attempted to wreck Baltic national pride.

Our Government recognized Lithuania's Independence in 1922 and has never acknowledged the Soviet incorporation of these democratic people. We continue to maintain diplomatic relations with the former independent government's representatives in Washington.

Ohio, which became the American home for millions of first and second generation Europeans, is proud of the contributions made by Lithuanians. They are characterized by strong family and religious ties. Their parishes in Cleveland and elsewhere reflect the respect for God and man that has characterized Lithuanians throughout their history, dating back to the 11th century.

Lithuanian Independence Day affords us the opportunity to mark these contributions and the history of a nationality that values freedom both in this land and overseas.

DR. JOSEPH MANCH TO RETIRE FROM BUFFALO SCHOOL SYSTEM

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Joseph Manch, superintendent of the Buffalo public school system for the last 18 years, has announced his retirement effective June 30. As an educator for more than 35 years, Dr. Manch has established a reputation as an industrious, personable and able administrator. One would exhaust complimentary adjectives in describing his talents and accomplishments as a public servant and community leader. The dimensions of his achievements are such that he has become almost an institution within an institution.

As he guided the school system through nearly two decades, Dr. Manch particularly worked to enhance educational opportunity and quality education realities. Inscribed on the facade of an elementary school in Buffalo is the phrase: "The foundation of every State is the education of its youth." Thousands upon thousands of our citizens in the western New York area, who progressed through the Buffalo schools, can be thankful that Dr. Manch helped lay such a solid educational foundation for their futures.

Dr. Manch will be sorely missed but his example will serve as a continuing inspiration to our community. Following is an article from the February 12, 1975 Buffalo Evening News which details some of Dr. Manch's accomplishments:

SUPERINTENDENT REVEALS IN LETTER HIS FEELINGS ON RETIREMENT

Schools Supt. Joseph Manch announced today he will retire June 30.

The announcement was made in a letter which Dr. Manch gave to Joseph A. Murphy, president of the Board of Education, at a luncheon in the Montford Club. Dr. Manch has discussed with friends his desire to retire but has been reluctant to do so as long as the school busing and desegregation matters are pending.

Friends have known that the Manch family has felt Dr. Manch should step down from the arduous job as superintendent which he has held since 1957.

The Board of Education will have the job of selecting a new superintendent and must have a certificate from the State Education Department attesting to his qualifications, based on training and experience, to assume the post. Common Council approval is not needed.

He need not be a present employee of the school district.

In his letter to Mr. Murphy, Dr. Manch said the period before his retirement "should give the Board of Education ample time to select a new superintendent so that there may be as smooth a transition as possible."

"I have the privilege and honor of serving the public schools of our city for many years as teacher, assistant principal and administrator and I am deeply grateful to you and many other board members during these years, to my close associates and other fellow administrators, to thousands of non-professional employees, students, parents and other members of the community, to our excellent news media—to all of these for the help, encouragement and friendship you and they have given me."

Dr. Manch said he was retiring in June "in order to devote more of my time and energies to other interests."

He said he looks forward to his retirement as the beginning of a new period of activity, in which, with the help of God, I shall continue to find life full of meaning and purpose."

Mr. Murphy's first knowledge of the retirement was when Dr. Manch presented him the letter. After today, Mr. Murphy did tell the Buffalo Evening News that he had been dissuading Dr. Manch from retirement, "for the last six to eight months."

Mr. Murphy said he would distribute copies of the letter to the Board of Education tomorrow if it so desired, the board will begin discussing procedures for naming a successor at that time.

Dr. Manch saw the Buffalo public schools through numerous controversies and periods of transition beginning in the early 1960s, racial integration was an increasingly important concern. A voluntary transit plan, a middle school program and the use of portable classrooms were steps taken under Dr. Manch's guidance in this field.

Numerous new schools were built during his tenure, including Woodlawn Junior High School, Genesee-Humboldt Junior High School, Southside Junior High School, West Genesee Middle School and McKinley High School.

Dr. Manch was the first Buffalo superintendent working with an elected Board of Education. After 18 years as an appointed board, Buffalo switched to an elected panel last July 1.

Dr. Manch enjoyed showcasing the best of Buffalo schools. He always took pride in the annual publication of students' work called "Our Best" and made sure the community was aware of outstanding programs. A man of many talents, Dr. Manch wanted to be a teacher ever since his high school days at Hutchinson-Central High School.

He first got his foot in the door as a substitute teacher and then attained a permanent job in 1939, teaching English at Geneseo Vocational.

Except for one year at a private boarding school in New York, his entire career has been in Buffalo schools.

He also taught public speaking at South Park, was guidance counselor at Kensington and then director of guidance for all the public schools.

After being associate superintendent under Supt. Parmer L. Ewing and assistant superintendent under Supt. Benjamin C. Will, he became head of the school system in 1957.

Dr. Manch was a pioneer in the battle for recognition of the unique educational and practical problems of large-city school systems.

He was a frequent and eloquent visitor to Albany and Washington when the question of state funds for education were being discussed.
A strong believer in the importance of residence, Dr. Manch early in his career as superintendent secured a Ford Foundation grant for Buffalo schools to develop a more effective program for teaching reading to children from underprivileged neighborhoods. Buffalo schools also gained national acclaim for a student better-dress program he inaugurated at a time when sloopy attire was sweeping the country.

During his tenure as Buffalo’s sixth superintendent, schools, the longest of any of his predecessors, he organized the citywide Inter High School Council, firmly believing that students could and should govern themselves.

Dr. Manch also had a fine grasp of the needs and desires of teachers.

An active member of the Buffalo Teachers Federation for years, he was vice president of the BTF during the teacher’s strike in 1947 and for years was a delegate to the House of Delegates of the New York State Teachers Association. Among his hobbies were photography and poetry.

He was a prolific writer of verse, much of which had been published.

The walls of his office and home are covered with photographs, many of which are treasured as gifts by his friends.

Dr. Manch, who is 65, was born in Poland and came to the United States with his parents when he was six months.

He is a graduate of School 32, Hutchins Central and the University of Buffalo.

