

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator spoke of possible quorum calls and votes on Monday. I would like to comment that I feel the present system under which we seem to be operating, of having all quorum calls go live, has speeded up the work of the Senate. There has only been one quorum call today put in by the distinguished assistant majority leader, and I think the Members of the Senate, realizing that a quorum call is going to go live, causes them to come over to the Senate Chamber when a quorum call is called.

I believe instead of having 20, 25, or 30 quorum calls a session, we are now having only one or two, and I believe this has

speeded up the work of the Senate, and I am glad the distinguished assistant majority leader is now following that policy. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Well, my distinguished friend is overly charitable today in his compliments, but I had sought earlier today to call off that quorum call but the distinguished Senator from Alabama, noting that in his judgment I undoubtedly was seeking to call off the quorum call for a very worthy purpose, went ahead to object to the calling off of the quorum.

Mr. President, I hope that both cloak-rooms will notify their respective clientele that rollcall votes are expected early

on Monday, and by early I mean as early as very shortly after 11 a.m., and that a long working day is in prospect for Monday.

RECESS TO MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1976,  
AT 11 A.M.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 11 o'clock on Monday morning next.

The motion was agreed to; and at 2:28 p.m. the Senate recessed until Monday, June 7, 1976, at 11 a.m.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSIONAL BICENTENNIAL  
SALUTE TO THE FIRST UNITED  
METHODIST CHURCH OF PASSAIC,  
N.J., UPON ITS CENTENNIAL  
CELEBRATION IN MEMORIAM  
TO THE LATE REVEREND MISS  
ANNA OLIVER, ITS FIRST LADY  
PASTOR

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker. On Sunday, June 6, the residents of the city of Passaic, my Eighth Congressional District, State of New Jersey, will join with the congregation of the First United Methodist Church in commemorating the 100th anniversary of its founding and memorializing the services of a former pastor and first woman to receive a full theological degree, the Reverend Miss Anna Oliver.

This is indeed a most historic occasion and I know you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations to Rev. Kenneth L. Smith, the esteemed pastor, and all of his parishioners on this most joyous and noteworthy memorial observance.

As we celebrate our Nation's Bicentennial and reflect upon the history of our country and the good deeds of our people which have placed America in the highest position of preeminence as a representative democracy, second to none, among all nations of the world, with your permission, I would like to insert at this point in our historical journal of Congress a brief history of this most esteemed church, as follows:

EXCERPT OF HISTORY OF THE FIRST UNITED  
METHODIST CHURCH, COMPILED BY HISTORICAL  
COMMITTEE, WILLIAM T. SMITH, CHAIRMAN

This year, 1976, is a year of very significant importance to our Church in Passaic as 1976 encompasses both bicentennial and centennial history. The name of our present church, the First United Methodist Church, dates from the merger of the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church in April, 1968. Prior to that date our church was called the First Methodist Church of

Passaic when the three major branches of the Methodist Church joined in 1935. Then, when we go back one hundred years, our church was named the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Preceding the centennial year, 1976, our Church was named St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church. And in its origin, it was called just the Methodist Episcopal Church of Acquackanack landing.

In the year 1843, a Sunday School was started in the Tap House On The Hill and, while the Tap House no longer exists, the site on which it was located is the area known today as Passaic Park. A year later, in 1844, a small Methodist Church was built on the west side of River Road and this church building remained adequate until the construction of the railroad which changed the area from a river-oriented community to one which was railroad oriented. The river no longer was the center of activity and people started moving to areas along the route of the railroad.

In 1865, the land on which the church stood, about two hundred feet north of the Erie Railroad bridge, was sold and the church was dismantled and moved piece by piece to the corner of Howe Avenue and Prospect Street. Dr. John M. Howe, a leading doctor and businessman of Passaic, had donated the property and took over the pastorate of the new church. But it was not very long before the church was too small for the growing congregation and it was decided to erect a new church. In 1870, Dr. Howe deeded a lot to the church on the corner of Bloomfield Avenue (now Broadway) and Gregory Avenue. The old church building was sold to the city and it became Passaic's City Hall, Fire Headquarters, Police Headquarters, and the office of the City Clerk. The building was used by the city until 1892 when the new City Hall was ready for occupancy. The old wooden church building then was used for cake-walks and primaries, except on Sundays when a Holland congregation worshipped there. In 1897, it was torn down to make room for the new Municipal Building.

Soon after 1870, plans for the new stone church began to take on monumental proportions. The Rev. George H. Whitney and the building committee were told to build a church worthy of Methodism and one large enough to fulfill the needs of the growing congregation. On September 4, 1871, the cornerstone was laid and on November 2, 1873, the church was dedicated as St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was a stupendous undertaking; the Methodists had erected a building which was considered the best one in the District, but the escalating costs had risen to well over \$70,000 instead of the \$30,000 as originally estimated by the architect. On September 20, 1873, about six weeks before the dedication,

there was a critical financial crisis in the country; St. George's would feel the effect for the next three years. Within that period the people tried to raise money to keep their church operating. Dr. Howe donated over \$30,000—the ladies held fairs and festivals—lecture series were started—concerts were given—but nothing would stem the foreclosure that loomed overhead.

The ladies held "necktie and apron suppers" to raise money, but to no avail.

In March, 1876, three parcels of property owned by St. George's were sold by the sheriff for back taxes—two pieces of property were sold for unpaid taxes of \$7 each, one for unpaid taxes of \$12, and for the unpaid tax of \$100.00.

And then came July 4, 1876, a most important day for our country and also for our Church. The only official centennial celebration in Passaic was held in St. George's.

In August, the foreclosure procedure forced a new church society to be formed, and on August 17, the First Methodist Episcopal Church came into existence.

On September 17, with only fifteen people in the congregation, there appeared in the pulpit, fresh from theological school, the Rev. Anna Oliver. Her theme for the sermon was "Singleness of Aim." The financial pendulum finally began to swing and soon the church began to prosper. Concerts were given, lecture series were started and in the early part of 1877, the Rev. Anna Oliver called as her assistant the black evangelist, Miss Amanda Smith. The floating debt of \$3,000 was soon reduced, the back interest on the mortgage was paid, and all running expenses were covered. The church had been built with a seating capacity of 800 but at times there were 1,000 persons crowded into the church. The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Passaic was indeed prospering; prospering so much that, as was the custom of the time, the pews were being rented, sometimes for as much as \$5 to \$50 each. This prosperity was readily noted by the next Conference and they then appointed another regularly-ordained pastor, the Rev. James R. Bryan.

During the course of our church history we have had fifty pastors. Since 1876, we have seen many changes in our Church; most changes have been very rewarding but some changes were most devastating. The most drastic change was the loss through fire of the old stone church on January 31, 1954. But, like the phoenix of Egyptian mythology, our church rose again. Under the guidance of the Rev. Gustave A. Stark, we secured a new building site, a new church building, new interests and new goals.

And now we come to the bicentennial of our country and the centennial of our re-organized Methodist Church in Passaic under

the pastorate of the Rev. Kenneth L. Smith. Let us all work in harmony with each other; let us welcome new people with a sincere gesture of good faith; but let us never lose sight of all the pastors and all the parishioners who worked so diligently in the past, for without their efforts we would not have the Church which we have today.

Mr. Speaker, during the centennial observance of this most historic church, memorial services will be held in honor of the former first lady pastor of the First United Methodist Church, the late Reverend Miss Anna Oliver, whose prominence and leadership position in the community has served as an inspiration to the congregation for these many years.

The following profile of Reverend Oliver was taken from the writings of the church historian, William T. Smith, and is submitted herewith in memoriam to this highly accomplished and dedicated clergywoman whose standards of excellence on behalf of mankind are held in the highest esteem:

IN MEMORIAM TO THE REVEREND MISS ANNA OLIVER, PASTOR OF THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH 1876-77, FIRST WOMAN TO RECEIVE A FULL THEOLOGICAL DEGREE, DEDICATED PIONEER FOR EQUAL STATUS OF WOMEN

On June 7, 1876 Anna Oliver received the first Bachelor of Divinity degree ever awarded to a woman. On that date the School of Theology of Boston University recognized the capabilities of this bright, cultured young woman. Prior to this singular achievement, she already had received an M.A. from Rutgers Female Institute, had been very active in the Woman's Rights and Woman's Temperance Movements and had been a teacher of the Freedmen in the South during the post-war period. Also she was an accomplished artist and subsequently exhibited her work while a student at the University of Cincinnati. Then, after a year of theological study at Oberlin College, she entered Boston University.

The Reverend Oliver had been educated and licensed by the Methodist Episcopal Church and remained in the ministry, worked for the rights of women and continued as a strong temperance advocate until her passing at the age of 52.

A special benediction of Reverend Oliver on Christmas Eve, 1876 memorialized the noble philosophy of the parishioners' heritage with the following inscription:

"May the holy spirit baptize this Church with the baptism of love, and guard from it, forever all things which tend to disturb the harmony necessary to worship our God in spirit and truth."

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to seek this national recognition of the First United Methodist Church of Passaic, N.J., and to ask you and our colleagues here in the Congress to join with me now in salute to the church membership and Pastor Smith whose quality of leadership and untiring, unselfish efforts dedicated to the religious and spiritual needs of mankind continues to promulgate sincerity of purpose, good will and the warmth of brotherhood so essential to the well-being and inspiration of life's purpose and fulfillment. May they enjoy God's blessings and continued success of achievement in service to His Holy Name.

## CRADLE TO GRAVE BUREAUCRATIC CARE

### HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in December of last year I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 505. This legislation would restrict the Federal Trade Commission in its authority to prescribe rules preempting State and local laws. In particular, it would limit the power of the FTC in regard to the funeral profession.

FTC bureaucrats have decided that Federal regulation of the funeral profession is in order. Consequently they have proposed complex and far-reaching rules aimed at correcting what they consider to be abuses in the profession. These include price lists, disclosure statements and types of forbidden behavior.

This is one more example of an undesirable trend in our country, an increasing tendency to federalize the issues. More and more matters under State and local control are being taken over by the Federal Government and its agencies.

The FTC's proposed regulations are discussed in a recent editorial by James J. Kilpatrick. I agree with Mr. Kilpatrick's concluding paragraph that the regulations are "merely one more wearisome extension of Federal power. The bureaucrats already seize us at the cradle. Do they truly need to pursue us to the grave?"

Following is the text of the editorial as it appeared in the May 29 Washington Star:

FROM CRADLE—TO GRAVE, TOO

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

The Federal Trade Commission has proposed sweeping federal regulation of the nation's funeral industry. The industry is fighting back. Because death is the one ultimate condition shared by all mankind, the proposal merits universal consideration.

This is no little business. Though many of the country's 22,000 funeral homes are quite small (the national average is only 94 funerals per home per year), the industry reported gross receipts in 1974 of \$2.6 billion. In the FTC's view, the burial business plainly "affects" interstate commerce, and funeral practices therefore "are clearly a proper concern of the federal government."

As you would imagine, the industry takes a contrary view. All 50 states maintain boards or commissions with some regulatory and enforcement powers. The National Funeral Directors Association, a federation of state associations, promulgates ethical standards; individual state associations have expelled members for unethical practice. The industry contends that among two million funerals a year, abuses are few.

The FTC responds that state regulation is mostly sham. Only a handful of states provide for even a single public or nonprofessional member on their regulatory boards. In practice, funeral directors write and enforce regulations for fellow funeral directors. The general counsel of the NFDA, Thomas H. Clark, serves also as counsel to the conference of state regulatory boards. It seems indeed a cozy relationship.

Three years ago, in response to what it describes as "widespread complaints," the FTC launched a staff investigation into funeral practices. This culminated in August 1975 in the proposed regulation now pending. Public hearings have been held thus far in Chicago and New York. Additional hearings are scheduled for June 1 in Seattle, June 9 in Los Angeles, June 28 in Atlanta, and July 19 here in Washington. A final order is expected in the fall.

The proposed regulation is based upon a staff study that is curiously shrill and almost contemptuous in its tone. Some animus plainly was at work in the drafting of these charges. The typical funeral director emerges from this report as a greedy body-snatcher, exploiting bereaved relatives by "total and subtle confusion." He is "terrified" or "horried" by the thought of federal regulation. His purpose is to "steer" the family into the highest-priced funeral by shaming the family into buying a costly casket, lying to them about state laws and charging them for services "they don't really want."

To put an end to these unfair and deceptive practices, the FTC proposes a trade regulation rule that runs to 20 double-spaced pages. The principal proposal goes to written itemization of prices. Funeral directors would have to offer their customers a full price range of caskets, and could not "uglify" the least expensive ones.

It would be an unfair trade practice, punishable at law, for a funeral director "to suggest in any manner that the customers' expressed concern about prices, inexpensive services or merchandise or an expressed desire to save money by the customer is improper, inappropriate, or indicative of a lack of respect or affection for the deceased." How this particular rule would be enforced, heaven only knows.

The FTC staff insists that it is not engaging in "bureaucratic overkill," but its requirements would demand a bewildering array of price lists, informative memoranda and disclosure statements. The making of funeral arrangements would be treated as an exercise in comparative shopping among the supermarkets.

Perhaps the abuses, deceptions and "exploitative practices" are so pervasive that this heavy-handed federal rule is justified, but I wonder. Most of the states now require price disclosure. The state trade associations still object in principle to price advertising, but they no longer expel members who engage in such advertising. With a return on investment of only 4.25 percent, the industry would not appear to be as "lucrative" as the FTC staff insists it is.

My tentative impression is that the proposed rule is merely one more wearisome extension of federal power. The bureaucrats already seize us at the cradle. Do they truly need to pursue us to the grave?

## VOTING RECORD OF CONGRESSMAN JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

### HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, last week, I missed several rollcall votes because I was attending the UNCTAD Conference in Nairobi, Kenya as a Congressional adviser appointed by the Speaker. I wish to record here what my position would have been had I been present and voting:

Rollcall No. 291, motion to agree to

the conference report on H.R. 12453, to authorize NASA appropriations; "yea."

Rollcall No. 292, motion to agree to House Resolution 1191, the rule to consider H.R. 12677; "yea."

Rollcall No. 293, motion to pass to H.R. 12677, to extend for 3 years the programs of assistance under the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970; "yea."

Rollcall No. 295, motion to pass H.R. 12679, to extend for 3 years assistance programs for health services under the Public Health Service Act; "yea."

Rollcall No. 297, motion to pass H.R. 13121, to direct the Law Revision Counsel to prepare and publish the District of Columbia Code; "yea."

Rollcall No. 298, motion to pass H.R. 11009, as amended, to provide for an independent audit of the financial condition of the Government of the District of Columbia; "yea."

Rollcall No. 299, motion to agree to House Resolution 1190, rule to consider H.R. 6810, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce; "yea."

Rollcall No. 302, motion to pass H.R. 10138, to create the Young Adult Conservation Corps to complement the Youth Conservation Corps; "yea."

Rollcall No. 303, motion to agree to House Resolution 1214, rule to consider H.R. 12945; "yea."

Rollcall No. 306, motion to pass H.R. 13965, making appropriation for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities for fiscal year 1976 and the transition period; "yea."

Rollcall No. 308, motion to agree to an amendment to H.R. 12945, exempting social security cost-of-living increase in computing the rent paid by senior citizens in public housing; "aye."

Rollcall No. 310, motion to pass H.R. 12945, to amend and extend laws relating to housing and community development; "yea."

Rollcall No. 313, motion to agree to House Resolution 1220, rule to consider H.R. 12169, FEA authorization and extension; "yea."

#### THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST URGES A STRENGTHENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, in the recent past the executive council of the United Churches of Christ of America issued a five-point resolution with a comprehensive supporting statement recommending a deepening of the commitment which the United States and other countries have toward the United Nations.

This compelling statement deserves the closest attention of every Member of Congress. It is one of the most compelling statements made in recent times concerning the urgently important task of updating the United Nations so that it can truly guarantee international peace

as well as the development of a just and humane world economic order.

The resolution and statement of the UCC follow:

#### RESOLUTION: "THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS"

1. The U.S. Government should demonstrate clearly its serious respect for the United Nations by the way it prepares for discussion of the UN agenda, by the kind of delegates it sends, by the financial support it provides, and by entrusting to the UN more significant issues that require programs of joint action.

2. The U.S. Government should encourage the UN General Assembly and its Economic and Social Council to press for full observance of human rights in all countries and not, as at present, in limited areas only.

3. The U.S. Government should further by its full cooperation the effort begun by the Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly to develop a just and humane world economic order.

4. The U.S. Government should take the initiative in reducing its nuclear strategic weapons to a minimum deterrent, and should support the convening of a world disarmament conference. Since disarmament requires the substitution of world security for national security, the U.S. should stimulate the establishment of a permanent UN peace-keeping force.

5. The U.S. Government should press for activation of the UN "Special Committee on the Charter" with the objective of reorganizing the complex system of UN organs so as to make its many parts effective centers for the negotiation of consensus decisions about action and for implementing those decisions.

#### THE UNITED NATIONS WE SEEK

The United Nations has been a prominent fact in the life of the world for a full generation. But today, public opinion in the United States and many other lands looks upon this world organization with an uneasy mixture of admiration and disaffection, gratitude and resentment, trust and distrust, hope and despair. As representatives of the varied constituency of the United Church of Christ in the United States of America, we would address this widespread ambivalence, sketching the shape of the United Nations we seek.

The standpoint from which we speak must not be in doubt. The people and the congregations of the United Church of Christ are neither isolationists nor imperialists in world affairs. They are resolutely internationalist. Throughout the bicentennial history of the Republic, prophetic elements in our church, as in all churches, have borne witness to the belief that worldwide community is the will of God for humanity. Already in the American colonial period, one of our formative theologians held before the churches the vision that underlies their ultimate hope for international relations:

"There shall then be universal peace and a good understanding among the nations of the world instead of such confusion, wars and bloodshed as have hitherto been from one age to another . . . Then shall all the world be united in one amiable society. All nations, in all parts of the world, on every side of the globe, shall then be knit together in sweet harmony." (Jonathan Edward, *A History of the Work of Redemption*, 1739.)