He was the first at the same time he was making a reputation as a champion wrestler, boxer, as well as a track man and football player. He graduated with honors reading to 1933, took a master’s degree in 1940 and his doctorate in 1955.

Dr. Manch received The Buffalo Evening News Citizen of the Year award 16 months after becoming superintendent.

The award was based on his “sound grasp of educational fundamentals, a thorough knowledge of the Buffalo school system and its many difficult problems and a thoroughly dedicated devotion to the welfare of both pupils and teachers . . . He has made teachers feel they are understood and appreciated.”

THE 57TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, February 16 was an important date in the history of mankind’s struggle for freedom. It was on that day, 57 years ago, that the people of Lithuania proclaimed their independence.

For two decades, Lithuania remained a fully independent and sovereign nation. But in 1940, this freedom-loving country was invaded and occupied by a foreign power whose rule its people remain today.

Yet the spirit which generated this all-too-brief experiment in freedom lives on in the hearts and minds of the people of Lithuania—a spirit which was made evident to Americans and the world recently by a courageous Lithuanian woman named Kudirka.

In 1970, Mr. Kudirka attracted world attention when he attempted to escape from a Soviet trawler onto an American Coast Guard vessel. Four long years later, he finally received an exit visa from the Soviet Government, which enabled him to realize his dream of living under freedom. His struggle has demonstrated anew the dedication and persistence which sparks the desire for freedom in so many hearts.

I met him then when he came to Washington in December of last year to thank certain Members of the Congress for helping him to obtain his freedom. But I feel we owe him a debt of gratitude.

Simas Kudirka and many others of various nationalities who have come to America to find freedom have reminded us that America is, and must be, a beacon of hope for those who still do not enjoy the blessings of liberty.

LITHUANIA—AN INVISIBLE NATION

HON. CHRISTOPHER J. DODD
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
February 18, 1975

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, the Republic of Lithuania celebrated the 57th anniversary of its founding. Or should I say that Lithuania would have celebrated such an anniversary if it were a free and independent country, for in 1940 the Soviet Union occupied Lithuania and stripped that nation of its independence and its freedoms.

Instead, Lithuanians around the world took the occasion to reaffirm their conviction to once again see their nation free of foreign domination.

I hope the United States will continue to withhold recognition of the forced annexation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union and the United Nations and that when Lithuania rejoins the free world.

I would like to introduce into the Record the following statement from the Lithuania-American Community of the U.S.A.

AN INVISIBLE NATION—A FORGOTTEN PEOPLE

Fifty-seven years ago, on February 16, 1918, the modern Republic of Lithuania was established as a free and independent nation. On February 16, 1975, Americans of Lithuanian origin and descent will commemorate that anniversary, as well as, the 724th anniversary of the founding of the Lithuanian State.

Lithuania had enjoyed her independence for only twenty-two years when, in 1940, the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and forcibly annexed these Baltic States into the Soviet Union.

Today, only old maps of Europe show Lithuania as a distinct entity, newer ones display her territory as part of the Soviet Union. However, the Lithuanian Government and other Western powers,Resolution of the State Department of the United States and Western governments have steadfastly maintained a policy of non-recognition of the forcible annexation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union. This gives succor to the Lithuanian people and reinforces their determination to regain their lost liberty.

The determined spirit of the Lithuanian people is still unbroken but their continuing daily struggle for religious freedom and basic human rights receives little notice and even less support from the world.

Only the more dramatic episodes are noted. The Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka’s aborted leap to freedom in 1970 and subsequent arrest and trial are but one example. But certain elements of Lithuanian youth, Raimis Kalina’s self-immolation in 1972 for freedom for Lithuania and an end to Soviet religious persecution and the subsequent demonstrations by thousands of young Lithuanians for the same cause; the petition of 17,000 Lithuanian Catholics to Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations; and now the arrest and imprisonment of untold numbers of Lithuanian and Russian dissidents for publishing or distributing “The Chronical of the Lithuanian Catholic Church.”

These last violations of human rights by the Soviet Union are directly opposed to the spirit of Detente, which should foster a relaxation of the iron fist of Communist regimes, providing for the beginning of real religious and personal freedom within the Soviet Union.

There has never been a more opportune moment in recent history than the present (spirit of detente). Let us give more visible support to the Lithuanian people.

The United States Congress should again urge the President to affirm the position of the status of the Baltic States in the United Nations and other international forums as it did during the second session of the 89th Congress when House Concurrent Resolution 416 was adopted.

Lithuania and her people should no longer be forgotten and ignored.

B’NAI TORAH INSTITUTE BUILDS FOR THE FUTURE

HON. HERMAN BADILLO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Rabbi Pinter for his inspiring prayer in the House of Representatives this morning.

I would like, too, to take this opportunity to publicly commend the rabbi, a long-time friend, on the fine work to which he is so dedicated. Rabbi Pinter, as dean of the B’Nai Torah Institute, has consecrated his life to one of the most valuable tasks which any teacher or religious leader can undertake—the education of youth.

The B’Nai Torah Institute, whose theme for the current year is “Building for the Future,” is dedicated to excellence in Jewish education. Not only is the institute involved in building the student’s knowledge and academic skills, but in fostering his moral character and building leadership qualities. Through an intensive program of secular and Hebrew studies, the institute not only gives the student a unique educational experience, it attempts to create the kind of individual who will insure the survival of the Jewish faith.

I congratulate Rabbi Pinter and the institute on their fine program and praiseworthy goals. May the excellence of the B’Nai Torah Institute be a part of “Building for the Future.”
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HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, William H. Marriott of many years editor and publisher of the Elizabethtown News. Mr. Marriott is a newspaperman in every best sense of the word and a gentleman of the highest caliber. To him his newspaper was far more than a profession, more than a trade, more than a business. It was a way of life and his way of living his life.

Shortly after Hardin County became a part of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky Mr. Marriott and I talked at length one afternoon about our country, our State, and our district. He was emphatic that the newspaper was based on the ordinary, the familiar, in everything that was brought up, and to this day he has maintained that a newspaper's primary function is to serve the public's interest and general welfare and he recognized that, to effectively serve, a newspaper must have confidence in and the confidence of the public.