We continue to live by the Biblical promises inherent in this faith. In the 20th century, many Christian citizens and organizations in the United States have participated in the development of our national conviction that the growth of worldwide community requires the framework of a strong intergovernmental organization. We know that such community demands both the protection and the stimulus of effective world po-

litical structures if it is to survive the threat of modern war and overcome the dangerous divisions of race and nation, bloc and class, and—let it be our shaming confession—of sect and religion also. Therefore, members of the several faith traditions of the American people helped build the League of Nations two generations ago, and then, learning much from its failure, contributed to the construction of a better United Nations in 1945. We are the grateful heirs of committed people who, in the darkest years of the Second World War, carefully worked out a world-minded "Statement of Political Propositions—Six Pillars of Peace." We have not forgotten that, enlisting the concern of many thousands of clergy and congregations, they helped to mobilize United States Government support at the San Francisco Conference for a Charter creating a universal political organization rather than merely extending the military alliance of the victorious powers.

The broad goals of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter are today as imperative for the safety and progress of humanity as when they were first formulated. This is equally true of the objectives defined for the specialized United Nations agencies—political, economic, social and technical—that have been established to help the nations move toward the Charter vision. But our present re-dedication to those goals must be linked to a realistic appraisal of the record of the United Nations as an instrument for their achievement:

1. To maintain international peace and security . . . and to bring about by peaceful means . . . settlement of international disputes . . .

No new World War has broken out during the life of the United Nations, but a hundred limited wars have been fought with escalating violence, making millions of victims in sixty countries. The arms race has come to involve more countries and more weapons than ever before in history. Earth and sea have been seeded with enough thermonuclear charges to annihilate the human race.

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples . . .

The United Nations has become a forum in which 144 countries now regularly meet, almost all of the sovereign nation-states of the present era, some third of which were newborn in the vast decolonization that followed World War II. But many countries, old, new, great and small, have used this forum for propaganda and confrontation rather than genuine interchange and negotiated accommodation. Big Powers have refused to let their gravest conflicts be subjected to collective international examination but insisted that smaller countries accept the judgment of the Security Council in which the Big Powers have control. National sovereignty has often been invoked to prevent investigation of claims of unequal rights within nations. Self-determination has been invoked to legitimize national liberation but countries freed from colonial domination and seated in the United Nations have sometimes, under autocratic rulers, allowed no self-determination for their own citizens.

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting . . . respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms . . .

The United Nations system of economic institutions has facilitated the unprecedented economic growth of many countries since World War II. United Nations cultural institutions have increased mutual knowledge and appreciation, United Nations technical and welfare institutions have improved communication and brought much relief. United Nations socio-ethical institutions have set high standards for human solidarity without discrimination as to race, sex, language or

religion. But the gap between the rich and the poor—among and within nations—has widened, political conflict has warped important organizational decisions, and some of the most sensitive divisions between the nations have not been honestly faced but sorely aggravated through the loud sounding board of General Assembly debates.

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

During the first half of its life to date, the United Nations was prevented by the Cold War from effectively coordinating many weighty actions of the Great Powers. Post-war economic recovery, arms limitation, nation-building, and the implementation of human rights standards could not be harmonized by the United Nations because of the bitter rivalry between East and West. During the second half of its existence, the United Nations has frequently been reduced to rhetoric without adequate action-programs by the fanning of conflict and the refusal of compromise between the industrial and the less developed countries, between North and South. Great Power vetoes in the Security Council and one-sided majority votes in the General Assembly have alike provided empty victories rather than agreed next steps ahead.

We are grateful to God that, in spite of thirty years of crisis and ordeal, the United Nations survives, and is still potentially the organizing center indispensable to our human survival and to the nurture of a genuine and humane worldwide community.

We therefore call upon the churches to work, beginning in this year of the bicentennial and of a presidential election, for five essential reforms related to the whole United Nations couples, and especially the role played therein by our own United States Government. Detailed programs of action in pursuit of each of these reforms will from time to time be proposed in appropriate implementation recommendations. This Resolution aims only to spotlight what we believe are five basic issues concerning which American Christians can help secure appropriate institutional and policy change:

1. The present distribution of power and responsibility in the whole web of United Nations institutions should be restructured so as to insure that the policies and programs adopted have at least the minimum level of member-state support that is essential for their implementation.

The status of United States and international religious bodies as recognized Non-Governmental Organizations should be utilized to press for the activation of the United Nations' "Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization." Likewise, religious groups should offer their testimony to the Secretary General's "High Level Group of Experts" charged to develop "A New United Nations Structure for Global Economic Cooperation" in replacement of the current jumble of overlapping and unrelated organs working on various facets of the same problems. This religious witness should be articulately based on the twin principles of national independence and international interdependence, not on any doctrinaire notion of a single world government or any imperial notion of capitalist or socialist or "Third World" hegemony. The objective should be so to reorganize the United Nations system as to make its many organs and agencies centers for the negotiations of "consensus decisions about action rather than voting about words." (Cleveland, Harlan—"The Peace of Mutation." The Inter-Dependent, July-August, 1975.)

2. The increasingly dangerous stalemate in United Nations work on arms control, arms reduction, and general disarmament should be broken.

Although the rim of the matter has been addressed in treaties on Outer Space, the Seabed, the Antarctic, and a Partial Test Ban, one or another of the Great Powers has over the years resisted successfully the preparation of any agreement limiting nuclear weapons, rolling back the arms race, or convening a world disarmament conference. The world is now spending annually more than \$300 billion on armaments. With a deadlock in the SALT II negotiations, the United States must take the initiative in reducing its nuclear strategic weapons to a minimum deterrent. The United States should reverse its opposition to the convening of a world disarmament conference by the United Nations. This would focus world opinion on disarmament and also establish a new negotiating forum in which, hopefully, France and China for the first time might participate. Since disarmament requires the substitution of world security for national security, the United States must stimulate the United Nations to establish peace-keeping machinery in the form of a permanent United Nations force. The religious community in the United States, in concert with the international ecumenical community, should participate vigorously in a campaign to press both national governments and the United Nations toward binding, controllable agreements that damp down the current multiple dangers of general war.

3. The rising demand for a "new international economic order," expressed everywhere in the less developed countries and heard by many people of conscience in the richer nations, must be met head on.

The United Nations is the only place where all parties to the required changes in worldwide capital transfer, productivity, income distribution, price and tax policies can express their concerns and contribute their ideas. The future allocation of food, of energy, of all raw materials, but also the defense and enhancement of our planetary environment, cannot possibly be determined fairly and will never be accepted universally unless the representatives of all of humanity participate in the great decisions that must be made. The religious groups of the United States should urge the United States Government and private United States corporations, whether transnational or engaged in the import/export business, to participate creatively, rather than defensively, in the construction of that more just and humane world network of economic activity whose time has now come. The Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1975 began the indispensable process of joint action, by the rich and the poor, to develop a pluralist world economic order in which the special values of free market and planning are united, and other notions about viable economic patterns are tested. Religious groups must vigilantly and vigorously labor to see that there is delivery on the promises made in that historic United States session.

4. The United Nations General Assembly and its Economic and Social Council, with strong support from the United States Government, must develop, the courage to press for full respect for human rights in all parts of the world.

The United Nations has thus far selectively pointed to violations of human rights in such countries as South Africa, Rhodesia, Chile, and the occupied Arab territories. But the United Nations has not been able, politically, to send missions to investigate, or to cite, violations in such countries as Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Iran, Syria, Uganda, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. While the United Nations has adopted the historic Universal Declaration of Human Rights and drafted a series of individual declarations and conventions in many specific areas, the machinery has been lacking to enforce these rights. New United Nations structures are

needed and the United States must work for such initiatives.

5. The United States Government must lay much greater weight on the United Nations and its recommendations in the shaping of American foreign policy.

While every country's foreign policy must be essentially determined by its vital national interests, the United States Government must be persuaded to provide a consistent example of a country that does not presume to know what its ultimate national interests really are without factoring into their formulation the best judgment of the United Nations. To enable the United Nations institutions and agencies to contribute to human survival, the United States must clearly demonstrate more than a decent respect for the opinion of the United Nations and all its member-states. By the way it prepares for discussion of the United Nations agenda, it must communicate its will to join in the negotiations of a consensus rather than convey the impression that it regards United Nations debates as generally a threat or a nuisance. By the kind of delegates it sends and financial contributions it votes, a Great Power reveals whether the United Nations organs are central or peripheral to its own policy decisions.

The American religious community should maintain constant pressure on the American Administration to make excellence, compassion and openness the standards for all forms of United States participation in the work of the world body. The United States Government should join other member governments in seeking to make the United Nations more operational by entrusting to it more significant area of joint action, thereby achieving increasing functional integration on a world scale, similar to the regional economic integration being built through the European Economic Community. The religious forces of the United States should continue to help the American people to see that the United Nations is an indispensable instrument of contemporary society. They should work for public understanding that United Nations membership must be all-embracing, whatever the political ideologies of the diverse lands, and for public trust that this struggling world body can indeed be improved, through the diligent labors of all who believe that worldwide community, not self-destruction, is the destiny of the human race.

## CONSUMER COMMUNICATIONS REFORM ACT

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, during the period that I have been a member of the Subcommittee on Communications, one of the witnesses who has impressed me the most has been John Eger, Acting Director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy. I regret that Mr. Eger is leaving that post, for I feel he is one of the most forward-thinking individuals in the present administration.

In remarks delivered today before the Electronic Industries Association seminar in Hyannis, Mass., Mr. Eger offers a critical analysis of the telephone industry-backed Consumer Communications Reform Act of 1976. I think it is an excellent statement on the issue of competition in the telephone industry and I commend it to my colleagues:

REMARKS OF JOHN EGER, ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, BEFORE THE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION SEMINAR ON ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS

It's a great pleasure for me to be here with you today at the Electronic Industries Association Seminar on Electronic Communications. I have been greatly impressed by the program thus far, and I look forward to listening to the views of the distinguished speakers you have gathered from the various sectors of the telecommunications industry.

Perhaps no other industry can be more proud of its accomplishments or more optimistic about its future. In the hundred years that have passed since the first telephone message was transmitted right here in the State of Massachusetts, we have witnessed a technological revolution in the development of electronic communications: a revolution that has changed the face of America and, indeed, the social, economic, and political structure of the entire world.

Now we are embarking on the second one hundred years . . . a second century that promises to launch us on a new and even more exciting course—a course rich in opportunity; a course that spills over national boundaries; and a course that winds its way to even higher and higher standards of living for all of us. We have the creativity and the inventive genius, and we have the industrial might to make this dream come true. But it is here that I must ask the question: "Do we have the will to make it come true?"

I ask this question because I see dissension within the industry—not so much as to the goals we have set for the future, but the manner in which we hope to achieve them. For, in the very midst of this technological watershed which promises so much for our society, and indeed those of the entire world, we find well-intentioned men wanting to resist and impede the dynamic wave of innovation that they themselves helped to create.

They have manifested this resistance in the form of a Bill before the Congress. It is a superficially appealing Bill, a deceptive Bill, beguilingly called the Consumer Communications Reform Act of 1976. And, in my judgment, it will serve more to retard consumer communications than to reform it.

It is a Bill that looks backward at a time when the sum of our productivity as a nation depends upon our relentless quest to harness the technology of the future—a quest that must be pursued by each of us, and all of us, slowed only by the limits of our creative imaginations.

To propose that the development of telecommunications might best be served by a single vested interest, free to regulate the pace of technological growth, and unencumbered by the stimulating effect of aggressive competition is, in my judgment, sheer folly. Let me explain.

To begin with, the Bill would establish a presumption in favor of monopoly control of these new technologies and services—and this at a time when economic, technological, and historical development force the contrary conclusion that the traditional competitive market forces are quite capable of serving the public's interest in many of the Nation's emerging marketplaces.

The Bill would place the burden on potential competitors, the new entrants, to prove that their offerings do not duplicate existing services of established carriers; and, if the services are new, the would-be competitor must prove that the service is totally beyond the ability of the established carriers to provide it. It hardly needs to be said that such a burden would be virtually impossible to bear.

The Bill apparently would also allow the established carriers to determine for themselves what constitutes a fair and reasonable price for their competitive services. And, more than that, the Bill would establish a

rate-making principle akin to out-of-pocket costs as the floor for rate-making purposes.

That such a rate-making rule applied without the careful oversight of the FCC might result in the financial demise of their rivals is not lost on the established carriers. Should this happen, they request further that the Congress grant their full anti-trust exemption and the green light to acquire the assets of their competitors.

Finally, the Bill would eliminate unified control over the terms and conditions of access to the national telephone network by allowing each state the exclusive right to determine the conditions under which terminal equipment can be connected, by whom the equipment must be supplied, and the very design of the equipment itself.

I need not point out to you that the sum of the provisions of this Bill would eliminate entirely the minuscule competition which currently exists in domestic markets for private lines and terminal equipment. And, more than that, let me emphasize that the Bill would allow for the total elimination of all future competition except perhaps for that which the established industry itself deems to be in the public interest.

Although the proponents of this Bill have advertised it as one designed primarily to protect the consuming public, to my knowledge, after months of intense promotion, the industry has not been successful in enlisting the support of a single consumer group. If this is, in fact, the case, then we must ask ourselves the obvious question: Why not? I say because, in its ultimate effect, it is an anti-consumer bill: A bill which would strip consumers of present and future options in their choice of communications services and leave them to the whims and goals, however lofty, of a sole supplier; and a Bill which would lock in place a system of taxes and subsidies both administered and subject to change by private interests without effective public oversight at either the state or Federal level.

It is not my purpose today, however, to say that the established carriers are all wrong—and I am all right. In fact, I agree with much of what the industry has to say. I too deplore cartel management and arbitrary market allocation. I too agree that protective-umbrella rate regulation is a lamentable practice—and must be avoided—and that the opportunity to fail must accompany the opportunity to succeed. I agree that competition, if it is to be full and fair, must be a two-way street—indeed, if we are to have the full benefits of competition. The same rules must apply with equal force to established carriers and new entrants alike.

I agree further that the public interest requires near-universal telephone service, and I applaud the industry for successfully meeting this objective.

There I disagree, and disagree strongly, is in the basic premise that the established telephone monopoly has put forth as their primary reason for presenting this Bill to the Congress the presumption that competition in the telephone industry will ultimately serve to degrade the public telephone network and increase the cost of telephone service to the general public.

This is, I believe, a false premise, based upon an equally faulty presumption. And it is unbecoming that an industry that has grown and prospered under our basic free enterprise system should now turn its back on that system at the very moment that it promises its greatest rewards in the development of communications—and, perhaps more importantly, that it has also chosen to inject the totally unsubstantiated scare tactics of rising costs and technical harm into the national dialogue in order to preserve its own vested interests at the expense of the consuming public.

I think I speak for a significant cross-section of the Executive Branch, the Con-

gress, and the FCC in stating unequivocally that there simply is no reliable evidentiary foundation for assertion of technical harm to the network, or of any adverse impact from competition on local exchange rates, either now or in the foreseeable future. I would include in the cross-section I refer to such people as Chairman Wiley of the FCC and the late Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Communications, Torbert Macdonald.

The industries' arguments are weak, and their facts are largely overstated. For instance, total competitors' earnings in 1974 were less than four-tenths of one percent of established carriers' revenues. The portion of Bell System revenues which is even vulnerable to competition is only about 5 percent of the total.

The speculations about potential injury have likewise been grossly exaggerated. For example, a Bell claim that basic exchange rates might increase by as much as 70 percent is based in part on the assumption that the company would lose substantial revenue contributions from both its competitive and monopoly services (apart from basic exchange services) while casting off none of the common costs associated with provisions of these services.

Finally, there is simply no basis in our experience for anticipating any significant revenue diversion from continuing monopoly services such as interstate or intrastate message toll or Wide Area Telephone Service; and, even in the competitive fields, Bell's service and marketing innovations to date give every reason to anticipate that it will retain a major portion of the business.

To those who say competition cannot work in telecommunications, I say it can—and we must let it. To those who argue that only a monolithic industry structure can serve the consumer's best interest, I say give the monopoly its due in those markets where it is justified (and it is in some), but leave the remainder for the creative, dynamic forces of market rivalry. Give consumers the benefits of efficient, large-scale production, but do not deny them new and innovative services and the diversity of choice which are the hallmarks of our system of free enterprise.

I recognize that the task at hand is not an easy one, nor one susceptible to simple solutions. But let me say this: Just as our dislike for cartel management must not drive us to embrace monopoly management by a regulatory agency shorn of its regulatory powers by this very Bill, likewise our distaste for market apportionment among many rivals is not at all sweetened by the prospect of Congressional apportionment of the entire market to a sole supplier. Market allocation is market allocation—be it among the many or to the one. Nor does our commitment to fairness for established carriers extend to an endorsement of operating opportunities for predatory pricing by these same carriers.

I want to make it clear that I believe we can and must steer a careful course between the wasteful extremes of unregulated monopoly as implied by the Bill and the kind of regulated competition which, in large measure, has led to the present sorry state of our Nation's transportation system.

We find no merit in either; and, consequently, we are appalled by the prospect of both. Ours is a middle-of-the-road approach. Yet, if we are to travel this road, there is some unfinished regulatory business we must attend to.

Let me be specific. I spoke of that unfinished business last November in my statement to the House Communications Subcommittee. I believed then, as now, that the public deserves and can obtain the benefits of both monopoly and competition. If we are to have both, we must, however, fashion carefully constructed regulatory instruments to prevent both predatory pricing and predatory entry. Mind you, I am not suggesting

new regulations, but merely a careful honing of some of the old.

In November, I outlined an eight-point program for regulatory reform in the telephone industry and, at the request of the late Chairman of the House Communications Subcommittee, I submitted an agenda for action and a timetable for implementation—parts of which have already been accomplished.

In the remaining time, let me review quickly for you the contents of that agenda.

The first thing that is needed is a basic and assured commitment to the free market—across the board—except and only to the extent that workable competition can be shown to be unavailing. The burden of proof should be up to those opposing market entry to show concretely that its detriments in any given case are likely to outweigh its benefits—not the other way around.

Second, the FCC should declare its readiness to determine that certain services lacking any appreciable attributes of "natural monopoly" are not common carrier services at all, and so may be freed of any regulation under Title II of the Communications Act. We believe this determination can be made, for example, both with respect to brokerage of communications services and facilities, and with respect to the provision of terminal equipment.

Third, procedures should be established to arrange revised inter-jurisdictional separations procedures that remove present artificial obstacles to competition. OTP is currently developing these proposed revisions and is consulting with interested parties on a sensible approach to this problem.

Fourth, and very importantly, there is an overwhelming need to develop and adopt cost allocation principles that will apportion joint and common costs among the various services offered by multiple-service firms. This is at the heart of the cross-subsidies and predatory pricing issues.

The fifth and closely related step that needs to be taken is a revision of the long-outmoded Uniform System of Accounts. Three years ago, we commissioned and, in 1974, forwarded to the FCC a study showing that, under the current system, not even the direct costs of facilities or equipment are correlated with the various services from which revenues are drawn. And that situation is substantially unchanged today.

We must also insure that services which are determined by the Commission not to be "natural monopoly," common carrier services should nonetheless be offerable by common carriers, provided that they establish for that purpose subsidiary corporations with separate accounts and records. This would involve, for example, the de-tariffing of all terminal equipment.

Finally, the Commission should be asked to prepare whatever specific legislative recommendations may seem necessary to carry the foregoing agenda into effect. Among the changes that might be considered would be a statutory modification of the 1956 AT&T Consent Decree which was negotiated at a time when there was little if any effective competition in the communications services field and which, as written, generally restrains AT&T from operating in unregulated markets.

I realize, of course, that no one of us can make this or any other agenda come to pass. The solutions to the problems we face in telecommunications today must be solved by all of us working together toward a common goal. But the time is long past due to call a halt to the seemingly endless bickering and jurisdictional rivalry which threatens to slow and to cripple our capacity for technological innovation and creativity.

It matters little that we expound on the magnificence of our existing communications systems and our preeminence among nations if, in our boardrooms and in our gov-

ernmental bureaucracy, we spend the majority of our productive energy devising rules and regulations that, in the aggregate, serve only to restrain our initiative, divide our resources, and set us one upon another in a winner-take-all game of chance.

But let me conclude on a note of optimism and one of caution all the same. We have a fine telephone system—indeed, the finest in the world, and one which is bound to improve. But, let us not establish the precedent for nationalizing whole industries and vesting their control with private interests to achieve that improvement.

And let us not spurn lightly the experience of two centuries during which this nation, armed with the principles of a free competitive enterprise and the democratic vote, grew and prospered. Hand in hand, these very principles guided this nation—the energy and talent of its people and the wealth of its natural resources—to the very pinnacle among the nations of the world. Equality of opportunity—be it in markets for jobs, markets for ideas, or markets for goods and services—has been, is, and will remain the standard against which truly free societies are measured.

And so I leave you with one final thought, and that is the proposition that our success as a nation has not been wrought by accident. It was planned and sustained by men of vision, men who believed in some very basic principles—principles which, taken together come down to a single thought, a single word, the word with which we began some 200 years ago: and that word is "Freedom." The new entrants in the telecommunications industry ask only the freedom to compete. They ask for nothing more, and we must offer them nothing less.

#### TEACHERS AND RESIDENCY

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, the Federal courts are continuing their unfortunate pattern of usurping legislative jurisdiction. The most recent example is the Supreme Court ruling on residency for local government employees.

On May 13, WGN Chicago, broadcast an editorial on the serious problem that would be created for the Chicago school system if this residency requirement were applied to its teachers, and I believe the points made by WGN are applicable to many other cities in our Nation. The editorial follows:

#### TEACHERS AND RESIDENCY

Now that Mayor Daley has ordered that all city employees be city residents, the Chicago Board of Education may do likewise. There is no question, since a recent Supreme Court ruling, that such requirements are legal. We continue, however, to support the concept of free choice in housing and we will support efforts to block or repeal city-residence ordinances.

There is another element involved in the situation of teachers, the effort to integrate faculties as well as student bodies in Chicago's public schools. It is estimated that between 25 and 30 percent of the teachers live in the suburbs. We presume a large majority of them are white teachers. If they are forced to make the choice between suburban living and Chicago teaching jobs, many would opt for the suburbs.

As it is, many experienced teachers are expected to resign if they are ordered to different schools to integrate faculties, whether they live in the city or don't. The additional pressure of a residency requirement could tip the balance toward resignation.

As usual, the youngsters will be the losers. A residency requirement for Chicago teachers would be just another reason for more experienced teachers to leave the city's schools.

#### CONSUMER COMMUNICATIONS REFORM ACT OF 1976

### HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I am today joining a number of my colleagues in introducing the Consumer Communications Reform Act of 1976.

Since its inception, the Federal Communications Commission has been charged with the responsibility of implementing a national policy of universal telephone service at reasonable rates. Several recent decisions of the Commission have raised questions as to whether the Commission is implementing this congressionally mandated policy or creating its own policy. These decisions, which are designed to increase competition in the telecommunications industry, allow the unlimited interconnection of customer-provided terminals and station equipment with the telephone network.

Competition is a basic tenet of the free enterprise system and a desirable trait in all commercial transactions. However, it must be recognized that the telephone industry does not operate in a free market; it is a Government-regulated monopoly, the same as all other public utilities. Decisions which are normally made by market forces are in this industry made by regulatory agencies. Thus, the standards which are applied to normal business undertakings cannot be universally applied to the telecommunications industry.

Serious allegations have been made that the FCC-sponsored competition will have deleterious effects upon the system, including a reduction in quality of service and substantial increase in charges for residential and small business customers. While there is no universal agreement on these points, I strongly feel that Congress must review our national telecommunications policy with an eye toward the effect of this policy on the consumer and our national telephone system.

Though I may not ultimately agree with all the provisions of this proposed legislation, I do feel that the Consumer Communications Reform Act of 1976 will provide a framework within which Congress can effect a much needed review of our national policy. I would hope that this review will include methods of increasing competition in the industry which will not adversely affect consumer interests. I urge that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce initiate prompt hearings on this urgent matter.

## WORK RULES AND BEEF PRICES

## HON. JAMES ABDNOR

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, just about anywhere you turn you will find some self-appointed expert lamenting the "high cost of food" with particular emphasis on the "high cost of meat." Any time there is a slight rise in the price farmers are paid for their product it makes headlines. Not much is said when these particular prices decline. Strangely, even though these prices decline the price of food in the supermarket rarely does.

Why this happens is due to a number of factors, and I would like to share with my colleagues some very perceptive comments on the subject which Vince Crago, president of the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association made recently:

ON BEEF PRICES FOR CONSUMERS—STOCKGROWERS CHALLENGE LABOR UNIONS, GOVERNMENT

**SPEARFISH.**—Cattlemen have challenged labor unions and government officials to eliminate rules and practices that cause higher beef prices for consumers and lower cattle prices for producers.

According to Vince Crago, president of the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association, rising off-farm costs of processing, transporting and marketing beef are the major reasons for higher retail food prices for consumers.

Crago explained that these widened farm-to-retail price spreads are caused in large part by union work rules and overly restrictive government red tape and regulations. He contrasted lagging productivity in the off-farm segments of the food industry with continued increases in production per acre and output per man-hour on farms and ranches. Agricultural productivity now is three and one half times greater than it was in 1950.

Without agriculture's productivity improvement which has been twice that of other sectors of the economy—retail food prices would be significantly higher than they are now, Crago pointed out.

The unnecessary government regulations and union "featherbedding," he continued, are contributing to increased prices for meat and other foods. Unless the practices are curtailed, average food prices will continue to rise and the larger farm-to-retail price spreads will further squeeze the farm producer's share of the available food dollar.

"For 20 years, average retail food prices rose relatively slowly," Crago said. "An increase of about 6 per cent per year in agricultural productivity—or output per man-hour—offset most farm production cost increases, and average farm prices rose very little. Until 1971, about 95 per cent of the food price increase was caused by higher costs and margins for marketing farm foods. Farm prices continued to fluctuate with changes in weather and supply and demand, but farm-to-retail price spreads increased almost every year.

"In the early 1970's farm prices rose significantly in response to shorter supplies and increased world demand, but the relentless increase in off-farm margins still accounted for half the increase in average food prices. During the past two years, more than three-fourths of the food price increase was caused by higher marketing charges."

Crago pointed out that labor costs alone represent half to two-thirds of the margins in certain segments of the off-farm food industry, and wage increases without compar-

able improvements in productivity have been the biggest single factor in price spread increases in recent years. The average beef price spread, for example has gone up more than 50 per cent in just the past five years.

Average cattle prices have risen significantly from several years ago, Crago said, but cattlemen helped keep these increases under control with a 65 per cent improvement in their own output per man-hour in just the past 10 years.

During the same 10-year period, it was noted, the beef price spread jumped 74 per cent. A major factor was labor cost increases. Wage rates in the meat processing industry climbed 77 per cent, compared with a productivity increase of only 30 per cent. In the supermarket business, wage rates rose 82 per cent, but there was a 5 per cent decline in productivity.

"Without the continuing improvement in agricultural productivity," Crago said, "The share of income spent on food would not have leveled off or decreased as it did in recent years. Cattlemen and other agricultural producers have been able to feed more people better because they have not resisted more efficient use of labor; they have not learned to put two drivers in a tractor when one man (or woman) could do the job.

"There were two and one half times as many farmers in 1950 as there are now; yet farm production last year was twice that of 20 years ago. How many more people still would be on farms instead of teaching school or making stereo sets . . . how much higher would beef prices be now if someone had decreed that each farm truck should carry two men, or a man had to be stationed at each cattle feed bunk even when feed wasn't being delivered, or the same ranch hand couldn't feed cattle one day and repair a fence the next?"

Crago estimated that restrictions in labor-management agreements cause beef prices to average at least 5 cents per pound higher than otherwise would be the case. In total, he noted, union "featherbedding" practices in the beef business may cost the public at least \$4 billion a year.

Crago also called attention to an ever-expanding maze of local, state and Federal regulations which hinder productivity and appear to cost the public far more than they return in terms of health, safety or other benefits.

"If the inefficiencies caused by unnecessary government regulations have an effect as great as that of union work rules," Crago said, "the additional cost to the public is easily another \$4 billion per year.

"Beef represents about one-sixth of the at-home food budget. If there are similar inefficiencies in other parts of the food economy, the public is paying several billion dollars a year just to support unnecessarily restrictive government and union rules and red tape. It's another example of cost-push inflation imposed on all of us by big government and big labor."

Crago said the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association is joining the American National Cattlemen's Association in encouraging the legislative and executive branches of government, consumers, business, labor unions and farm producers to acknowledge the productivity problem and then do something about it. Unless wage demands are matched with productivity improvements and costly government bureaucracy is reduced, he asserted, the now-established trend of spiraling food price spreads will continue.

"For years, agriculture's productivity improvement has been the major deterrent to food price increases," he said, "but this one segment of the food economy can't continue to carry the burden for all the rest.

"We would be the first to oppose any anti-competitive situations in the food industry; but it is quite clear that our problem now is not 'administered price increases,' but is

'administered labor and other cost increases' which are not offset by advances in productivity."

Crago said that the widening price spreads have two basic effects on farmers and ranchers. "Part of the increase is passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices," he noted, "and that limits demand for our product. Also, part of the increase comes out of the producer's share of the food dollar.

"If more of the available dollars go to pay for continually increasing meat handling margins, there obviously will be fewer dollars left for the cattle industry. The squeeze on our prices and returns can ultimately cause large cutbacks in beef supplies, and that means still higher prices for beef."

## GREAT NECK MEMORIAL DAY PARADE

## HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on Monday May 31, 1976, the annual Great Neck Memorial Day Parade was held. This year's parade was dedicated to the American Bicentennial observance and many local citizens participated in the event. Mr. Howard Leeds, well known as a local business leader and the president of the Great Neck Chamber of Commerce, was the grand marshal of the parade. He is a prominent citizen in the community and has been a member of the parade committee and the master of ceremonies for the observance on the Village Green for many years. He is also a volunteer congressional aide, district representative to the U.S. Military Academy, and liaison officer to the Veterans' Administration hospitals in the New York area.

Along with this distinguished gentleman were such other notables as Lt. Col. Joseph S. Grasso, USAR, chairman of proceedings; Maj. Gen. George W. McGrath, Jr., commanding general, 17th U.S. Army Reserve Command; John H. Reed, Jr., division commander, USMC; Robert Neubert, 2d Division commander; Jeff Flowers, 3d Division commander; Maj. Gen. R. E. Schoeneman, U.S. Air Force; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Henry J. Reel; Rev. William J. Jiles; Rev. Garry E. Maier; and Rabbi Jerome K. Davidson.

The observance of Memorial Day, a special day set aside each year to honor the memory of our gallant war dead, has long been celebrated on the Great Neck Peninsula. Local veteran posts held memorial exercises during the 1920's and continue to do so to this day. Worthy of special mention has been the strong support of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, from the early 1940's on. Over the years, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have also lent unflinching support.

This year's parade committee included honorary chairman, Arthur B. Engel, rear admiral, Superintendent, USMA; general chairman, Howard A. Filbry, past commander V.F.W. Post 372; secretary, Comdr. Robert E. Cohen, USNR (retired); executive chairman, Charles Davis, commander, American Legion

Post 160; and treasurer, John E. Keating, commander, V.F.W. Post 372.

This Bicentennial Year with the dedicated assistance of Attorney Fred A. Williams, the committee has been incorporated and holds a New York State charter; thereby assuring the future continuation of this historic day.

#### RACISM AND SEXISM: A COMMON PLIGHT

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, during our Bicentennial year, two sectors in America remain without the fruits of their labor which contributed to this country's 200 years of growth and prosperity. Minorities and women continue to suffer the common plight of unequal opportunity in a country which proclaims equality for all. While women are in a numerical majority and nonwhite citizens are not, still both are victims of discriminatory patterns. Neither groups have equal access to educational and employment mobility, nor are they legitimate forces in the area of decisionmaking which shape our country's future. In the absence of penetration in these areas by such groups, inequality will continue to subvert our constitutional commitment of freedom and equality for all of our citizens.

Our colleague, Congresswoman SHIRLEY CHISHOLM has reflected on this common plight shared by women and minorities in a recent monthly publication prepared by the Congressional Black Caucus. Her article merits the attention of each of us since we share part of that power which causes this kind of disgraceful inequity.

Herewith, I submit "Racism and Sexism: A Common Plight":

#### RACISM AND SEXISM: A COMMON PLIGHT (By Representative SHIRLEY CHISHOLM)

Hearings were held during the First Session of the 94th Congress on affirmative action, the process designed to create equal opportunities for minorities and women in agencies and organizations which receive federal funds. These hearings revealed that in order to assure equal opportunities in employment, stronger enforcement rules must be legislated and stronger penalties for violators must be levied.

Originally designed to eliminate the job discrimination based upon race and sex, affirmative action fell short of being the boon that both women and minorities were seeking because it ran head on into employment's seniority system. It was evident that the "last hired, first fired" rule which was supported by the unions would not allow for maximum opportunities by the two most discriminated against groups in this country.

A step forward in the fight against hiring discrimination came recently when the Supreme Court ruled that individuals previously refused seniority by employers are eligible to receive it.

Nevertheless, women and minorities, often thought to be two opposing groups, still share some important problems—not the least of which is employment. In hiring, as in education and in health, these groups of U.S. citizens have been illegally shut out

of the equal opportunity arena and have been denied the power to define who they are and what they can do. This has been an important denial because those in power in every society have always recognized that the people who hold the power to define, hold the basic for all power.

The critics of Black and other minority involvement in the liberation struggle of women suggest that the problems of minorities are much more severe than those of women because this country is more color-conscious than it is sex-conscious. The truth is that America is as anti-feminist as it is racist and that both of these constitute a large degree of anti-humanism—a characteristic that is unfortunate, but real.

An examination of the problems shared by women and minorities in employment reveals that tremendously large numbers from both groups are under-employed, unemployed, and underpaid because they have been unable to seize control of any sizable degree of the decision-making positions. They are not the ones who define; therefore, they are not the ones who control.

The delegation and assignment of roles has traditionally been a responsibility of the white males, and as a result, white females (as well as Black males and females) have been relegated to those positions which carry very little weight in the decision-making process. The result has been that over one fourth of all working women have been pushed into only five occupations; secretary, public school teacher, bookkeeper, waitress, retail sales clerk. Although these may be noble occupations, they do not represent the gamut of possible choices available to a person in the so-called "land of opportunity." It is disgraceful that there are approximately 33 million women in the work force with only 2 percent of all managerial positions filled by women and even a smaller percentage held by Blacks.

It appears that when roles are "assigned" by those in power, the domestic and mental jobs are reserved for women and minorities while the positions of control are assigned to white males. This may be why there has never been a woman on the Supreme Court (and only one Black male) and why there has never been a woman on the AFL-CIO council. The truth is that while women clearly comprise more than 52 percent of the nation's population and have undoubtedly been a major force in running political organizations, they have not been allowed to penetrate the political establishment which makes the role decisions and definitions.