Mr. Marriott sought and won the trust of his readers. In his articles, whether on the local or distant scene, he wrote with truth and honesty. He had a keen grasp of affairs. I was more impressed, however, by the way he saw himself and his newspaper in relation to the country. Mr. Marriott believed the proven newspaper rule that the best sense of the word and a gentleman. It is here he was born, it is here he was educated. It is here he began and retired his long illustrious newspaper career.

Mr. Speaker, an article appeared in the News-Enterprise of Elizabethtown, Ky., entitled "William H. Marriott Returns Home To Be With Old Friends." At this time I would like to insert this article in the Record.

The article is as follows:

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT RETURNS HOME TO BE WITH OLD FRIENDS

This is to be the most personal newspaper column ever written. My greatest regret as I begin is that I will be unable to do it justice.

William H. Marriott is now in Elizabethtown. He is in Room 48, National Health Enterprises, 1117 Woodland Dr. He entered there Monday and is being cared for by his devoted friend of the past several years, Leon Bland of Leitchfield. You may ask why do I make this so personal? Well, what one of the dear friends I have had in my life. Had I ever been in any trouble he would have been one I could have called. And he would have come to my rescue. There is no question in my mind about that. Mr. Marriott is not in trouble, but feel I want to express the high regards I have for him.

William H. Marriott is the most brilliant man I have ever known. He had the sharpest mind, the quickest choice of words, the greatest knowledge of newspaper work, of anything in the state, had just died and was one of the very few that can be the fewest words that could be well understood.

How do I know? Early in 1938, which was a long, long time ago, a paper company salesman, James Pepper, called on me, then with The Crittenden Press in Marion, Ky., and asked if I would leave Marion. He told me Mr. Sommers, and that Mr. Sommers, who had built the Elizabethtown News to one of the leading newspapers in the state, had just died and had left his paper to his nephew, William H. Marriott who had actually operated the newspaper for the past several years and that Mr. Marriott had asked him (Mr. Pepper) to find someone to come to Elizabethtown with The News. Mr. Pepper said that if I was interested I could come. Mr. Marriott had thought of me. I came and Mr. Marriott and I had a conversation just about as long as I have been with The News. I was asked about everything that was brought up, and to this date have never disagreed on anything. I began work with the Elizabethtown News March 8, 1938. Mrs. Franklin and I soon moved here. We left one time for a few months but could not wait to return. But, this was to be about William H. Marriott.

Mr. Marriott was born March 19, 1891 in the residence on West Dixie Avenue, where he lived until he attended high school. He was the oldest son of William H. and Mrs. Mary Virginia (Sommers) Marriott. He graduated in 1908 at the age of 16, in Elizabethtown High School and attended Hardin Community Institute in Elizabethtown the following year. He began work with The Elizabethtown News Sept. 30, 1907, under his uncle, who was the owner and editor.

One of the great times of Mr. Marriott's life was when he was secretary in Washington, D.C. to Senator J.C.W. Beckham for fourteen months in 1919-20. He frequently talked about those days. He resigned voluntarily to return to his duties with The News and became editor upon the death of Mr. Sommers in 1937.

Mr. Marriott was "The Elizabethtown News" to practically everyone I met here. From the day I began work until he sold the paper to Leonard T. Bean, June 19, 1963. To the natives of Hardin County The News was "Mr. Marriott's paper." They read all his brief, well-worded news stories; his tall columns of editorials written twice each week; his one-column of latest News, select each paper-day from daily newspapers; his full-column of humorous, pithy editorial comment, his two-column local column of Page One. That was no doubt the first column in the edition that was read by most subscribers. Those who were familiar with The Elizabethtown News were either subscribers or bought the paper from a newsstand. He went over his editorial list each day and vetoed any words that was against sending copies to "deadbeats". His paragraphs were widely quoted by other newspapers, a few in national magazines.

One of his paragraphs said, "The sweet young thing thought bad language was used in a cursory examination." In line with that thought, no word was ever published in The Elizabethtown News that was off-color.

He said "If it is not incumbent upon us to publish an item that may hurt an individual, we do not publish it. Sometimes the temptation is great—and sometimes it is necessary to print things that will hurt someone."

He was a great man, and, during his active life was faithful every day, to his work, to his town, his state, nation, his church and the Democratic Party. I consider it a privilege to have been associated with his editorship.

And again why am I writing this? As I said at the beginning, Mr. Marriott returned Monday and Tuesday, February 18, 1975. He returned home to Med-Center in Louisville where he had been for four years and eight months under the care of Dr. Frank Stricker. Dr. Stricker died recently. So Mr. Marriott has returned home where his many friends can visit him every day for just a few minutes.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—57TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker: I am pleased to join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recognizing the 57th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania. The date of February 16, also marks the 724th anniversary of the founding of the Lithuanian State.

Each year, people of Lithuanian origin and descent throughout American communities commemorate this event while Members of Congress take time to comment on the history and tragic denial of freedom to the Lithuanian people since the illegal occupation of the Baltic States by many troubled areas in the world but the basic international crime of oppression is one which must not be gone unprotested.

The Lithuanian experience is important today as we debate the issues of déente and as we use our best efforts to promote the rights of all peoples so basic to freedom anywhere in the world. The Lithuanian people have not lost hope for a better society and we in the United States share their desire for freedom and the right to determine their own destiny.
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February 18, 1975

A TRIBUTE TO J. R. PARTEN

HON. RICHARD BOLLING
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, some of my colleagues will know of J. R. Parten, oilman and rancher from Madisonville, Texas, and friend of two well-known fellow Texans, the late Rayburn and the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

But few may know of Mr. Parten's lifetime dedication to public service and his devotion to defending and upholding the Bill of Rights. I had the privilege of working with Mr. Parten in the early 1960's when he was an organizer and leader in the Fund for the Republic. In a mutual effort to halt the insidious spread of McCarthyism throughout our national life.

John Henry Faulk, writing in the Texas Observer's recent 20th anniversary issue, tells of this side of J. R. Parten in a richly deserved tribute which follows:

TRIBUTE TO J. R. PARTEN

[By John Henry Faulk]

Jubel Richard Parten had the finest kind of people in that line, a recognized authority on the Brahma breed. He has one of the most knowledgeable, successful independent oil producers in the United States.

In the early 1960's he branched out into ranching. He bought several thousand acres of wooded Madison County land, cleared and improved it, and concentrated on cattle breeding. He became one of the most experienced, knowledgeable, successful independent oil producers in the United States.

Oilmen and ranchers from Madisonville, Texas, and friends of two well-known fellow Texans, the late Rayburn and the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

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on Congress not to approve anything in the big, new programs.

Congress, of course, has a responsibility to be prudent. But it also has a duty to examine carefully Mr. Ford's "new direction" which is more backward-looking than forward-thinking.

The Congress also has a responsibility to look over the budget and the various projections very carefully. For the first time, the Congress now has its own budgetary machinery and it should be able, not only to set out some of the questions, but to examine in close detail the proposed spending of the administration.

While the budget projections of the administration are marked, or far out, it is something that will have to be determined. The projections for the economy are dismal enough to call into question the whole program that Mr. Ford has trundled out, and obviously the Congress has a greater burden and responsibility in the wrong place. Now it responds will be critical for the country.

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into gas, which Teller believes could significantly ease the country's difficulties.

Last May, Teller submitted this plan, among others, to the commission, where it is being studied. He discussed it at universities; he also presented his views with President Ford in a meeting in December.

"I did talk to the President, I cannot tell you if he was interested or just polite, but he seemed interested," Teller acknowledges. "He was a little surprised, that's for sure. I talked to him for about 10 minutes, he launches into a precise monolog, with the phrase "now—look" used regularly to punctuate transitions and transitions to new ideas."

"Conversion into gas and oil is usually very expensive, and requires water, which the West does not have. The solution is to convert the coal into gas, which can be used for cooking and heating and for industry. As it burns, what actually burns is the nonvolatile residue. The volatile part escapes and collects at the cooler bottom and condenses into oil."

"Then you pump oxygen into the mine and put water over it. When you ignite this, the fire converts the coal into good gas. You need at least 500 feet of water for pressure, but you're not using it to make some sort of a lake there and can be used again, except for the bottom part, which is involved in the actual conversion process."

"What's the point? The process is good—really it's city gas, that type which fueled the old gas lights, except then it was done on the surface. On the surface, the gasses are lighter, and these have to be cooled with enormous amounts of water. Underground, you don't use water to make the conversion; you use it to make the conversion process."

A similar process, Teller believes, can be used to convert oil shale into an oil-like substance without using any water at all.

"You just explode the shale, pump it in air and ignite. As it burns, what actually burns is the nonvolatile residue. The volatile part escapes and collects at the cooler bottom and condenses into oil."

"Coal conversion is being tested at Livermore and the University of Texas. Teller says. The oil-shale conversion is being used by Occidental Petroleum, but "more people should be doing it. It cannot be done cheaply, but it still would be quite a bit less than $1 a barrel... maybe 50 to $7 a barrel."

Current proposals for transporting coal, by grinding it up with water and transporting the resulting slurry by pipeline, have been tempered by shortages. But there would be no similar problem to those man-made objects, Teller points out, in transporting gas via pipelines.

"Why hasn't this process been used before? Why not? First of all, until the current oil crisis and rising prices, it simply was not economically feasible to use the underground gasification process. Natural gas was too cheap, at about 18 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and you just couldn't compete with that."

"Secondly, it was being tried incorrectly. They weren't doing it deeply enough. It must be at least 500 feet deep to get enough pressure.

"And thirdly, you cannot do it without thick coal formations of at least 80 feet. People would try it with thinner formations, but the fire wouldn't burn all the coal at the top. Before there would be a sort of coning, and you would eat out channels, leaving most of the coal behind. But there are plenty of place in Wyoming and Montana and elsewhere with good thin coal."

Believing this process is only a partial solution, Teller also advocates other plans, including light-water reactor, Eichengreen and mining and use of nuclear reactors. He dismisses the objections expected with a shrug.

"Sure, these two are the most controversial because when you talk about nuclear energy, people think of Hiroshima. In strip mining, wrong practices have occurred and people resent this—but it can be rectified."

"We need more surface coal mining, because there are very thick surface deposits in Wyoming and Montana, almost completely untouched, so they can use up to 20 feet of coal-

THE SEARCH FOR ENERGY

BERKELEY, CALIF.—"This is my chair, you don't mind," Dr. Edward Teller begins, addressing the audience of scientists who had just dumped their parachutes and suitcases on the floor of the television studio.

Recognized as one of the nation's finest scientific minds, Teller is also still feared and bitterly opposed by some as the "father of the H-bomb," which appeared in the January 24 issue of Women's Wear Daily.

"If you ask me whether I think the H-bomb is a good idea or not? I certainly do."

"Energy from wind is too expensive except one place—the island of Oahu. It is a unique place. The effective energy comes and diminishes rapidly with the wind velocity—when the velocity doubles, the power is multiplied by eight. Wind energy is thus not only safer, but you can store the energy, which is expensive.

"In California, there are very reliable wind farms of about 15 m.p.h. And on the windward side, Oahu has a rampart of hills. As the wind goes over the hills and through the valley, it becomes strong, just as if something were going through a constriction in a pipe. At a famous place in the Philippines, the wind is enormous for its strength, blowing to 90 miles an hour. This could be converted into electrical energy and wouldn't have to be stored, because the customers are right there—Hawaii represents one-half of 1 percent of the United States population.

"If you can solve the energy crisis for that percentage of the American people in this way, it shows the two things I am trying to tell you: first, solutions can be found. Second, we shouldn't think any one solution will work for everyone. There are lots of little solutions and future solutions, but there is no one solution."

"Certainly, we should look to the future, to nuclear fusion and solar energy, but they won't provide the energy that the United States needs in the next 30 years, and there are other things that are in our hands right now."