The media are other professional outlets which deny extensive opportunities to women and minorities. The power and influence of newspapers and television stations are felt not only in hiring, but also in creating public opinion. The Washington Post, considered among the liberal voices of the print media, in 1972 had only 19 Blacks and 34 women on an editorial staff of 310 in a city that was not only predominantly Black, but is also predominantly female.

The number of minority households and the number of female-headed households have grown astonishingly in the past decade. Most Black and Puerto Rican family heads as well as female family heads do not simply work in order to gain luxuries for their dependents, but work out of necessity. This is particularly significant when we realize that 11 percent of all families in this nation are headed by women, 28 percent of Black families are headed by women, and 40 percent of all poor families are headed by women.

Nevertheless, we cannot overlook the fact that racism and sexism have often been thought to be mutually exclusive types of discrimination. It is true that women in the U.S. are not a minority and that there are 3½ million more women than there are men in the country. This distinguishes them from

the racial minorities who actually are a minority of the overall population.

It is also true that, as a whole, women span a wide range of economic groups and, therefore, tend not to fall on the lower rung of the economic ladder as do other racial minorities who tend to be the victims of economic devastation. Needless\*to say, women who are employed as "token" representatives of their sex generally tend not to have as difficult a time adjusting to a work situation as do minorities who often feel alienated and estranged because of their differences in racial or cultural origin.

All of us have an obligation to join in this positive struggle so that "equal opportunity for all" will no longer be an empty slogan, but will be a meaningful, viable, and attainable goal for every American.

We are most fortunate to have a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, chairing the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, the Subcommittee invested with the legislative responsibility for oversight in these matters.

#### AMERICAN BUSINESS' NEW OWNERS

### HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent column by Peter Drucker which appeared May 27 in the Wall Street Journal.

At this point, I would like to insert the column into the RECORD:

#### AMERICAN BUSINESS' NEW OWNERS

(By Peter F. Drucker)

Employee pension funds now own more than one-third of the equity capital of America's publicly-owned companies—more than enough to give them voting control. Within 10 years this ownership will rise to 50% or more. And in the truly big businesses, the top 1,000 or so companies, employee pension funds already hold majority ownership of equity capital and voting stock in most cases.

Since General Motors in October, 1950, started the "pension fund explosion," America has effectively "socialized" its productive resources without "nationalizing" them. The U.S. is considered everywhere the citadel of capitalism. But our system is actually a non-governmental market socialism. I call it "pension fund socialism." The employees through their pension funds have become the new owners of American business.

Managements know that "institutional investors" have become the dominant source of capital and the largest shareholders. And they know that "institutional investor" is just another term for "employee pension fund." Most managements also know—or at least sense—that the pension funds of their own employees and those of other companies together already receive a larger share of corporate income than anyone else, a larger share even than the tax collector. Typically, the company's own pension funds get 30 cents or more of every dollar of income before pension fund charges and taxes. Corporation income taxes—federal, state and local—take half of what is left. Of the remainder, other companies' pension funds, the "institutional investors," get yet another 10 to 15 cents, for a total pension fund take of 40 to 45 cents on the dollar. And within 10 years this will rise to 60 cents or more,



crowding out other beneficiaries of corporate income.

Yet almost no management has asked itself what the new ownership structure means for the governance of the corporation; for the structure, composition and function of its board of directors; for the accountability of management, and indeed for the legitimacy of management altogether.

#### "NEW LOOK" BOARDS

Many American businesses, especially the large ones, have tried to give their boards, during the last five or eight years, a "new look," by bringing in representatives of all kinds of "minorities"—blacks, for instance, or women or consumers. But I know of no business that has yet thought through what the shift in ownership means for the traditional membership of the board—that is for membership that represents the owners—and for the traditional function of the board.

Yet unless managements establish a working relationship with the new owners of their companies—the nation's employees—they will have no constituency at all within a short period of time. "Ownership" and "control" will then be totally divorced. And predictably "control" is not going to survive long without accountability to anyone whom society accepts as legitimate, and without a constituency to support the autonomy of business and management against political, social and governmental pressures.

For the first time perhaps since the 1920s, when ownership and control first began to move apart, there is again a clear, a defined, a powerful and a highly concentrated ownership interest. For the first time altogether the "owners" of big business are a clear majority of the population. For the first time, also, business performance and business profits are directly tied in with a major economic interest of the majority, the interest of every employe in his own support in his own old age.

Yet management so far seems to see neither the need to reach the new owners nor the opportunity to mobilize this new constituency and to gain its understanding and support, even though every company president every time he makes a speech deplors the lack of such a constituency and of its support.

The emergence of the employe pension fund as the new owner of American business also confronts the labor union with a new problem for which it is unprepared. The "exploited worker" whom the union defends against the "wicked bosses" is now himself the "owner" and the "fat cat capitalist." Indeed, this "exploited worker" is now the real "boss." The same "exorbitant profit" that the "bosses" steal out of the workers' pay envelopes is, alas, also "pitifully inadequate" to support a decent pension for the same workers.

In fact, as the number of people surviving into retirement age increases—and it is going up sharply—higher profits will become the first interest of a majority or near-majority of employes, those who have reached retirement age and those who have passed age 45 or 50. If the American labor union disregards the new ownership interest of the American worker and continues, as most labor leaders would clearly like to do, to represent "labor" against "capital," it risks the emergence of a parallel, rival organization that represents the worker in his capacity as the "new owner." But it would be equally dangerous for the American labor union to accept the reality of the "new ownership" on the part of employes, that is to defend the need for profit against union demands. And it would surely be totally incompatible with traditional union rhetoric and traditional union commitment.

The most difficult and perhaps most important problems, however, concern the pension funds themselves. They now have con-

trolling ownership of American business and soon will have majority ownership. Yet they are trustees rather than real owners. The real owner is a contingent claimant to a future pension. However, if the pension funds do not exercise the control this is legally vested in them, there is no control at all. But are pension funds, as trustees, entitled to exercise voting power? Is it even compatible with their responsibility? Their job is to invest in the best financial interest of their clients—the participants in a company pension plan. This means that it is their job to sell the stock of a company in the management of which they have lost faith.

To keep the stock in order to exercise control and thereby to reform the company is clearly not a proper exercise of the trusteeship function. And for a pension fund manager to sit on a company board is probably incompatible both with his responsibility as a trustee for the pension fund's beneficiaries and with his responsibility as a company director.

#### PENSION FUND PROBLEMS

Even more important and more difficult are the problems of pension fund structure and pension fund governance. The pension funds for the employes of the country's largest businesses—the top 1,000 companies or so—effectively own the American non-farm economy. To whom are they accountable? And how do they establish a relationship with their constituency, the country's employes? Above all, how can they be structured so as to have an adequate defense against the ever-present danger of raids against pension fund assets by irresponsible, greedy or hard-pressed governments trying to "solve" a political problem, or at least to postpone tackling it "until after the election"?

That is by no means a hypothetical problem. In the last year the pension funds of New York City and New York State employes were "persuaded" to buy ever-increasing amounts of New York City IOUs of rather dubious credit-worthiness. And it is scant comfort that trustees of the pension funds of private employers under present laws are forbidden from doing what the totally unregulated pension funds of public employes can apparently be forced to do. The same Congress that in the Pension Reform Act of 1974 has enjoined strict rules of responsibility and accountability on private pension fund trustees, can easily change the laws again. And already there is great pressure on it to do so.

The only defense against the pension funds becoming political prey is the support of their beneficiaries, the country's employes. But so far the employes do not realize the stake they have in the integrity of pension fund assets. Nor is there any legal or institutional mechanism which relates integrity of the pension fund and its governance to the interests of the pension fund's constituents.

The shift of controlling ownership of the country's productive resources to the "new owners," the employes or beneficiaries of their pension funds, was accomplished at a speed that is practically without parallel in social history. It was accomplished without conflict, and indeed practically without friction. It was accomplished without clear plan, without deliberate intention and without any ideology. But the shift is nonetheless a massive transformation of economic structure and a true "revolution."

It is an "unseen revolution," however, to which no one so far has paid much attention. But the basic problems of structure, of policy and of government which this shift has created may be the central structural and policy problems of the American economy and society for years to come. They surely represent both a major challenge and a major opportunity for management—and a challenge and an opportunity to which practically no management has yet addressed itself.

H.R. 10210

HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. du PONT. Mr. Speaker, last December, I introduced a bill that would create an independent, national commission—appointed by the President—to improve the Bureau of Labor Statistics'—BLS—measurements of employment and unemployment. Because the BLS's monthly jobless reports are currently inadequate for helping our Nation formulate policies, administer social programs, and make plans for the future, you may wish to cosponsor this legislation.

When H.R. 10210 comes to the floor I am going to offer an amendment which would expand the purposes of the commission created by title IV to provide that it would also consider the ways in which unemployment statistics are gathered and used.

Here is why. On the basis of the monthly jobless report released by the BLS on a reform basis, our Nation will formulate policies, administer social programs and make plans for the future. Yet there is strong evidence indicating that the Bureau's monthly reports are not adequate for these tasks.

Nowhere has this been more convincingly stated than in the study put together recently by Willard Wirtz, our Secretary of Labor under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and Harold Goldstein, a respected manpower statistician with many years service in the BLS. Their report, "A Critical Look at the Measuring of Work," shows that we must reconsider how we define, gather, and use jobless statistics, something that has not been done in a thorough, reflective manner since the Gordon Commission appraised the measuring of employment and unemployment almost a decade and a half ago.

Three illustrations explain in a general way what is wrong:

A teenager drops by the neighborhood grocery store one afternoon next January trying to get a weekend job so he can buy gas for his motorcycle and is told that no help is needed. Because he did this during the measurement week, he will be counted as "unemployed" in the February BLS report. To put it another way, of those reported as "unemployed," a significant number—about one-fourth in 1973; one-fifth in 1974—of both adults and young people are available for and are seeking only part-time work.

Likewise, a parent of three children, constantly looking for work but managing to find only 1 day of it during the entire month, will—if that day falls in the measurement week—be included in the count of the "employed."

As a result, we cannot be sure what is meant when the BLS reports, as it did in October, that more than 8 million people are unemployed. Nor do these statistics tell us much about the economic welfare of our citizens—the duration and severity of their unemployment—a crucial point when we try to determine what social programs may be

needed or even how healthy our economy is.

Or, take this example: The population census in 1970 showed that BLS methods for estimating State unemployment rates had resulted in errors of 20 percent or more in 13 States, and worse in some counties and cities. Since then, the BLS has tried to make some improvements, recently including the use of direct measurements in every State. Even so, indirect measurements, such as estimating unemployment by figuring backward from, among other incomplete lists, the count of those receiving unemployment insurance benefits, are still used widely.

Consider what this means for agricultural areas like those in my State. An unemployed head of a household in a rural community where unemployment is high may get no Government job assistance simply because the area's jobless rate is miscalculated by a fraction of a percentage point. Were it accurate, the locale would be eligible for Federal loans to create private jobs in agricultural areas.

And that is not all. These same rates determine whether businesses in a particular locale are eligible for preferential treatment on Government contracts, or whether a city is given Federal moneys to build new access roads or sewers—all of which create jobs and bring more money into the community. Moreover, the initiation of public employment and training programs is based on local unemployment rates.

Here's a third problem: In 1973, our schools had trained 140,000 more teachers than there were teaching positions. This regrettable allocation of resources might have been avoided if in addition to measuring the work force we had also measured the training force—those 20 million Americans undergoing some kind of schooling—and developed occupational employment data on an industry-by-industry basis. This data could, in turn, have been used to give our youngsters better career guidance. Or, to put it another way, BLS employment data should do more than tell what has been wrong, they should also help us solve or prevent future problems in the workplace.

After almost 2 months of investigating into the problems illustrated in those three examples, it is clear to me that there are no easy solutions. The inadequacies in incomplete and, therefore, misleading jobless rates cannot be corrected with a single piece of legislation.

Because the discrepancies are so complex, not to mention critical, it is difficult and unwise to suggest solutions or even think we have defined the problem without first conducting thorough, careful research. And then, there will still be the need for a variety of solutions, some that may need to be legislated and others that can be instituted by the BLS itself.

The best way to define and formulate these solutions, it seems to me, is to form an independent commission made up of experts from universities, industry, and labor. This arrangement would in no way rule out BLS input—in fact, given the Bureau's demonstrated willingness to im-

prove its statistics this would be advisable—but it would permit a fresh look from the outside.

It is clearly important to reexamine, from time to time, the assumptions underlying how we compute the statistics that determine what we do. The Gordon Commission established by President Kennedy in 1961 recognized that it could look only a few years ahead. In its final report in 1962, it stated:

In formulating recommendations, the Committee has endeavored to assess, and even to anticipate, the mounting requirement for labor-force information which will develop in the next five to ten years.

Now, in 1975, after 13 years of "mounting" reliance on jobless data for forming policies and administering government programs, it is time to take another hard look. This can be done without creating a perpetual commission—the Gordon Commission lasted less than 1 year. And it can be done inexpensively.

Indeed, the Nation cannot afford to do otherwise.

The text of my proposed amendment to H.R. 10210 is as follows:

Page 40, line 6, strike out "and".  
Page 40, strike out line 12, and insert the following: ing employers, employees, and the general public;

(8) review of the present method of collecting and analyzing present and prospective national and local employment and unemployment information and statistics;

(9) identification of any weaknesses in such method and any problem which results from the operation of such method; and

(10) formulation of any necessary or appropriate new techniques for the collection and analysis of such information and statistics.

#### THE CONSUMER CHALLENGE

### HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

#### THE CONSUMER CHALLENGE

(By Nancy Harvey Steorts<sup>1</sup>)

Today we are faced with a new breed of consumers. Consumers who are more enlightened and more demanding. No longer are they satisfied to sit back and allow the government and industry to formulate the policies and programs which affect their safety and pocketbooks. They are demanding a voice in the decision-making process.

Rather than ignore or oppose this changing attitude, both government and industry should welcome it as an additional tool in the difficult process of decision-making.

The most logical approach is one of cooperation, where all parties listen to one another and come to some sort of mutual understanding.

Consumers have always been an important influence in society. The only thing that has changed over the years is the form that influence takes.

<sup>1</sup> Nancy Harvey Steorts, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture for Consumer Affairs, remarks given at the "Nebraska Chautauqua '76", University of Nebraska, Bellevue, Nebraska, May 27, 1976.

The old adage that "The consumer is always right", is just as valid today as it was when man first began to sell his wares in the marketplaces of the world.

If, in fact, "The consumer is always right", why the need for today's so called consumer movement?

Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson addressed this question in a recent talk before the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trade Association. He noted that since the days of face-to-face bargaining with merchants in the marketplace, mass production and distribution has become increasingly more widespread, changing the fundamental tone and tenor of the vendor/customer relationship.

The consumer society, as we know it today, had its beginning at a time when the people of this country started entering a phase of affluence.

This, according to Secretary Richardson, precipitated a shift from production solely for people's needs to increasing production to satisfy people's wants and fancies. And this led to the intentional cultivation of consumer appetites and demands, principally through advertising.

Thus, the Commerce Secretary noted, what had begun as a face-to-face interplay grew into an impersonal network of transactions conducted at a distance. Business became more remote, less accessible and increasingly powerful. The natural corollary was the consumers' perception of having lost whatever power they might once have commanded in the marketplace. They saw themselves as helpless victims, without any genuine bargaining power and without any effective form of redress.

I believe a similar thing has happened in consumers' relation with their government. As Government became larger and more complicated and more centralized, it, too, tended to be more impersonal and distant from the people.

As a result, consumers feel frustrated in their efforts to once again become a viable part of the marketing system.

Over the past few years, there has been growing concern among consumers that they, in fact, are not participating as they should in the decision-making processes of both Government and industry.

And they have started raising their voices, demanding their rightful role. This has led to the development of organizations that have become more active on behalf of consumers.

At the request of President Ford, the Federal Departments and Agencies have prepared Consumer Representation Plans which will make the government more effective and responsive to the public.

The Department of Agriculture's plan is designed to insure that each agency within the Department proceeds in an organized and systematic manner to meet the consumers' desire to be better informed about and more involved in the agencies' decision-making processes.

We believe the steps outlined in the plan assure consumers a background of information relative to potential decisions in agency planning and program formulation; and provide full and visible opportunity for consumer involvement in the decision-making process.

Basically, the plan assures that American consumers will be well informed about Department actions affecting their interests and that relevant Department decision-making processes are open to the effective expression of informed consumer viewpoints.

But it is not enough to provide consumers with the information they need to make the right choices in today's complex marketplace. The President also feels there is a need to educate consumers so that they will better understand the information being supplied to them. In a message to a consumer educa-

tion conference in Washington, D.C. last November, the President said:

"In the last decade, the Buyer's Bill of Rights has become a way of life in our country. These rights include information, choice, safety, and the right to have complaints satisfactorily resolved.

"The time has now come to recognize a fifth right—one without which consumers cannot gain the full benefit of the other four. This is the right to consumer education.

"It is my earnest hope that consumer education will become an integral part of regular school instruction, community services and educational programs for people out of school. Only in this way can we insure that consumers have the assistance necessary to plan and use their resources to their maximum potential and greater personal satisfaction."

I think you can clearly see that there is a commitment from the Federal Government to be responsive to the consumer.

Industry, too, must recognize the emergence of this new breed of consumers. A recent article in U.S. News and World Report notes that to meet this challenge businessmen are going to have to rely on fair prices, good durability and no-nonsense quality as never before. It goes on to say that analysts predict that consumers will no longer be fooled by planned obsolescence, unnecessary frills and inefficient designs in the products and services they buy.

I think we've all noticed there is a trend to return to the basics. We see an increase in home gardens, a massive return to home canning, and an upsurge in the number of people preparing meals from scratch rather than depending on convenience foods. Also, we are finding consumers switching to the less expensive cuts of meat and turning more and more to the usually lower priced store brand products rather than the name brands.

We must recognize the fact that today's consumers realize they have rights in the marketplace and are using them. They have a right to know what's in a product—a right to feel secure that a product is safe—and a right to buy a product at a fair price.

Consumers are concerned about all aspects of the marketing chain—from the farm to the grocer's shelves, and, rightfully so. They are seeking better information to help them make the right choices for their needs and desires.

At the point of purchase, one of the best information tools is the label on the product. Although most food products comply with current Federal packaging and labeling laws and regulations, improvements are needed so that labels tell consumers what they need to know to compare and select those products best suited for them.

The need for better labeling information was pointed out recently in a study conducted by the General Accounting Office. Briefly, let me list some of the recommendations that came out of that study and what progress, if any, is being made to meet them.

#### INGREDIENT DISCLOSURE

Currently, some products are exempted or a general ingredient listing is permitted. This, the report says, may not provide consumers—especially those on special diets—the information needed to choose those products best suited for their specific needs. Consumers who need this information include approximately 23 million people with heart conditions, 4 million diabetics and kidney patients, and over 7 million people suffering from allergy reactions.

Under USDA regulations, spices and flavorings are not required to be listed on the label and only the generic term of oils and fats are necessary. However, the Department's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, called APHIS, is working with the Food and Drug Administration on a regulation which would require the listing of the specific fat or oil being used in a product.

#### PERCENTAGE LABELING

The report calls for labels to show the amounts of various ingredients which make up the product. Manufacturers vary their formulas for the same product. For example, in reviewing the recipes for the various beef steaks on the market, the General Accounting Office found that the amount of beef varied as much as 22 percent.

Under USDA regulations, ingredients are listed in order of prominence. However, APHIS has in the works a proposal which would require percentage listing of the ingredients. This would be an exploratory proposal, affecting only a limited number of products—turkey and gravy, beef and gravy, and poultry rolls.

#### NUTRITIONAL LABELING

The General Accounting Office report points out the need for nutritional labeling, noting that many Americans suffer dietary and health problems due, in part, to the lack of good nutrition. Deficient diets, the report says, are caused frequently by poor food choices resulting, to some extent, from lack of nutritional information on food labels and lack of education in nutrition.

The Department of Agriculture has a voluntary program which provides for the nutritional labeling of meat and poultry products. Presently, some 60 companies are involved in the nutritional labeling of such items as frankfurters, pizzas, hams, luncheon meats, sausages, frozen dinners, and numerous other packaged products.

It is anticipated that more companies and more products will become involved in the program after the regulations spelling out the requirements, are published. At last word, the regulations were in the hands of the General Counsel and expectations are that they will be published shortly.

As far as nutritional education is concerned, USDA has prepared and distributed numerous publications on the value of nutrition and has prepared student and teacher guides for using this material.

#### QUALITY GRADING

The General Accounting Office report also notes that many consumers cannot compare the value of competing products without opening the container, because labels generally do not bear information concerning quality—such things as color, size, texture, flavor, blemishes or defects, and consistency. As you probably know, the Department of Agriculture does have a quality grading system to compare competing products. However, the GAO report points out that the USDA grading system, which is voluntary, was intended for use at the wholesale and processing levels, and it can present problems to consumers trying to use it. A recent USDA survey found that consumers were confused by the different grade names and designations used for various products.

The Department is now taking steps to bring some semblance of uniformity to the grading system. Effective July 1, 1976, the terms U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, and U.S. No. 3 will be the grade names used in establishing or revising grade standards for fresh fruits and vegetables and nuts. Currently, different designations are used. For example, the top quality grade designation used for apples is U.S. Extra Fancy . . . for carrots, U.S. Grade A . . . and for celery, U.S. Extra No. 1.

You can see what confusion this creates. About one third of all the fruits and vegetables would come under this proposal immediately since they already use these designations. The remaining fruits and vegetables would be brought under the new proposal gradually over a period of years.

I strongly hope that this small, but positive step, will eventually lead to all commodities being covered by this same nomenclature. How easy it would be for consumers to make choices. If they wanted the top

quality meats, eggs, and dairy products, and fresh fruits and vegetables all they would have to look for is the designation U.S. Fancy. If they wanted quality products but spend less, they would look for U.S. No. 1 or U.S. No. 2.

As I mentioned earlier, although the grade standards originally were developed for use by the wholesale trade, the standards also provide consumers with a knowledge of quality and the ability to compare quality when purchasing. Since the introduction of U.S. standards in 1917, the Department of Agriculture continuously has tried to update its services and procedures to coincide with marketing practices and consumer needs. However, in the past, it was usually the members of the particular industry involved who had the most influence in the terminology used.

Today, all sectors must be involved—producer, processor, retailer, and consumer.

As part of the Department's efforts to expand and improve the channels for consumer involvement, we have held briefings with consumers and members of the media to explain proposals of significance to consumers and encourage their comments. Most recently, we held such a briefing on the proposal to establish uniform grade nomenclature for fresh fruits and vegetables. It is our belief that consumers do care and will comment if only we can provide them with the information they need.

Also, we have begun to institute programs whereby consumers and industry and government representatives are brought together to discuss mutual concerns. Recently, such a gathering was held to discuss labeling procedures and requirements. Such sessions are beneficial, not only for the Department, but also to consumers and industry. It gives consumers an opportunity to explain their desires and needs, and it gives industry a chance to explain to consumers the problems industry faces in meeting specific regulatory requirements. Most importantly, industry and consumers usually find that mutually acceptable solutions can be found.

Agricultural research is not immune to this new breed of consumer. Agriculture science is facing a critical test of its ability to serve not only our needs, but that of the world.

The importance of research on all aspects of food supply and consumption is quite evident when hunger and starvation are threatening literally millions of people throughout the world. If there was any single dominant theme coming out of last year's World Food Conference in Rome, it dealt with the need for increased production all over the world, especially in the developing countries. The need in these developing areas is for massive inputs of technical assistance, of research, and of capital.

Agricultural research has proven its ability to generate increased production. Farm output in this country increased by 50 percent between 1950 and 1971, and without a doubt, the research gains of our scientific centers led to much of that increase. There is no question that research can increase productivity. There is a question about the direction this research takes.

Consumers want a voice in determining the direction that research takes.

A generation ago, consumers were probably most preoccupied with taste and appearance, but now they are most conscious of food quality, particularly as measured by its nutritional value.

Agricultural science is already working on ways to upgrade the nutritional value of foods and to establish "good nutrition" standards and guidelines for food processors. At the same time, research is producing more nutritious lines of food products.

While some of these developments are certainly beneficial to consumers, others might be questionable.

The development of a peanut flour with a high concentration of protein is certainly laudable. But research money expended on the development of an easy-to-open pistachio nut might be questioned by consumers.

There is a need to include consumers in determining how research monies should be spent. A beginning step was taken recently when a national working conference to identify research priorities was held in Kansas City last July. Consumers were invited to help determine the direction research should take in the next 10 to 15 years.

There are so many forces affecting our lives today that it is essential we all have a voice in our destiny.

It is interesting to note that at the Kansas City conference, the area which rated highest, as far as research needs are concerned, was energy. Just recently, a task force of the Federal Energy Administration's Food Industry Advisory Committee presented a plan which would curtail production of snack foods and other so-called empty calorie foods. As reported in the publication, *Of Consumer Interest*, the task force identified some long-range energy-saving objectives to be given research priorities.

Among other things it calls for standardized packing—modularization of wholesale packages as well as standardized retail packages. The task force also suggested putting foods into four categories in order of production priority in a severe energy emergency.

The first group would consist of fresh foods, and foods processed and preserved in their natural state. The second group would include basic foods which require moderate levels of processing as a health measure. The third group include foods which are not looked to for basic nutritive properties, including snack foods, and those products fortified beyond the levels expected in basic foods and the fourth group would include the so-called empty calorie foods. Under conditions of severe energy curtailment, the task force suggests that perhaps production within only the first two categories could be justified.

Another important area of concern to consumers is the use of food additives. An intensive research effort is needed to determine, without a shadow of a doubt, which additives are completely safe.

Also, of great concern, are the chemical residues found in some of our food products. Here, again, intensive research is needed to determine as well as can be done, the extent to which various chemicals are harmful to our health.

I realize, this is no easy task, but it is a task which must be undertaken and given the highest priority by both government and industry.

You can see that both industry and government face the very important challenge of meeting the demands and desires of consumers . . . the challenge of providing consumers with wholesome and reasonably priced food products that are more versatile, easier to prepare, and higher in nutritional value.

I am convinced that these goals can be met with the complete cooperation of all those involved—a cooperative effort which must include consumer input.

#### EMBATTLED TOBACCO

**HON. BO GINN**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. GINN. Mr. Speaker, legislation has been introduced in the Senate which presents a very personal problem with

regard to tobacco production in our Nation. This legislation, S. 2902, would very likely mean the end of the tobacco industry in the United States.

An editorial in the May 31 issue of the Register, in Danville, Va., brings this matter into clear perspective. I insert it in the Record at this point, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

#### EMBATTLED TOBACCO

Some 1,500 members of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation, in Raleigh on Friday to attend the 30th annual meeting of that organization, heard Rep. W. C. "Dan" Daniel warn that the tobacco industry "now faces its greatest challenges." It does, indeed.

While governments, in other tobacco-exporting countries work with their industry to promote its welfare, the Senate of the United States, or rather some highly publicized members, thereof, for example Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Gary Hart of Colorado, are working overtime to kill the industry at home and dry up its exports.

The Kennedy-Hart bill would impose higher federal taxes upon cigarettes in an endeavor to discourage smoking and, where individuals will not be discouraged, to impose a penalty upon them proportionate to the tar and nicotine content of the brand of cigarettes they would smoke.

Fortunately, it isn't likely the Kennedy-Hart bill (S 2902) will ever reach the House of Representatives for concurrence. Even so, it may unless the people in tobacco-growing states get their backs up and see that the discriminatory measure is killed.

In line with the warning of Rep. Daniel, his colleague, Rep. Dawson Mathis (D-Ga.) earlier had said of the Kennedy-Hart measure: "This bill is an attempt to tax tobacco products out of existence . . . The economic effect will make the stock market crash of 1929 look like a financial bonanza."

Kennedy and Hart insist they do not want to hurt the tobacco farmer. Kennedy said, "We are not interested in putting those farmers out of business. What we are interested in is having them grow safer tobacco."

If Senator Kennedy wanted to apply such a plan as a means to protect the health of consumers, he and Hart might also write a provision in their bill to raise the import duty on brands of Scotch whisky on a scale based on its proof, so that the lower the proof the lower the import duty or excise tax. Certainly the arguments about tobacco endangering health apply to excessive consumption of alcohol.

Since importing Scotch whisky was the foundation of the great wealth of the Kennedy family, Senator Kennedy should have some comprehension of how impractical it would be to tax each brand of imported Scotch whisky by its proof. And he would realize it is equally as impracticable to tax tobacco and tobacco products by brands proportionate to the tar and nicotine content.

Farmers can and do grow a great variety of leaf with no tar or nicotine content, but they do not try to pawn it off as tobacco. They call such leafy produce cabbage, collards, kale, spinach and other names.

Experiments in non-tobacco growing countries to produce a cellulose product that can be mixed with tobacco to lower the tar and nicotine content by volume has been progressing. It is an ersatz cigarette or bowl-full and never satisfies as does the flue-cured or burley leaf.

If the tobacco industry is to remain a major economic asset in the South, and a substantial economic force in several other states, then their members of the Congress must battle the good intentions of those who want to remove what they regard as a health

hazard from the market. It was good to read what our own Congressman had to say at Raleigh.

TIM LEE CARTER

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am today including for the Record a New York Times article about our friend and colleague, TIM LEE CARTER. The story by Richard Lyons depicts Dr. CARTER's untiring efforts on behalf of his district as well as his unique political style:

TIM LEE CARTER

(By Richard D. Lyons)

BOONE, Ky., May 26—To hear Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter and Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. tell it, the American people are sick of big government, the Federal bureaucracy and Washington's give-away programs.

But here in Kentucky's Fifth Congressional District, the poorest in the nation and one of the most conservative, the message of the electorate is the same as in New York: Keep the Federal programs and money coming.

The descendants of the fiercely independent men who crossed the mountains 200 years ago to get away from government interference and authority have come to accept Federal largess as welcome and even necessary although the programs are largely Democratic in origin and the district has been overwhelmingly Republican since before the Civil War.

The shift in attitude is relatively recent but very real, even extending to the political outlook of the candidates the voters of the Congressional district elect.

Representative Tim Lee Carter, who was deeply conservative when first elected to Congress a dozen years ago, has moderated his attitude toward Federal social programs, and as he has moved from the far right his support has increased.

#### ANOTHER BIG VICTORY

"Congressman Carter has done a whole lot for the district," was the punch line of his radio commercials that were broadcast before this week's primary election here, in which he again won by a landslide.

Mr. Carter has a solidly conservative voting record on foreign affairs, defense spending and environmental issues, but in recent years he has cosponsored and even initiated health education and other social legislation. His district is dotted with dams, schools, libraries, hospitals, water supply systems, sewage disposal plants and housing projects paid for in whole or in part by Federal funds.

"The people need it and want it and I vote for it," he said.

The candidates who oppose Federal spending have become politically unpopular here. As an example, Mr. Reagan's remarks that he might consider selling the Tennessee Valley Authority sent shock waves through the Fifth District. Most of the T.V.A. power brought to Kentucky goes through this district, whose voters gave President Ford an 8,000-vote margin on Tuesday. Mr. Reagan lost statewide by 5,000 votes.

The reaction to the Federal presence was personalized the other day by Glenn Goad, a 56-year-old farmer and part-time tombstone salesman living in the hamlet of Gamaliel. Talking to a visitor, Mr. Goad pointed out a new water supply system paid for by Federal funds.

"We couldn't afford to build the system ourselves, but now we have clean drinking

water for the first time," he said. "We really needed Federal help."

#### MAYOR HAPPY OVER AID

Larry Ross, the 29-year-old Mayor of Tompkinsville, noted that Social Security payments and the food stamp program had helped bring money into his town of 3,000 persons, and he is as happy to receive Federal aid as New York's Mayor Beame.

Mr. Ross said that because of this and other forms of Federal aid, such as an urban renewal project that has provided new homes to 39 poor families, "Government spending isn't much of an issue here."

At Berea College, Loyal Jones, the director of Appalachian programs, said that while the mountain people had long been skeptical of authority their attitude now was "Why shouldn't we have Federal aid as long as everyone else does?"

"But this doesn't mean that they love and trust the Federal Government," he added.

The Fifth District is an expanse of mountains and foothills that is larger than either Connecticut or New Jersey, and rural, with no town larger than 20,000 persons.

From the interstate highways that lace the district, the scenery appears verdant and rich. But off the main road, back in the eroded hollows and rocky hills the countenance of poverty is overwhelming. Many families live in little more than shacks. Out-houses are common, as are abandoned cars and burned-out cabins.

#### FAMILY INCOME \$4660

The Fifth District is easily the poorest of the 435 Congressional districts in the country, according to the Census Bureau, with a median family income of \$4,660 a year. This amount is substantially lower than the median income of even the next poorest districts, the 15th of Texas, which is \$5,035 a year.

One index of poverty here is the fact that three of the eight men who are candidates for Mr. Carter's seat do not even have telephones in their homes.

Mr. Carter's political opposition has been a traditional courthouse joke. In the last few general elections, he has received from two-thirds to three-quarters of the total vote.

In Tuesday's primary, Mr. Carter received 89 percent of the Republican vote and more than 60 percent of the vote cast for all Democratic and Republican candidates. The leading Democrat, Charles C. Smith, received only 15 percent of the total vote.

Mr. Carter's political attraction is based not only on his voting record and the benefits he has helped bring the district but also on his courtly personality and profession.

Mr. Carter actually is Dr. Carter, or "Doc Carter" as he is known locally. He has presided at the birth of several thousand constituents who now in turn deliver their votes to him.

The Congressman has a remarkable memory for names, faces, problems and anecdotes in the lives of the people in his district. While campaigning before the primary he was observed reeling off the names, medical histories and offspring of several dozen voters chosen at random.

When first elected to Congress, Mr. Carter, who is 65 years old, voted against the Medicare bill, which was also opposed by many of his fellow doctors. He now says that his vote was "a mistake," and in recent years he has sponsored and written a dozen bills that would increase the Federal Government's involvement in national medical affairs, including national health insurance.

This liberal attitude has earned Mr. Carter the opposition of another physician in the district, Dr. Albert G. J. Cullum of Middleboro. Dr. Cullum said he was increasingly upset with Dr. Carter's political attitudes,

such as favoring what he calls "socialized medicine."

Dr. Cullum was so unhappy that he ran as an independent against Dr. Carter in the last general election. Dr. Carter received 30 times as many votes as Dr. Cullum.

#### "COAL SLURRY PIPELINE—5" INNOVATIVE RAIL HAULING OF COAL

### HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, beginning with May 26, 1976, I have called attention to the House of a bill, H.R. 1863, the Coal Slurry Pipeline bill, which is now pending before the House Interior Committee. This bill would grant Federal powers of eminent domain to the slurry pipelines.

On May 26, I discussed the question of eminent domain, which can be found on page 15521 of the RECORD. On May 27, I discussed the fact that this is transportation legislation not energy legislation, this can be found on page 15878. June 1, I spoke on the railroad's capability of handling the increased coal production, this is on page 16078. Yesterday I spoke of the threat that slurry pipelines offer to the survival of this country's railroad industry, this can be found on page 16246.