Teller's underground gasification proposal and other plans are "being considered in all kinds of places, and I am working on the Commission for Critical Choices, but not speaking for the commission. My views are being debated and considered."

How does vice-president Rockefeller view Teller's proposals?

"Now—look," Teller draws out one final thought, "what I'm opening the door. I'm an old friend. Rockefeller knows of my ideas, yes. But it is not my business to tell you his opinions or thoughts."—BARRY SIEGEL.
WOMEN IN THE MILITARY SERVICES

HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT
OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. du PONT. Mr. Speaker, in the last decade or so, this Nation has made great strides in equalizing opportunities for all its citizens. Still, much more needs to be done.

One of the most glaring injustices which the Congress can and should eliminate immediately, is the continued prohibition against admitting women to the military service academies.

I have been advised by the Secretaries of the Navy, Air Force, and Army, that no matter how well qualified a female patient against admitting women to the service academy applicant from my State or any other State may be, she will not be admitted to the service academies.

Discrimination based on sex is clearly wrong and particularly so when it affects one's opportunities for employment.

I believe that the basic elements of fairness as well as the U.S. Constitution guarantee women the right to be admitted to the service academies should they otherwise qualify.

I am introducing legislation today to change those sections of the United States Code which the military services have used as legal justification for their refusal to admit women.

If it takes amending the United States Code to open the academies to women, then let us change the laws. If it is really tradition that is stopping the admission of women, then I think we need to move the service academies into the 20th century.

Women, both officers and enlisted personnel, already play a vital role in the Armed Forces, and that role is expanding rapidly as the military moves toward its goal of all-volunteer services. All three branches of the military intend to substantially increase the number of women in the Armed Forces. By June of 1978, their total objective is to have some 45,000 enlisted women and officers.

The purpose of the service academies supposedly is to train highly skilled and motivated officers for the Armed Forces who will rise to top leadership positions in the services. Sex is irrelevant in meeting that goal.

Competition for service academy appointments would only be enhanced by expanding the eligibility requirements to allow women.

The modern military needs administrators, economists, computer specialists, communications experts, linguists, and many other specialists for careers which do not involve actual hand-to-hand combat.

Women's role in the Armed Forces is increasing, not only in terms of sheer numbers, but also in terms of occupational opportunities available to them.

The first eight women have recently begun service in the National Guard. In the future, many more women will attain the rank of general, almost all occupational specialities, except those directly involving combat are open now to women.

The Air Force has announced that all but five combat associated job specialities have been opened up to women. Last August, the Air Force appointed Col. Norma Brown as the first woman commander of a major U.S. men's military unit.

The Navy plans to open all enlisted ratings to women and ROTC to female cadets. They plan to allow women officers to attend the National War College, the Armed Forces Staff College, and Industrial College of the Armed Forces. They are revising naval regulations to permit women officers to assume command of naval shore stations and permit women line officers to compete with men for promotion, including the rank and admiral.

In view of the changing facts on the role of women in the Armed Forces, it is ridiculous, wasteful, and anachronistic to maintain that the best officer training our Nation has to offer should be limited to men only.

The Armed Forces would benefit just as much as women by making these opportunities available to the most qualified candidates of both sexes.

DARNELL M. WHITT
HON. WALTER B. JONES
OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker. In recent years we have become extremely conscious of the important matter of conservation of our natural resources. Yet, through the years there have been individuals who have devoted their entire career to conservation, but receive little or no notice or credit for their dedicated efforts.

Such a person is Darnell M. Whitt, who until December 31, 1974, had served with the Soil Conservation Service since August 1935, finally retiring as Deputy Administrator for Field Services. During his career he was a graduate from North Carolina State University, also has a Ph. D. from the University of Missouri and served nobly and well in World War II and is a retired Army Lieutenant colonel.

He has had a most varied career—among other things, Mr. Whitt was one of the participants from the United States in the First Pan American Soil Conservation Congress held in Brazil in 1966, the XI International Grasslands Congress in Australia in 1970, and the Symposium on the Conservation of Nature in New Caledonia in 1971.

Mr. Whitt has served as a consultant to the Republic of Nauru and to the South Pacific Commission in New Caledonia on reclaiming surface-mined lands.


Mr. Speaker. I merely take this opportun-
February 18, 1975

LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF THE U.S.A., INC.,
Hon. HENRY J. NOWAK
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. NOWAK: We invite you to join with Americans of Lithuanian origin and descent, throughout the nation, who, on February 16, 1975, will commemorate the 57th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania.

The National Executive Committee hope that you will manifest your own just concern for the oppressed people of Lithuania by taking an active part in the commemoration of Lithuania's Independence Day in the House of Representatives, and that you will insert and forward to us your remarks in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,
JOSEPH GAILA
President.

AN INVISIBLE NATION: A FORGOTTEN PEOPLE
Fifty-seven years ago, on February 16, 1918, the Lithuanian Republic was established and Lithuania had enjoyed her independence fromRussia. She has consistently sustained her freedom and independence against the Soviet Union, Latvia, Estonia, and other foreign aggresors.

The Lithuanian sailor, Kudirka's self-proclaimed son, and an end to the dread diseases, and a number of other health programs.

The budget would cut back by $1 billion on education programs such as aid for Federal funds into the economy.

With reference to priorities it is interesting to note that while the Administration proposes to cut back on public works projects for jobs and capital investments.

While the budget proposes cutting back on economic crisis on the elderly.

Mr. RYAN, Mr. Speaker, the following is a letter I received from a constituent of mine in Pacifica, Calif. Although Pacifica is warmer than other cities in the United States, I feel that this is a perfect illustration of the impact of this whole economic crisis on the elderly in this country.

At a time when this new Congress is restructuring our tax laws and assessing our economic difficulties, it is essential that we take in account those who were either forced to retire due to their age or are no longer in a capacity to work. What good is a tax rebate to them? It is with this in mind that I submit this letter in the Congress with the hope that this new Congress will not ignore our obligation to our senior citizens.