This is another in my series of presentations concerning the grant of eminent domain to coal slurry pipelines as proposed by H.R. 1863.

Today, I would like to discuss the railroad's innovative hauling of coal.

The bankruptcy of Penn Central and other eastern carriers has led some to believe that rail technology is outdated and that therefore we need a new transport mode to meet the massive job of hauling the Nation's goal. These people are susceptible to contentions that slurry lines are a "magic bullet" which would solve the Nation's energy crisis. They labor under a misapprehension which I hope I can dispel by today's discussion of unit train transportation.

The unit train concept is a relatively new one which represents a major step forward in terms of man's ability to move huge volumes of bulk commodities over long distances at low cost levels. This service is very inexpensive by any standard, notwithstanding the effects of inflation. As a result, remote coal supplies not heretofore economically useful have become a vital energy source. It is no exaggeration to say that unit train economics have revolutionized traditional bulk commodity logistics; specifically, they have mitigated the impact of the present fuel "crunch" by allowing the use of low-cost western coal by utility companies located more than a thousand miles from the mine. They have saved the Nation immense quantities of petroleum fuels and have reflected monetary savings for electric consumers amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. These savings will be multiplied

as the years pass. Moreover, unit train technology continues to advance.

I am told that it is entirely reasonable to expect substantial future improvements in productivity.

By way of definition, "unit train" is a term applied to a set of equipment dedicated to a particular service. It may consist of three to seven locomotives and 100 or more cars. It is, however, its mode of operation which distinguishes the unit train from conventional rail service. Mr. John Morgan, Associate Director of the Bureau of Mines, on page 350 of the hearings record had inserted a Bureau of Mines study "Comparison of Several Systems for Providing Coal Based Energy to Users 1,000 Miles Southeastly From Eastern Wyoming Coal Fields—Four Modes of Energy Transportation and Electricity Versus Gas as the End Use Energy Form," and I quote:

The unit train is a management technique that permits efficient planning through long-range contractual commitment of producer and consumer and dedication of equipment. Specifically, a unit train consists of a dedicated set of haulage equipment loaded at one origin, unloaded at one destination each trip, and moving in both directions on a predetermined schedule.

The unit train combines three principal factors: design efficiency, equipment balance, and intensive use. To achieve the lowest possible transportation cost, all elements of the operation must be in balance; the loading, haulage, and unloading facilities must be designed and scheduled for intensive use but not to a degree that would bring intolerable maintenance costs; and the haulage capacity must be in balance with supply, with consumer's needs, and with amortization requirements.

In terms of freight rates in effect, the unit train is not a unit train until so designated by the carrier and negotiations for the rate completed. Cooperation between the shippers, the carrier, and the consumer is essential to planning for successful operation which will justify the lower rates.

Lowest transportation costs can be realized when a unit train movement is accomplished on a single line haul. When more than one carrier is involved, the additional capital cost for motive power and additional operating costs will be reflected in higher tariff rates.

Generally, unit train rates have no fixed relationships to rates for other origins and destinations, or to single car shipments. In fact, unit train rates are now in effect for coal moving from Western mines to markets in the Midwest over routes where no single car rates had formerly existed. As previously indicated, rates for unit train movement of coal are individually negotiated, subject to a ICC limitation that the rates not require a designated portion of a shipper's freight to be a part of the negotiated agreement. However, it has been accepted, by the ICC, that minimum loads of coal and minimum annual tonnages do not restrict shipments provided the total output from the mine is above the minimums or could be increased above them.

Like any well-run industrial process, the unit train operates continuously. According to Mr. Louis Menk, chairman and chief executive officer, Burlington Northern, Inc. on page 918 of the hearings record a key element is the use of modern high-speed loading and unloading facilities that function without the necessity to switch out separate cars. In short, the necessary operating efficiency for this high-cost equipment is attained

by continuous movement, bypassing terminals, avoiding switching or any interference from other rail operations. Accordingly, unit trains stop only for fueling, crew changes, and inspections. Given these conditions, a unit train can make a 1,000-mile delivery and return to the mine for another load in as little as 4 days.

When operated at high volume such a system requires top quality track and roadbed. Heavyweight rail is needed; ties must be closely spaced, and top-grade ballast must be used. Modern signal systems are essential. Cars and locomotives must be built to high standards. According to Bureau of Mines statistics on page 351 of the hearings locomotives cost about \$500,000 each and cars upward of \$25,000, thus a single unit train can represent an investment of \$5 million. This of course, is in addition to the fixed facilities which are essential to its operation.

In previous discussions I pointed out that a railroad functions most efficiently and at a low cost when its physical plant is extensively utilized. The savings thus realized can then be reflected in terms of reduced electric rates paid by individual electric consumers. As a matter of fact, Mr. Louis Menk testifying before the Interior Committee pointed out that the present boom in western coal production probably would not have come about had it not been for the development of the unit coal train concept. When utility companies were searching for new fuel sources that would meet the then new stack emission standards they at first thought the extensive reserves of low-sulfur, subbituminous coal in the West was economically beyond their reach because of traditional transport cost levels. Fortunately, unit train technology and advances in loading and unloading equipment were simultaneously developed to meet this fuel need.

An additional and special virtue of rail transportation is the flexibility offered by that mode even when considered in terms of large unit train operations. While flexibility is a relative concept, so far as low-cost bulk commodity carriage is concerned, the unit train cannot be matched by any other surface carrier including slurry pipelines in particular. This flexibility is based on the existing extensive rail network which reaches virtually every part of the country.

This permits service to and from every possible origin and destination, just as it permits rerouting around problem areas. Because cars and locomotives can be reassigned, changes in delivery volume can be easily accommodated. Alternate coal sources can be reached to provide for the blending of fuels or to take account of production problems, such as mine strikes.

Pipelines can do none of these things. According to testimony of George M. Stafford, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on page 669 of the hearings testified, and I quote:

In terms of engineering and operation, a slurry pipeline must be designed for an optimum throughput and must be kept filled. The flow rate must be kept near the optimum for economic operation. In order to double the capacity of a given slurry line, four

times the pumping power and fuel is needed. That is why slurry lines are designed for an optimum throughput with a resultant lack of operating flexibility.

They will have relatively little ability to serve new customers and obviously will reach but one source area and one or a few destinations. Their ability to adjust to varying fuel demands is limited and while stockpiles can be used, it is no easy matter to store powdered coal or coal slurry. Moreover, a stoppage of a pipeline or of production at the time it serves obviously could cause very great difficulties for the coal user. I suggest, therefore, that in making our judgment as to the public interest issues involved in H.R. 1863, we ought to keep very much in mind the virtues of railroad flexibility and contrast them with the rigidity of pipeline operations.

In the future, the outlook for unit train operation may be even brighter. As I said before, there is every reason to believe that unit train technology will produce still further improvements in productivity. Such things as larger and lighter cars, longer trains, replacement of diesel power with electric locomotives and even revised labor agreements could all have significant leverage in improving present unit train cost efficiency. Also, I understand there is a possibility that coal beneficiation processes can be developed and remove much of the moisture from western coal. This would reduce rail shipping costs by providing fuel users with a processed coal containing more Btu's per ton than does mine-run coal. Therefore, less coal would have to be shipped to meet the users' heat needs.

In speaking of future improvements in productivity it is again important to contrast the rail mode with the slurry pipeline. Believe me, the utility which is locked into a 30-year throughput contract with a coal slurry pipeline cannot provide electric consumers the benefit of any similar improvements in transport efficiency. What improvements can there be in a pipeline buried in the ground already employing pumps which now approach maximum theoretical efficiency? Certainly the pipeline proponents hold out no prospect of any consequential advances.

To sum up, the unit train concept and its application to coal transportation compels these important conclusions:

First. Unit trains are a relatively recent innovation in rail transportation which has been developed, tested, and brought to a high level of efficiency during the last 10 to 15 years.

Second. Unit trains allow a high degree of insulation against the problems of inflation because of the economies of scale inherent in the constant movement of large volumes of coal over existing fixed plant.

Third. The cost efficiencies of unit trains have been a prime means of meeting the energy crisis by permitting the easy substitution of abundant coal for scarce petrofuels.

Fourth. Rail unit train delivery offers flexibility of delivery which cannot be matched by slurry pipelines.

Fifth. There is a strong possibility that unit train technology will substantially

advance in the future. Utilities tied to a pipeline, however, would be unable to benefit from any foreseeable improvements in pipeline operation.

The evidence thus makes it clear that railroads are not on their last legs; modern rail technology is our best hope for the efficient utilization of coal at the largest possible number of locations. Surely, we should not pass legislation which would impair this basic transportation resource—as would H.R. 1863.

#### AN EFFORT TO REDUCE EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS

HON. CHARLES A. MOSHER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Speaker, last month I introduced H.R. 13845, the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Conference Act of 1976. In recent days, I have received a number of inquiries about this bill.

For the benefit of our colleagues and of others who may be interested in efforts to reduce earthquake hazards, I have had my staff prepare a detailed summary of H.R. 13845. The text of that summary will appear in the RECORD at the end of this statement.

I would also like to mention, Mr. Speaker, that I am told that Congressman GOLDWATER will be placing in the RECORD tomorrow a comparative analysis of H.R. 13845 and S. 1174, the earthquake bill that was approved recently by the Senate. I would urge anyone who is interested in this legislation to review also the statement Mr. GOLDWATER has prepared.

On June 15, 16, and 17 the Science, Research, and Technology Subcommittee is scheduled to hold hearings on earthquake legislation. The subcommittee has drawn up an outstanding list of expert witnesses and I hope that the public will take notice of those hearings.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with the public my staff's review of H.R. 13845:

#### H.R. 13845—NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION CONFERENCE ACT

##### BACKGROUND

All 50 states are subject to some earthquake-related hazard and over 70 million Americans in 39 states are living in zones where moderate to major damage from earthquakes could occur. Programs designed to mitigate earthquake hazards are scattered throughout federal, state and local governments, and the academic and private research community.

Earth science and earthquake research programs now exist in several federal agencies. While much progress has been made by the scientists in the field of earthquake prediction, no effective mechanisms have been developed to integrate current and future prediction capabilities into an effective national earthquake hazards reduction program. No mechanisms exist for coordinating research in the social and economic aspects of earthquake prediction. Legal issues ranging from the promulgation of improved building codes to the development innovative taxation and insurance programs need to be considered.

Planning and preparation for emergency relief are also necessary elements in any federal program. Within the federal government there are at least two dozen agencies with the capacity and responsibility to contribute. All efforts and capabilities, public and private, scientific and social, economic and legal, federal and local, need to be considered and coordinated in developing a comprehensive program of earthquake hazards reduction in the United States. Several other nations, including Mainland China and the Soviet Union presently appear to be ahead of the U.S. in the prediction and mitigation of earthquake hazards.

#### SUMMARY

This bill establishes a management mechanism within the existing federal structure through which a coordinated program for earthquake hazards reduction may be formulated. It brings together public and private expertise in a wide range of disciplines necessary to the success of a comprehensive national program.

The bill offers an opportunity for U.S. program planners to learn from international experiences, and for both the Executive and Legislative Branches to develop a comprehensive focal point for direction and oversight purposes.

HR 13845 provides nominal funding only for the establishment and operation of a management Conference. No funding is provided for executing elements of a national program as it is expected that such funds would be included in each participating agency's planning and budgeting process.

#### PROVISIONS

The following is a brief outline of the provisions of HR 13845.

#### PURPOSE

To establish a National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Conference.

#### DUTIES OF CONFERENCE

Formulate and coordinate a national program for earthquake hazards reduction.

Confer with Governors and other appropriate officials to establish procedures for dissemination of predictions and warnings.

Establish a clearinghouse to provide state and local authorities with information and technical assistance.

Study and evaluate all federal earthquake-related programs for efficiency and economy.

Coordinate eight different categories of research relevant to a national program.

Promulgate relevant standards for federal buildings and facilities.

Promulgate regulations to safeguard individuals from fraudulent earthquake mitigation services.

Analyze and cooperate with appropriate international programs.

Identify groups likely to be severely affected by earthquakes and develop plans for catastrophe assistance.

Recommend legislation to assist agencies in executing a national earthquake program.

Establish a national Earthquake Prediction Board to evaluate and authenticate predictions.

#### Membership of Conference

Twenty-three (23) members from twenty (20) federal agencies specified by function; and

Six (6) members appointed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development representing state, local, private and academic groups; and

Four (5) non-voting members from Congress specified by function.

#### Executive Committee of Conference

Eleven (11) members from Conference including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Conference, the six (6) Conference members appointed by the Secretary of HUD, and three (3) other Conference members elected by the Conference.

#### Staff of Conference

Director appointed by Conference chairman.

Staff appointed by Director.

Contract personnel and detailees as needed.

#### Powers of Conference

Hold hearings and receive testimony.

Secure necessary information from agencies.

Enter into contracts relevant to execution of duties under this Act.

#### Reports

Annual report of past/planned Conference activities and recommended legislation to President and Congressional committees.

Research and development report evaluating current activities and recommending legislation.

Legal report compiling and analyzing statutes and decisions and recommending legislation.

#### Authorization

\$2,000,000 for FY77.

\$3,000,000 for FY78.

\$4,000,000 for FY79.

\$5,000,000 for FY80.

As needed for following fiscal years.

(Prepared by Rodger S. Gabrielson, Office of Congressman Charles A. Mosher)

### CONGRESSIONAL BICENTENNIAL SALUTE TO THE HONORABLE BOB CURLEY OF NEW JERSEY THE NEWS SPORTS EDITOR, YOUTH GUIDANCE COACH AND GREAT AMERICAN

## HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate our Bicentennial Year and reflect upon the history of our great Nation and the good deeds of our people which have gained America's preeminence as a representative democracy, second to none, among all nations of the world, I am indeed honored and privileged to call your attention to the good works of one of our leading citizens, outstanding writer and good friend, the Honorable Bob Curley, whose standards of excellence in guiding and working with our young people, inspiring them to fair play and "Big League" expertise in the world of sports have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Curley has advised us of his intention to retire from the News, whose headquarters are located in Paterson, N.J. in my congressional district, where he has attained acclaim as the finest sports writer its readers have known for 10 these many years. With your permission I would like to insert at this point in our historical journal of Congress an eloquently stated profile of Bob Curley, authored by one of his distinguished proteges and outstanding news correspondent, Ron Rippey, which appeared in a recent issue of this prestigious newspaper, the News, as follows:

YOU'RE BOB CURLEY . . . A REALLY SPECIAL  
KIND OF GUY  
(By Ron Rippey)

You're Bob Curley and you're going to be leaving The News as sports editor in a short time.

You're Bob Curley and you're not going to see many dry eyes in the place when you leave. You have left your mark on everyone who has had the privilege of knowing you.

You're Bob Curley and you've done more good for people than a thousand other men. You were a boss, sure, but you were more. You were a leader, you were a guy to share a laugh with, you were a shoulder to cry upon, you were a confessor, you were an example for all to follow. More important, you were a friend.

The misty eyes you left your readers with when you told of the joy and sorrows of just people in print will never dry or be forgotten. The sports knowledge you reported could be called a bible.

You earned the name in the office and on the field of "coach." No one ever gave that respected word more authority, more dignity or more meaning than you. If we didn't fumble it was only because you were the "coach."

You're Bob Curley and there isn't anyone who can say to you they've ever read a better column than yours. And that includes all of the sports columns which were ever written.

You're Bob Curley and you've done much more than just makes friends at The News. You found time while you were sports editor at the Ridgewood News to coach at St. Luke's High School, in Ho-Ho-Kus, and start young men and women off on the right foot in life. Your imagination stirred the sports section of the Herald News and when you became public relations director there, a band festival and spelling bee were formed.

You got the closed-down Meadowbrook Theater back into the limelight. But all along the way the most important thing was creating a path of true friends. They say if you make one real friend in a lifetime you've accomplished a lot. You never believed in that motto. You never stopped making friends.

You're Bob Curley and you never married, instead taking care of your wonderful mother, who has passed away. Indeed you were heartbroken. But you proceeded to write a heartwarming column about your mother, something few writers would have the guts to do. But you're Bob Curley and you never lacked guts.

You didn't know what tired or weary was while you were tending to your first St. Bernard, Judy, who once saved a child from drowning, when she became ill. She inspired you to write the column, Legend of the St. Bernard, about a dog following Christ on Good Friday, and attaining a sad face from that day on forever. That column has appeared in The News for the past decade on each Good Friday.

When Judy died, the sports department chipped in for a new St. Bernard, Rusty.

You're Bob Curley whom priests, presidents and just people have come to for advice and to exchange kind words. You never let them down. You never let anyone down.

But this didn't just start at St. Luke's or in the newspaper business.

It started when you were a little boy in Brooklyn. To this day you praise the discipline your mother and father bestowed upon you. Perhaps living in Brooklyn, your early love for the Dodgers molded you into the field of sports. But more likely it was your father.

You moved with your family to the Mountain View section of Wayne, at a young age and watched your father umpire baseball games. He was very knowledgeable, fair, well liked and respected by all. He was also quite a poem writer and obviously you inherited and then built upon that talent.

You went to Pompton Lakes High School, playing football under the late Charlie Benson. You watched, you listened, you learned. Most important, that wonderful fellowship for people was mushrooming.

You graduated from William and Mary College and set out upon a career.

There were a variety of jobs, but writing sports for the Ridgewood News stirred your interest and, lucky for us, ignited the career of a great sports writer. You were fair, honest and intelligent.

It was an accident you began coaching at St. Luke's. You covered a St. Luke-Ridgewood High School basketball game one day and the following day wrote a column about the rag tag kids from St. Luke's. Kids who played a game without a coach and who with just a little guidance could have been successful. The next day Sister Patricia, the school principal, invited you to visit the school and talk with the boys. The invitation lasted 10 years.