ECONOMIC CRISIS ON THE ELDERLY

HON. LEO J. RYAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. RYAN, Mr. Speaker, the following is a letter I received from a constituent of mine in Pacifica, Calif. Although Pacifica is warmer than other cities in the United States, I feel this is a perfect illustration of the impact of this whole economic crisis on the elderly in this country. At a time when this new Congress is restructuring our tax laws and assessing our economic difficulties, it is essential that we take into account those who were either forced to retire due to their age or are no longer in a capacity to work. What good is a tax rebate to them? It is with this in mind that I submit this letter in the Congress with the hope that this new Congress will not ignore our obligation to our senior citizens.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RYAN: Enclosed you will find a copy of my Pacifica Electric Company bill.

Now my problem is that the amount of this bill is outrageous. I have told the Pacific Gas and Electric Company that I will not pay this bill and I have also complained about the November bill which was $42.17. When I made the check for November I wrote across the face of the bill that I thought this bill too high. Especially when the winter hadn't even started.

The girl at the office called me and she said she was very sorry but there wasn't anything she could do for me. Then when I received the December bill when I sent the check in I put a note in it and told them I was going to send a copy of the bill to the Governor and also to my Congressman.

Well when they received my check a man from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company came out to my house with two ledgers for 1971 and 1972 and he told me I was using less units now than I was in 1972 and 1973.

Now I know they have had a lot of raises et al., and the students will be making more money to pay for them.

Now I have been turning the heat down ever since I can and that's why I'm freezing. I'm living the fireplace. I really don't know just what to do about it. The man that was out here said he was really very sorry that he couldn't help me.

Now my husband and I are retired and
HON. ROBERT E. BAUMAN OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks it has come to my attention repeatedly that various Federal agencies including the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are attempting to enforce government regulations on private nursing homes in a highly un­reasonable and impractical manner.

In its bureaucratic zeal to solve every conceivable problem, HEW is defeating its own goal by imposing requirements on such nursing homes that go far beyond what is beneficial to the patients involved.

Recently, one of the leading nursing homes in my district, a thoroughly new and well-equipped facility, Magnolia Hall in Chestertown, Md., declined to participate further in the medicad program because of the inane multiple reporting requirements insisted upon by the Federal bureaucracy.

Now comes an example of two very elderly patients being driven out of a nursing home in Sudlersville, Md., because the home did not have a complete physical infirmities, but the Government said "no," and the patients had to leave in order to avoid a facility.

I include an editorial from the Queen Anne's Record Observer which sums up the problem which I am sure is repeated in many parts of the country. Certainly those of us in the Congress should act to prevent this. The article follows:

INTENTIONS RUN AMUCK

HEW INTENTIONS RUN AMUCK

TRIBUTE TO MORRIS BERNSTEIN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the San Francisco campus of the University of California has established a medal to honor those individuals who through their wisdom, vision, and dedication have contributed significantly to the university's mission in education, research, and public service.

I am extremely pleased and proud that one of the first recipients of this honor is a personal friend of mine, Mr. Morris Bernstein, a great individual who has selflessly dedicated his life to the betterment of his fellow man.

His commitment to those who are economically or educationally disadvantaged is illustrated through his efforts in the community as president of the San Francisco Board of Fire Commissioners; president of the Maimonides Hospital; chairman of the Maimonides Rehabilitation Institute, Mt. Zion; and board member of the Bayview-Hunter's Point Foundation for Community Improvement.

With the San Francisco Fire Department, Mo has worked diligently and persistently for the advancement of minorities. Specifically, he sought and gained educational assistance in order to help minorities qualify for positions, and for advancement.

As a member of the board of the Bayview-Hunter's Point Foundation for Community Improvement, Mo Bernstein was active in organizing youth groups in the area in order to give our young people direction, inspiration, and guidance.

In addition to his membership and leadership in these organizations, Mo Bernstein was board member and finance chairman of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and of the Soviet America Foundation; president of the Hebrew Nursing Home; director of the Mt. Zion Hospital and Medical Center, the Jewish Welfare Federation of San Francisco; and chairman of the Jewish Home for the Aged; and member of the Manpower Commission.

His efforts on behalf of the community and the people have also been recognized by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors who awarded him the Certificate of Merit; the San Reporter, which selected him as "Man of the Year 1974;" and the University of California School of Dentistry, which awarded him its Certificate of Merit.

A successful businessman, Mo is presently owner of the Smitty Shop, vice president of Modlin, Inc. He was formerly president and founder of GET of San Francisco; vice president of Kindel and Graham; vice president of Sloat Drug Co., Inc.; and president of San Francisco Knitting Mills. In addition, Mo has shared his knowledge of merchandising as a guest lecturer at San Francisco State College, San Jose State College, the University of California, KQED, Stanford University, and Santa Clara University.

Even with this long and impressive list of business and community activities, Mo Bernstein has found time to take an active leadership role in the Democratic Party. He served as an alternate in the California Democratic Delegation at the 1964 National Convention; as vice chairman of the California Democratic Delegation at the 1968 National Convention; and as the Northern California Treasurer of Senator Robert F. Kennedy's Presidential Campaign.

And working by his side and supporting his efforts through these years has been his lovely and talented wife, Rea. Mr. Speaker, all too often we take people like Mo Bernstein for granted—we come to expect the long hours of hard work they give to their community. I am pleased, therefore, to have this opportunity to join with the University of California at San Francisco to honor my good friend, Morris Bernstein.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. HERMAN BADILLO OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, 1975, Americans of Lithuanian descent commemorated the 57th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania. In remembrance of that event and also of the time, 724 years ago, when the Lithuanian State was founded, it is fitting that we renew our commitment to the oppressed people of Lithuania, which has been under the rule of the Soviet Union since June 15, 1940. On that day, a Soviet occupation army of 140,000 men was sent into Lithuania, and through the devices of staged elections, formally annexed that country.

But although the Soviets had taken over the nation of Lithuania, they could not control the free and patriotic hearts of these courageous people. Because of their nationalism and hostility to tyrants, many lives were sacrificed in the cause of freedom.
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23, 1941, they revolted against their subjugation and proclaimed Lithuania to be a newly independent state. Almost 12,000 lives were lost in this valiant effort, but the newly established provisional government, through the occupation of German forces en route to the Soviet Union.