You started a football program at St. Luke's and turned the basketball and baseball teams into perennial winners.

You turned some average athletes into some of the greatest athletes Bergen County has ever known. There was Walt Keady, Jay Kirby and Dave Burt. Your baseball teams were a dynasty unlike those ever known by the New York Yankees.

You coached well, but more important you gave the boys faith in God and faith in themselves. The stories you took out of St. Luke's were priceless.

There's the tale about a St. Luke's team which was in a batting slump at the beginning of the season. You suggested praying to St. Jude, patron saint of hopeless causes. A statue of St. Jude would help. But the poor, fragile statue of the saint was accidentally thrown into the bag with the bats and balls.

St. Luke's boys hit like angels that day. And when they discovered St. Jude in the batting bag at the end of the game, he wasn't knicked, tarnished or damaged. Another season you gave the boys on the baseball team medals of St. Jude to wear. A well-known New York Yankee ball player was also in a batting slump at the time and you bestowed one of the medals on him. His hitting became sensational overnight and suddenly many of the Bronx Bombers were petitioning you for St. Jude medals. The Yankees won the pennant and at the end of the St. Luke's championship baseball season at the school's awards banquet most of the New York Yankees showed up.

You're Bob Curley and you put St. Luke's on the map in sports and everything else.

Your football players excelled as well. There was Lindy "Doc" Scauro, now a dentist in Waldwick. Kenny Hein, Bob Shupin, a high school All-American, who went on to star at North Carolina State, Jiggs and Rickie Turi and John Alberse were all grid stars.

You took your Lucans, football team to Staten Island once to play against an orphanage. They invited you for dinner. The meal was cold fish and lettuce.

Your Lucans had been brought up properly. They ate as little as would be polite to leave more for the orphans. They brought in every candy bar they could buy.

It was a raw, cold day and you and your late mother were politely appalled at the dress of the orphans. Upon returning to your Ridgewood home, she began a crusade the likes of which CARE has never seen. She called the Diocese of New York and demanded the hierarchy accompany her to the home. They did and when she suggested the clergy brave the elements without coats such as the orphans, massive reforms were made. She organized the mothers of St. Luke's to help out the school. They did.

A black boy from the orphanage beat you, 7-6, in the final seconds of a football game. He was a fine athlete, but you were told he was severely lacking in guidance, in understanding. He needed help.

You're Bob Curley and long before society even considered it possible you attempted to adopt that black boy despite the fact you were a bachelor. You wanted to have him in your home. You wanted him to have a

chance in life. You cared about him. You've cared about everyone you've ever known.

You're Bob Curley and your life story would make a great movie. But while you were at St. Luke's, your example did inspire a film—it was called "Bells of St. Mary's."

You're Bob Curley and your dedication and inspiration cannot be described or measured. The list of names of people you put on the road to life is endless.

There's Jim Hanney, who you met while a coach at St. Luke and gave a career to at the Herald News. There's Augie Lio, football star who you worked with in sports at the Herald News; there's Joe Siccardi, now general manager of the Belvidere (Ill.) Times; there's this writer.

There's the entire sports staff at The News that includes Steve Jakimec, Rudy Neuman, Brian Bailey, Walt Keogh, Rich Chere, John Ruzam, Rick Sadowski, Phil Laciura and myself.

There are many more. Its tough to count the number of times you've been asked to be a godfather. Augie Lio and Jim Hanney wanted you. Jim Hanney also insisted you be his best man at his wedding.

"He will always be part of my life and I am sure part of everyone who has had the good fortune of knowing him," said Hanney.

John Van Dyken, principal at Wayne Valley High, who knew your father and you as a little boy said, "Bob Curley is an honest person, congenial, helpful, goes out of his way to do anything he can for anybody. He's a gentleman with an outstanding personality."

Augie Lio said, "He's one of the greatest people I ever met in my life. He's warm, kind, a considerate guy. He always helps you out whenever he can."

The plaudits will never stop. They shouldn't. They can't.

You've received many awards on many levels. You deserved them all. You deserve more. We can't in our lifetime repay what you have done for us. What you have done for others.

They'll never be able to replace you. But maybe that's the way the Lord wanted it to be.

Mr. Speaker, the quality of Bob Curley's leadership, the richness of his wisdom, his compassion for people, and the inspiration he has imparted to the youth of America are all gently woven into this story of his lifetime of dedication and devotion to mankind. I am deeply appreciative of the opportunity to call his good deeds to your attention and know that you and our colleagues will want to join with me in saluting Bob Curley who has served as a bulwark of strength and refreshment to our young people and is indeed a great American.

CONGRESSIONAL BICENTENNIAL  
SALUTE TO THE REVEREND  
LADISLAUS J. FLEK OF PASSAIC,  
N.J., ESTEEMED PASTOR, COM-  
MUNITY LEADER, AND GREAT  
AMERICAN

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1976

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 6, residents of my congressional district and State of New Jersey will assemble with the congregation of St. Joseph's Church, Passaic, N.J., to give testimony to an outstanding clergyman, distinguished citizen and good friend,

the Reverend Ladislaus J. Flek, as we celebrate the 35th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Father Flek has maintained the highest standards of excellence throughout his lifetime and we are pleased to share the pride of his parents, Valentine and the late Sophia Bielecki, in his many, many achievements, so unselfishly and willingly dedicated to the betterment of mankind. His exemplary service to God and country are mirrored in the happiness and security he has provided our people in his steadfast quest for the religious and cultural enrichment of all of our citizens, young and adults alike.

Having been born and raised in the city of Passaic, Father Flek has truly endeared himself as a special family member to all of us who have had the good fortune to know him. He was born in 1916 as a member of the congregation of St. Joseph's Church, Passaic, and as we attest to the warmth of his friendship and richness of his fidelity and wisdom, it is somewhat awe inspiring to note that we salute him now as the revered pastor of St. Joseph's Church.

Father Flek was graduated from St. Joseph's School in 1929, completed his high school studies at Don Bosco Prep, Ramsey, N.J., attained his college degree at Seton Hall University, and pursued his theological studies at the Immaculate Conception Seminary, Darlington, N.J.

On June 7, 1942, the late Most Reverend Thomas H. McLaughlin, the first bishop of the diocese of Paterson, conducted the ordination services whereby holy orders were conferred upon Father Flek. He celebrated his first solemn Mass at St. Joseph's, by the same altar where he previously served as an altar boy for many years.

As a young curate, Father Flek served at Holy Rosary Parish, Passaic, for the first 6 months of priesthood under the pastorate of the late Very Reverend Canon Stanislaus Kruczek. In January 1942 he was assigned to St. Anthony's Church, Hawthorne, N.J., and in July 1954 was named pastor of St. Simon the Apostle Church, Green Pond, N.J., where his responsibilities embraced the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle Church in Oak Ridge, N.J.

For 8 years commencing in September 1961 Father Flek served as pastor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, Boonton, N.J., where he will long be remembered for the beauty and magnificence of the church which was built during his pastorate and stands in majestic splendor as one of the oldest, most historic churches in the Diocese of Paterson.

His significant contributions to the quality of our American way of life are also mirrored in his many accomplishments in his leadership position as a distinguished member of the Diocesan Priests' Senate and the Diocesan Pastoral Council.

Mr. Speaker, during this Bicentennial Year as we reflect upon the history of America and the good deeds of our people that have contributed so much to the quality of the way of life in our representative democracy, second to none, among all nations throughout the world, it is highly significant that we now in-



scribe within the pages of our historical journal of Congress this commemorative profile of one of our most revered clergymen and outstanding leaders. He has made a difference in the estate, legacy and heritage of our people through his deep concern and positive action in caring and making each moment count by helping others along the pathway of life in seeking life's fulfillment and purpose which has truly enriched our community, State and Nation. We do indeed salute the Reverend Ladislaus J. Flek, the esteemed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, community leader, and great American.

#### SIGNIFICANT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT DECISION

### HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, the Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee, which I chair, has jurisdiction over the Freedom of Information Act, as amended in late 1974. I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent judicial decision interpreting what I believe to be one of the most significant aspects of the 1974 amendments; namely, the requirement that—

[a]ny reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions which are exempt under this subsection. 5 U.S.C. 552(b).

In the case in question, Florence against U.S. Department of Defense, the Defense Department—apparently on the theory that the whole is not equal to the sum of its parts—claimed that even though every individual portion of the record in question was unclassified, all of the portions taken together should be classified. Judge June Green, of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, in a ruling handed down on May 20, held that the reasonably segregable provision quoted above required the release of the entire document.

The opinion and order of the court have been appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. I think Judge Green's conclusion was sound and fully consonant with the intent of the statute, and I hope that it will be sustained on appeal.

The material referred to follows:

[U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 75-1869]

#### OPINION

William G. Florence, Plaintiff v. United States Department of Defense, et al, Defendants.

This action is brought under the Freedom of Information Act, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 552 (Supp. IV, 1974). Plaintiff is seeking access to records entitled "Technical Abstract Bulletin Indexes, Bulletin Number 74-15, 19 July 1974" (hereinafter referred to as "TAB"), which is produced by the Defense Documentation Center, Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense. This matter is before the Court on cross-motions for summary judgment.

The following are the undisputed facts.

TAB is a bibliographical reference document which indexes technical reports prepared for the Department of Defense. It is an entity classified confidential. Most of the reports indexed in TAB, however, are unclassified and although some of the actual reports indexed in TAB are in themselves classified, their titles have been rewritten so that each title is unclassified.

The defendants have asserted that TAB is properly classified confidential pursuant to Executive Order 11652. Therefore, it is exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552 (b) (1), which provides for the withholding of material properly classified pursuant to an Executive Order and authorized by such Order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. The Court, however, need not reach the question of whether the documents were in fact properly classified, and thus not subject to disclosure, because of other overriding provisions in the Act.

The Freedom of Information Act dictates that:

"Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions which are exempt under this subsection." 5 U.S.C. 552(b).

Therefore, the Court holds that each entry which is unclassified must be disclosed to the plaintiff.

Lastly, in the complaint, plaintiff has requested reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Since the Act provides for the assessment against the United States of such expenses when the complainant has substantially prevailed, the Court will so order. 5 U.S.C. 552 (a) (4) (E).

JUNE L. GREEN,  
U.S. District Judge.

Date: May 20, 1976.

[U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 75-1869]

#### ORDER

William G. Florence, Plaintiff v. United States Department of Defense, et al., Defendants.

Upon consideration of the cross-motions for summary judgment and the record and proceedings herein, and it appearing to the Court that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact, and that plaintiff is entitled to summary judgment as a matter of law, it is by the Court this 20th day of May 1976, in accordance with the accompanying Opinion,

Ordered that plaintiff's motion for summary judgment should be and the same hereby is granted; and that defendants' motion for summary judgment should be and the same hereby is denied; and it is further

Ordered that the defendants and their agents, employees, successors in office and all other persons acting in concert with them or at their direction, and each of them, should be and the same are permanently enjoined from withholding each unclassified entry contained in the records entitled "Technical Abstract Bulletin Indexes, Bulletin Number 74-15, 19 July 1974" (TAB) produced by the Defense Documentation Center, Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense; and it is further

Ordered that the defendants and each of them should be and the same hereby are ordered to make each unclassified entry in TAB available to plaintiff or to plaintiff's attorneys herein no later than ten days after the entry hereof, for inspection and copying; and it is further

<sup>1</sup> Confidential classification applies to those documents whose unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause damage to national security.

Ordered that the defendants shall pay reasonable attorney's fees and costs reasonably incurred in this litigation.

JUNE L. GREEN,  
U.S. District Judge.

#### A DOSE OF ATOMIC SOCIALISM

### HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 15, 1976, the Washington Star published an article by Ralph Nader entitled "A Dose of Atomic Socialism" regarding UPEC—uranium producers export cartel. I am placing the article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the benefit of the Members of the House, the context of which follows:

If you haven't yet heard of "UPEC," you soon will. "UPEC"—uranium producers export cartel—is the informal name which industry insiders give to the foreign countries controlling most of the uranium reserves needed for nuclear power.

Partly because these countries—France, Canada, South Africa and Australia are among the leaders—are having informal discussions with a distinctly cartel-forming flavor, the price of uranium is soaring.

From a price of \$7 per pound of uranium in 1973, uranium has gone to more than \$40 per pound this year.

Even higher uranium prices—and as a result electricity prices—are forthcoming. In a little publicized, 191-page report released earlier this year by the New York investment consulting firm of Mitchell, Hutchins, Inc., the prediction is made that uranium will rise to \$100 per pound by 1977.

The report confidently states: "Only at a very high price will supply and demand be balanced, and uranium prices will climb at least to the \$12-barrel oil BTU breakeven price of \$100-pound over the next year, quite possibly rising two to three times this level thereafter before eventually settling down."

"The days of sub-\$100-pound uranium will soon go the way of the days of sub-\$10-barrel oil."

Uranium prices, cartels and the likelihood of forced reliance on uranium imports by the 1980s are only a few of the economic problems plaguing the domestic nuclear power industry. These giant corporations—from Westinghouse and General Electric to many electric utilities—now want to transfer the plague to the taxpayer and consumer.

Marching to their corporate drums, Nelson Rockefeller and Frank Zarb went to the Senate a few weeks ago to urge passage of their scheme to bail out the industry with hefty doses of atomic socialism.

With unctuous expediency, these men and their business cohorts shamelessly dropped all free enterprise slogans in their zeal to make the American taxpayer pay for the atomic industry's mismanagement under the guise of a new agency to be called the Energy Independence Authority (EIA).

EIA would have the authority to extend loans and loan guarantees to the atomic industry, yet not be accountable to the congressional budgetary process, environmental impact or freedom of information requirements—to describe some of its extraordinary autonomy.

The pro-nuclear witnesses at that Senate hearing did not speak of the serious safety problems gnawing at the atomic industry, ranging from the uranium mines to the

power plants and their lethal radioactive garbage.

In contrast, the Mitchell, Hutchins report stated unequivocally that "the nuclear industry has broken faith with the public, over and over again, in its presumed technological and managerial competence."

The report also stated: "The managerial shortcomings are on two levels: competency and honesty . . ." and gave examples to support its case.

During the past few months, sharpened concern has grown among a number of scientists and engineers over earthquake risks to atomic power plants.

Five geologists issued a report regarding the potential "for disastrous failure of nuclear power plants in California during an earthquake." This issue will figure prominently in the California referendum next month on atomic safety.

Other scientists, especially Dr. Robert O. Pohl of Cornell and Dr. Edward Martell of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., have pointed to the widespread present health hazard from radioactive mill tailings and other potentially cancer-causing exposures from the nuclear fuel cycle.

For a free copy of a "Critical Mass" report on nuclear radiation hazards, write P.O. Box 1538, Washington, D.C. 20013.

With its technical, environmental and economic positions crumbling, the atomic industry is resorting to political arm twisting and emotional scare tactics of national economic disaster.

Corporate pressure on the board of directors of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) to issue a blanket endorsement of rapid nuclear development led the IEEE's Committee on Social Implications of Technology to criticize the board sharply in its March newsletter.

### NOT ALL SAY "AYE"

#### HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, besides distributing my regular column, Congressional Report, to the news media in the Third District of Georgia this week, I am taking the liberty also of sending it to chamber of commerce constituents.

I submit this week's Congressional Report for publication in the RECORD:

NOT ALL SAY "AYE"

(By HON. JACK BRINKLEY)

If you vote with integrity, you never fail. The dissenting opinions of Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes put him in the minority which did not prevail. Yet his views and his votes have now been almost completely vindicated in law and judicial opinion.

I am resoundingly:

Against a federal budget in excess of \$400 billion. 105 of us voted for the balanced budget concept.

Against food stamps for strikers and affluent college students; for an income tax credit to all parents for a child's college tuition.

Against unemployment benefits for seasonal Big League athletes, state legislative session employees, or those who are sustained through sufficient earnings, measured on an annual basis.

Against Humphrey-Hawkins full employment measure and national health startup contained in budget ceiling.

I am for a return to the work ethic as op-

posed to the handout syndrome where people believe they have a right to be sustained. Even St. Paul said in Thessalonians 3:10 that if any would not work, neither should he eat. This is still sound doctrine.

### CHARLES AND ROZ WEISSMAN HONORED BY YOUNG ISRAEL

#### HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to attend the 23d anniversary testimonial banquet of the Young Israel of New Hyde Park which was held in Woodbury, N.Y., on May 31. This year's annual affair took on added importance because it was held in honor of Charles and Roz Weissman, two people whose contributions are in every form too numerous to mention. The banquet could not have been possible without the generous efforts of Seymour and Ethel Rumelt, Sol and Edith Sachs and Morton and Ruth Weiss.

I found the message included in the program, by Rabbi Meyer Bilitzsky, a most suitable tribute and worthy of repeating here:

I would like to greet all members and friends of the Young Israel at this our 23rd Anniversary Dinner. While in the normal reckoning of time, thirty years is considered a generation, in synagogue life a generation is compacted into a much shorter period and this is due to many circumstances and reasons. One of these reasons is the demographic changes in a community. After two decades, a pattern develops that sees an exodus of the older inhabitants, those who built, struggled and labored to build a community and its institutions. In their place we find a younger generation desiring to make their own mark on community life but stifled due to, supposedly, a lack of things to build or institutions to create.

A second reason why after two decades we are dealing with a new "generation," is that after twenty years it is time "to forget" or "not want to know." As the Torah tells us, "Asher lo yadah es Yosef," that the Pharaoh did not know or want to know of Joseph's accomplishments in the land of Egypt. There is nothing more disconcerting to the young or to the new than to be told, "I remember when . . ." or "When I . . ."

The alternative has to be for existing institutions to allow the new and the young opportunities to create anew. The glories of the past do not necessarily have to be buried. They have to make room for others to carve for themselves new glories they can call their own.