In the current atmosphere of détente, it is important that we not forget these freedom-loving people. The United States must continue the policy of nonrecognition of the annexation by the Soviet Union of the Baltic States. I urge the men of Congress to support Concurrent Resolution 2, which states in part that—

The President should take such steps as may be appropriate, through the United States delegation to the United Nations, to take the question of the forced incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

TRIBUTE TO VIRGIL D. WATERS

"DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN OF INDUSTRY"

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the truly outstanding work that my good friend and constituent, Virgil D. Waters, has accomplished in the San Gabriel Valley area—much of which is in my congressional district. On February 19, 1975, the community will be honoring Mr. Waters as "Distinguished Citizen of Industry" for his outstanding service to both humanly and fiscally responsible.

Virgil is not a stranger to the limelight. He was named "Man of the Year" in Purchasing in 1955; "Man of the Year" in Industry in 1967; and was awarded an Honorary Degree in 1970 from Van Norman University. His work not only excels in his occupation, but also in his work in the community. During his 43 years of service with the Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co., he served as director of purchases for 35 years, and was a member of the board of directors and corporate secretary of the company until his retirement in 1970.

Although his work kept him busy, Virgil always found time to be active in community affairs. He appeared before many civic, professional and business groups, as well as before college and university students, spreading his enthusiasm.

The broad spectrum of his interest is shown in the various organizations he has served. He is serving as a member of the board of directors of the following organizations: Quarter Century Metals Club; American Cancer Society; Pasadena/San Gabriel Valley; American Red Cross; San Gabriel Valley Junior Achievement; Men's Club, Queen of the Valley Hospital; Men's Club, Inter-Community Hospital; United Crusade; San Gabriel Valley Boy Scout Council; After-Stroke Resocialization, Inc.; YMCA of Covina.

Additionaly, Virgil was honored to serve as president of the following: Quarter Century Metals Club, Junior Achievement; American Cancer Society of Los Angeles. He has served as vice president of the board of directors of the San Gabriel Valley Regional Lung Association; past chairman of the San Gabriel Valley YMCA; and on the board of directors of East San Gabriel United Crusade. He is a past Noble Grand of the El Monte Odd Fellows Lodge.

He also serves as a member of the advisory board of Mount San Antonio College; La Puente Kiwanis Club; La Puente Historical Society; Town Hall; American Heritage Society; Junior Achievement Council, Northeast District; board of trustees, Southern California Transporation Authority; Stateside Economic Development Committee of the California Chamber of Commerce.

It is a pleasure for me to take this opportunity to recount the endless civic activities that have been undertaken by this man who is truly an outstanding American. I am proud to honor Virgil D. Waters, whose incredible energies have benefited so many people.

AMENDING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

HON. KENNETH L. HOLLAND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to amend title II of the Social Security Act, raising the outside income limitation on the amount of outside income a person can earn while receiving social security benefits from $2,500 to $3,600. I feel that this amount, which, when added to social security benefits, would give a social security recipient an additional $90 a month, is both humanly and fiscally responsible.

One hundred and thirty-one bills to amend title II of the Social Security Act have been introduced since the beginning of the 94th Congress. Those bills, which would raise the amount of outside income a social security recipient may earn and still receive benefits, range in magnitude from $4,200 to $8,000. Other bills would attach the amount of allowed outside earnings to automatic adjustment provisions so that benefits would rise annually with the cost of living.

Traveling throughout my district in recent weeks, I have become increasingly aware of the difficulties the present low-level earning limitation causes for the thousands of Americans who depend on social security payments to survive. However, I am also aware of the need for determined efforts to hold down the level of Federal spending.

Raising the outside income limitation for an individual to $3,600, from the present $2,520, would cost approximately $0.3 billion in the first year. The cost of raising the outside income limitation to $5,000 would be about $1 billion annually and of assisting in eliminating the limitation entirely would be $4 to $4.5 billion annually requiring an increase in the already burdensome social security tax. The price the Government would pay to raise the outside income limitation would rise dramatically with each increase above the present level. This is because of the increase in the number of persons who now receive partial benefits or no benefits at all who would then be eligible for full benefits. The cost of the increase would be borne by either a subsidy out of general revenues or another increase in social security taxes.

The American people are depending on Congress to provide responsible economic leadership. Present income limitations foreclose many of our older citizens to live above poverty level conditions. We must insure that those persons who live on fixed incomes are allowed to earn an adequate living, and at the same time we must assure American people that this Congress recognizes the need to hold down Federal spending. I feel that this bill will demonstrate that the Congress is acting to balance the needs of all segments of our population.

I hope you will agree with me that a moderate increase in the outside income limitation is the most responsible method of assisting our older and disabled citizens and holding the Federal budget in check.

I respectfully urge early enactment of this legislation.

SUNY AT BUFFALO SURVEY ON PERSONAL IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an article in the New York Times Magazine of February 9, 1975, entitled "Down and Out in America." Written by the members of the American Studies Program, State University of New York at Buffalo, it clearly describes the impact of the drastic unemployment facing the city of Buffalo, N.Y. With the national unemployment rate presently at 8.2 percent, this highly industrialized urban area has an unemployment rate exceeding 10.3 percent.

As stated in the article:

The people of Buffalo are themselves a leading human indicator of the national situation.

Buffalo's heavy systemic unemployment partly results from a high concentration of industrial manufacturing,
which has experienced a series of plant closings and layoffs.

Through the use of interviews, this magazine article traces the human dimensions of this problem. I hope that this article will provide useful background information, and be a dramatic reminder of the urgent need to accelerate efforts here in Congress and in the White House to improve our Nation’s economic health.

Following is an article from the State University of Buffalo newspaper which details the methodology of this study which resulted in the New York Times article.

**UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT STUDY TO BE IN TIMES**

(By Fredda Cohen)

“Buffalo now has the third highest unemployment rate on the East Coast. How this has affected the lives of its citizens will be cover story of the Sunday *New York Times* magazine January 9. The study was commissioned by the Sunday *Times* editor Harvey Shapiro as an in-depth and impartial study of unemployment in this city.

The study was commissioned by Sunday Times editor Harvey Shapiro as an in-depth and impartial study of unemployment in this city. It was researched in the tradition of Studs Terkel, who is known to interview people in an easy-going, expressive manner, without questionnaires or statistics. The commission was, in fact, first offered to Mr. Terkel, who, after declining it, referred the Times to the American Studies Department.

The article is based on “edited interviews that explore the nature of the unemployment situation in Buffalo, its human dimensions, and its implications for understanding the American economic growth,” explained Michael Frisch, assistant professor of History.

The work was done both individually and collectively. When the group began the project in October 1974, it met weekly to discuss themes, economic statistics and methodology.

**SAMPLED INTERVIEWS**

There were a total of 80 interviews, done either randomly or with people familiar to the project members. Many members of the working class were questioned, including people on unemployment lines, age people in fear of losing jobs, students with degrees who can’t find jobs, old people, women, unemployed wives, social workers and unemployment officials. An editing committee, consisting of two faculty members, three undergraduates and one graduate student, was then selected to determine how these interviews would be structured together in the article.

The committee learned that “some of the most depressed people have strikingly clear and analytic understanding of current circumstances,” Dr. Frisch explained. “We discovered that it would be important to not only get across their pain,” he went on, “but their perceptions and ideas as well. We think it’s important that middle class readers will not only feel sorry for them, but will understand what they have to go through.

The people interviewed were described as angry and helpless. They were surprisingly articulate and directed their anger at labor unions, the government, and the major hue-hounded injustice,” Dr. Frisch said. He feels that “this points to major fundamental problems in the American system. Corporations can pro-
tect themselves by moving or laying people off.”

“The working people are the tail end of the whole process, and Buffalo as a city can do very little to protect its jobs,” he continued.

When asked if the people offered any solutions, Dr. Frisch explained, “the people thought of changing unions, others threatened violence, but most just used their unemployment days to struggle for survival. It’s hard for people to think beyond that.”

**DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS**

Dr. Frisch also mentioned the deception of the statistics. Buffalo is rated at 10 percent unemployment, but this figure includes Erie and Niagara counties, which have many suburban areas and farms.

The unemployment rate in these areas are much lower and the 10 percent rate is actually an average of all the areas. “It’s easily 25 percent in Buffalo, in black areas more,” he said.

Many of the unemployed do not receive unemployment insurance the study found. This includes people whose unemployment benefits have run out, people who have never worked, senior citizens, the self-employed, certain civil service workers and people who are coming in with their meagre money to look for work.

The project members are awaiting the reception in Buffalo with curiosity. Some people may think this is highlighting the most abject problems, but we feel it’s a constructive piece. We found that there are few people who are down on Buffalo,” said Frisch. “Most feel that this is their home, although many acknowledge a lack of leaders,” he noted.

**ONE LEVEL SURVEYED**

Mayor Stanley Makowski and other high city officials were not interviewed. The article was geared at people whom unemployment directly affects. “We don’t pretend it’s a survey of all social levels,” Dr. Frisch said. “It’s been exciting for people to do, it’s been an education, and it’s an important community service,” he added.

Commenting on the high rate of unemployment, one official said, “Things aren’t so bad. If 10 percent of the people are unemployed, that means that 90 percent are employed, so somebody’s flourishing. Besides, people are always crying.

The American Studies program is considering the possibility of expanding some of the materials into longer form and distributing it in Buffalo.

“We’re prepared with returning this sort of work of the people who gave it to us, so that they can speak to each other as well as the readers of the Sunday Times,” Dr. Prosch observed.

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February 18, 1975

**CHARLES J. HITCH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, ANNOUNCES HIS RETIREMENT**

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

**OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Tuesday, February 18, 1975

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, nearly a century ago Herbert Spencer wrote that education has for its object the formation of character. I am confident, therefore, that he would be pleased to see the actualization of these lofty words personified in the life of one of California's finest educators. Charles J. Hitch, president of the University of California.

Much of the worldwide reputation which California has earned for her outstanding educational and research institutions is due to people like Charles Hitch who contribute their time and talents to help their fellow man.

I had the good fortune to have worked with this dedicated individual nearly a decade ago when I served as a Regent to the University of California while he was vice president. Since 1968, he has served as president of one of our Nation's largest universities, having an enrollment of over 116,000 distributed throughout its nine campuses in the State of California.

In addition to his valuable contributions in the field of education, Charles Hitch has also earned a reputation as an outstanding author, having written several books on economics and military matters; as a researcher, having worked as the chairman of the Research Council of the RAND Corporation, one of the Nation's best nonprofit research corporations; and as a professor, having taught at the Universities of San Paulo, Brazil, Yale, and the University of California at Los Angeles. Currently he holds an appointment as professor of economics at the Berkeley Campus.

During World War II, he actively involved himself in our war efforts in numerous assignments, including his participation on Averell Harriman's first lend-lease mission in London. Later, in 1961, President Kennedy appointed him to serve as Assistant Secretary of Defense as a Comptroller.

For his valuable contributions, Charles Hitch has won numerous honors and recognitions, among these include his receiving an honorary doctor of law degree from the University of California, Missouri, and Pittsburgh; a doctor of science in commerce from Drexel University; a doctor of humane letters from the University of Judaism; and an honorary Fellow for Queen's College and Worcester College, Oxford.

Mr. Speaker, after many years of dedication to the Improvement of the University of California, President Charles Hitch has announced his retirement effective July 1, 1975, in order to assume a new position as president of Resources for the Future, Inc. This is a nonprofit corporation dedicated to research and education for the development, conservation, and use of our natural resources. At a time when we are becoming more aware of the need to conserve our valuable resources, we can be grateful that we will have a man of Charles Hitch's vast experience, knowledge, and dedication to work in our behalf.

My wife, Lee, joins me in wishing him, his lovely wife, Nancy, and their daughter, Caroline Winslow, our very best in their future endeavors.