What direction will these new creations take or in what form they will be molded no one can predict. But if institutions are built on solid foundations, if institutions truly project the image for which they should stand, then there is nothing to fear. Who can say that all the necessary institutions a community needs have been born? There is yet more to build; there is yet much to create. We can only hope that the young and the new will take up the cudgels and challenges of the present, and build on the past great accomplishments for their own bright future.

To Charles and Roz Weissman, master builders of the past, and with G-d's help, the future, I extend my sincerest expression of Mazel Tov. May they be continually imbued with the challenge of tomorrow in the

full glory of health, goodness and "nachas" from children and family.

I can only add my appreciation of the Weissman's contribution and my pleasure at seeing them so honored.

### "THE ETHICAL BASIS OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM"

#### HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, if there is any truth in the recent statement that "open societies with their ethical standards in disarray are an endangered species," then it is past time for a constructive, national dialogue on participatory ethics and honesty in every phase of our lives. A major step in this direction has been initiated with the publication of a new book entitled, "The Ethical Basis of Economic Freedom," a collection of more than a dozen essays on ethics.

This remarkable book, which my colleagues will soon have, is the product of American Viewpoint, Inc., of Chapel Hill, N.C., whose president, Ivan Hill, assembled and collected the essays. The book is particularly remarkable in that its contributors represent a wide spectrum of viewpoints from the business and academic worlds, and because of the timeliness of its publication.

Within the book are to be found articles by Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon; Leon Jaworski, former special Watergate prosecutor; Andrew W. Kneier of Common Cause; former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and now professor, Jack N. Berhman; Earl W. Kintner, past head of the Federal Trade Commission; Kenneth Fiester, founder of the Industrial Labor Press, AFL-CIO; Clifford E. Graese, partner, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.; and Max H. Parrot, president of the American Medical Association.

In addition, there can be found the codes of ethics from broadcasters, newspaper editors, police chiefs, realtors, et cetera, with commentaries on them prepared by spokesmen from each field, such as Arch N. Booth, former president, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Mark Ethridge, Jr. of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

At a recent press conference, Secretary Simon, in introducing the book, called on American business to suit their actions to their words and fully subscribe to the theory that "honesty is not only the best policy but the only one compatible with a free society." "I unequivocally disagree," he said, "with those who say that bribes are a necessary way of life for U.S. businessmen operating overseas." He added that, such practices winked at abroad can also become accepted here, leading to the end of free enterprise.

Certainly, one of the most appropriate ways in which we as citizens can commemorate the 200th anniversary of this great Nation, would be to keep alive

the issue of ethics and honesty in our minds and in our actions.

As one who has been involved in this field throughout my congressional career, I commend this book to the Members, both as a work for reference and as a keystone for a national dialogue on ethics. I wish also, to thank my friend Ivan Hill for his ongoing contributions in this area and for presenting us with this thought-provoking book.

WEATHER UNDERGROUND PROPAGANDA: OSAWATOMIE AND FILM

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, even as the Weather Underground Organization's overt arm, the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, PFOC, is working as a leader of a coalition which intends to mass counter-Bicentennial demonstrations in Philadelphia on July 4, the secret core group of terrorist bombers is seeking to lend its sinister "prestige" to the anti-Bicentennial occasion. The Weather Underground Organization, WUO, communicates through its PFOC representatives and directly through a filmed interview being shown across the country and via its publication, *Osawatomie*.

The fifth edition of *Osawatomie*—volume 2, No. 1, April-May 1976—is now being distributed. The 27-page magazine now states it will "advance from a seasonal (quarterly) publication to a bimonthly." "This," says the WUO, "reflects the growth of our organization and the importance we attach to the continued development of *Osawatomie* as the revolutionary voice of the WUO." In fact, the WUO core cadre exist only as a small, isolated band of spoilt middle class revolutionists. The WUO is a parasite upon free media publicity: Its terror bombs generate the publicity upon which the WUO feeds and which it must have to keep up its "mystique."

The Weather Underground tries to present an image of "reasoned" terrorism: they bomb "symbolic" targets—which are offices and buildings with American citizens working in them—and produce lengthy cliché- and rhetoric-filled statements in justification of the bombs. And they hope the public and their potential leftist supporters will forget that the March 1970, townhouse bomb being armed by Ted Gold, Diana Oughten, Terry Robbins, Kathy Boudin, Cathy Wilkerson, et al., was an anti-personnel bomb, a bomb being packed with nails and staples and bits of metal, whose purpose was to launch a reign of terror in the northeast United States.

*Osawatomie* is a keystone to Weather Underground plans to organize a mass movement in concentric, protective circles around the terrorist core, via the PFOC organization. *Osawatomie* serves as a forum for disseminating WUO Central Committee views on many topics: Views which frequently closely coincide

with those of the Cubans. The Weather Underground terrorists and their PFOC comrades have been working closely with, and in support of, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, PSP, a Castroite Marxist-Leninist organization, and support the PSP slogan, "A Bicentennial without colonies." The current *Osawatomie* focuses on building support for the July 4, Philadelphia demonstrations. The WUO Central Committee editorial, "Where We Stand," states in part:

Today the two main tasks of our movement are: 1) To build an anti-imperialist working class movement that can join with the oppressed peoples; overthrow imperialism and establish socialism; and 2) To build a communist party to lead the struggle.

The theme of this issue of *Osawatomie* is "A Bicentennial Without Colonies!" This slogan challenges people to realize that 200 years after the American Revolution the U.S. is the number one imperialist power. This is a slogan against all forms of national and colonial oppression, inside and outside the U.S., a call for self-determination for all peoples oppressed by imperialism. This is the fighting stance of a revolutionary working class movement that can win.

Organizers wholeheartedly fighting for the needs of the working class must also raise the banner of revolutionary anti-imperialism. \* \* \* The only way to strengthen the working class is to fight for internationalist class consciousness in the struggle against hard times.

In this light we dedicate ourselves to solidarity with the July 4th mobilization in Philadelphia which will raise the banner of Independence for Puerto Rico and unite this struggle with that of the workers and oppressed people of the U.S. This is an urgent priority.

The Weather Underground magazine contains a number of articles signed with false names such as Celia Sojourn, Ella Flynn, Joe Reed, and J. Lardner, and by known WUO members Billy Ayers and Bernardine Dohrn who now styles herself "First Secretary, Weather Underground Organization."

A five-page article in support of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, PSP, praises a long series of revolutionary terrorists—Pedro Albizu Campos and the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party teams who tried to assassinate President Truman and attacked Congress through the clandestine terror bombers of MIRA, the CAL—Armed Commandos of Liberation—and now the FALN—Armed Forces of National Liberation. The WUO, which has itself performed bombings in solidarity with PSP projects, states:

In Puerto Rico, armed struggle has become a tool of the working class and is used in close harmony with union and anti-U.S. struggles.

This is the Leninist justification of terror—if terrorist acts are part of a socialist "mass struggle" they are a useful tactic of the revolution.

The WUO notes that—

Political independence for Puerto Rico is a first step, the cornerstone \* \* \*. The final objective, following the creation of a democratic workers republic, is the building of socialism in Puerto Rico.

In its own pronouncements, PSP leaders have made plain that the sort of socialism imposed on Cuba is what they are seeking.

The Weather Underground concludes its Puerto Rican article:

Independence for Puerto Rico will be a victory for our movement if we do what the situation demands: build a solidarity movement of millions and make our rebellion and action a price imperialism must pay for its crimes against Puerto Rico.

WUO "first secretary" Dohrn contributes an "open letter" in the same vein calling for U.S. workers to take a stand with the PSP and its labor union front, the United Workers Movement, MOU. Says Dohrn—

They have a class-conscious workers movement, they have a leading revolutionary party (Puerto Rican Socialist Party). \* \* \* They have appealed to the people of North America, whose solidarity is a fundamental factor in advancing the independence struggles.

Dohrn also makes a significant admission in her statement, that "The Puerto Rican struggle is the lifeblood of our own," which clearly indicates the dependency of the Weather Underground and Prairie Fire on "outside" movements—the Cuban- and Soviet-backed guerrilla terrorists in Chile, Puerto Rico, Palestine—for "legitimacy" derived by solidarity bombings.

In some areas, copies of *Osawatomie*, available in reprints from the John Brown Book Club, Post Office Box 22383, Seattle, Wash. 98122; and Inkworks, 4220 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, Calif. 94609, have been distributed at movie theaters showing "Underground," a filmed interview by Emile deAntonio, Mary Lampson, and Haskell Wexler with members of the Weather leadership.

"Underground" has been premiered in New York, Boston, Washington, D.C., and other cities to provide funds for defense committees and revolutionary organizations approved by the WUO. These Weathermen acts of "benevolence" have led to revolutionary criticism from members of other terrorist groups such as the Black Liberation Army, BLA, and Symbionese Liberation Army, SLA.

An "Open Letter to the Weather Underground Organization," published by the John Brown Book Club states:

We address this to the WUO as a criticism of the rationale which lead to the proposed limited political use of the Weather film, as stated in *Osawatomie* No. 3. As it stands now, use of the film will be confined almost exclusively to comrades who have the most support nationally. While we realize that these comrades need as much support as possible, we feel that it is just as important to support those with less popular or less publicized trials in process or pending. We feel it is a political contradiction that use of this film excludes many revolutionary women, captive BLA and SLA comrades, and other revolutionaries who are facing reactionary tribunals because of their consistent struggle for revolutionary change. There is no practical reason for anyone to be excluded.

Additional distribution of this film could be easily worked out by contacting the POW's [jailed revolutionaries] who have been excluded, and asking them if they would care to use this film as a means of building political and financial support for their trials. Most of the POW's are in contact with folks on the streets who would be willing to coordinate its showing in their area.

The letter was signed by Symbionese Liberation Army members Russell Little, Joe Remiro, Emily Harris and William Harris; Martin Sostre, a revolutionary who had been given a long prison sentence after his third felony conviction for selling heroin; Marilyn Buck; Jomo Joka Omowale; and Black Liberation Army members Elmer "Geronimo" Pratt, Anthony Bottom, Albert Washington and Henry "Shasha" Brown.

Lest anyone receive the impression that the Weather Underground's guerrilla activities have been reduced to spray-painting slogans on statues, the current Osawatomie repeats the threat WUO and Prairie Fire have been making for the past year:

The official Bicentennial is the ruling-class campaign of bread and circuses. \* \* \* The rulers have set the time for the party; let us bring the fireworks.

#### HOUSE TO VOTE ON LAOTIAN REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

### HON. RALPH S. REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday the House will consider S. 2760, the Senate companion to H.R. 11473, a bill to amend the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act to provide for assistance to refugees from Laos. I strongly urge Members to support this measure which will not require any new funds.

When the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act was passed last spring, Laotians were not included in part to avoid offending the Government in Vientienne. In the interim the domestic political situation in Laos has changed, making it necessary for a number of Laotians, many of whom were affiliated with the United States, to leave their homeland.

The Attorney General has granted parole authority for 8,100 of these refugees to enter the United States. Unless S. 2760 is promptly passed, these Laotians will not be eligible for any of the assistance already given to the Vietnamese and Cambodians. This makes it hard for the voluntary agencies to find homes for the refugees as it places a great financial burden on those families willing to take Laotian refugees as part of the resettlement program.

S. 2760, if passed, will enable HEW to reimburse State and local governments for benefits provided to the Laotians and to provide counseling and related services during the readjustment period to run through fiscal year 1977; in the same manner as the Vietnamese and Cambodians are already being helped.

The Judiciary Committee estimates that the total cost of this legislation will be \$14.9 million. Public Law 94-23 authorized a total of \$455 million for refugee assistance, of which approximately \$53 million remains. The money to aid the Laotians would be drawn from these funds.

The people of Laos were heavily in-

involved in the Indochina war; the fighting in Laos on the Plain of Jars and elsewhere was often fierce and devastating. Many of the Laotian refugees now in the United States loyally served the United States and supported our cause. They are now richly deserving of our help.

#### VIEWS FROM OFF THE HILL ON HUMPHREY-HAWKINS

### HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill has attracted quite a lot of attention from leading economists and commentators of several persuasions recently. I would like to insert into the RECORD a sampling of critical comments directed at the bill from these sources. Some of the criticism is derisive, but H.R. 50, unfortunately, is open to such ridicule. The majority of the commentary will provide good insight into many aspects of the bill:

#### A VIEW FROM OFF THE HILL

##### I. WHAT THE NATION'S ECONOMISTS ARE SAYING

###### On inflation

"The critics read like a 'Who's Who' of critics of liberal economists: Charles L. Schultze of the Brookings Institute, . . . his Brookings Colleague Arthur Okun, former Democratic Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors; who concedes that the bill is 'beautiful poetry'; Franco Modigliani of MIT; former CEA member James Tobin of Yale; Manpower expert Sar Levitan of George Washington University; and Otto Eckstein of Harvard, another Democratic veteran."—"What Humphrey-Hawkins Means: The full Employment Bill Could Bring Back Double-Digit Inflation." *Business Week*, May 31, 1976.

"At a four percent unemployment rate, there is no question, the American economy can be disastrously inflationary. . . I must specifically and deliberately warn my liberal friends not to engage in the wishful economics that causes them to hope that there is still undiscovered fiscal or monetary magic which will combine low unemployment with a low level of inflation."—John Kenneth Galbraith, testimony before the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, on S. 50, the Fair Employment and Balanced Growth Act, May 21, 1976.

"It is, I believe, in further analysis and pursuit of anti-inflation steps that the greatest hope lies for achieving the unemployment goals of the bill."—Dr. Alice Rivlin, Director, Congressional Budget Office before the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, May 20, 1976.

"The direct and indirect effects of (the wage provisions) on the inflationary problem would be extremely serious once the bill was in full operation. Labor would become very scarce over a broad range of semi-skilled and unskilled jobs in the private industry. Wage rates would rise sharply and prices would follow; the size of the government's job programs would grow rapidly, as workers left lower paying private jobs."—Statement of Charles L. Schultze, Brookings Institute, before the Senate Committee on Public Welfare, May 14, 1976.

###### On public service employment

"In my opinion, the evidence supports the view that between a quarter and a half of the reduction in unemployment achieved by

a public employment program is non-inflationary. This implies, in turn, that between four and eight million public jobs would be required to achieve the 2% reduction in the sustainable unemployment rate that the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act mandates. At a gross cost to the taxpayers of, say \$10,000 per year for each job, the total gross cost of the public employment provisions of the Act would be \$40 to \$80 billion per year. The net cost would be less . . . by perhaps \$10 billion."—Robert E. Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Committee on Education and Labor, Manpower Subcommittee, April 9, 1976.

###### On the goal of 3 percent unemployment

"(S. 50) establishes an unemployment target which is not likely to be realized, it ignores changes in the American economy since the passage of the Employment Act; it establishes cumbersome machinery and by failing to define terms, it confuses more than it clarifies . . .

"The goal of achieving 3% adult unemployment within four years is likely to become another unfulfilled promise . . ."—Sar A. Levitan, Director, Center for Social Policy Studies, George Washington University, before the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs on the Humphrey-Hawkins Amendment, (S. 50), May 21, 1976.

###### On the future

"Looking at all the parts, the basic tendency of the American economy for the next five to ten years is not toward a labor surplus. Within a year or two, in fact, there are likely to be labor shortages in some crucial areas . . . nevertheless, unemployment is a 'gut issue', and one must expect politicians to exploit it."—Peter F. Drucker, "The Unemployment Issue", *The Wall Street Journal*, April 7, 1976.

##### II. A VIEW FROM THE NATION'S COLUMNISTS

". . . this legislation reads as though it was drafted by the editorial board of the *National Lampoon*."—Nicholas Von Hoffman, "Senator Ebulient and His Wishing Well Jobs Plan", *The Washington Post*, May 5, 1976.

"H-H bill is baloney whoever swallows it . . . the H-H bill has become a kind of talisman in the Presidential campaign. A talisman is a stone, or ring, or charm that is supposed to work wonders. It is a source of occult power; it is hocus-pocus, dominicus. One by one, the Democrats have been put to the test: Do you believe in Humphrey-Hawkins?"—James J. Kilpatrick, "H-H Bill is Baloney Whoever Swallows It", *Washington Star*, May 23, 1976.

"Planning has no magical precision. Moreover, given the weakness of economic analysis in the past decade, there is reason to worry as does AEI resident scholar Willy Fellner, that forecasts by 'government experts' will end in a big disappointment or there will be an effort to fake the numbers."—Hobart Rowen, "Economy: To Plan or Not To Plan", *Washington Post*, April 8, 1976.

". . . thus the 'H-H Bill', as it is coming to be known, is certain to be the key domestic issue in the fall election, for the Republican leaders are adamantly opposed to it and prepared to campaign all-out against it. The outcome of this knockdown battle could very well determine the shape of things to come in the United States for a long time."—Clayton Fritchey, "The Shape of Things to Come", *The Washington Post*, May 23, 1976.

"The Humphrey-Hawkins bill is to unemployment what the WIN button was to inflation."—Herbert Stein, "Legislating an End to Unemployment", *The Wall Street Journal*, April 14, 1976.

##### III. A WORD FROM THE NATION'S EDITORIAL WRITERS

"Are we, then to have added to an already overstuffed bureaucracy another layer of

well-paid public servants contributing virtually nothing to dislodge from the public seat. Is this the definition of 'balanced growth' according to HHH and H?

"... Humphrey-Hawkins adds up like any other numbers game: the players almost always lose."—"Cost of HHH's Job Bill", The St. Paul Dispatch, May 25, 1976.

"The question is whether the country can establish full employment, permanently, and with stability, by enacting a law that requires it. The answer, as you probably expected, is that it cannot, not without either a dangerous inflation of iron-clad wage controls."—Editorial—The Washington Post, March 16, 1976.

"The new revised version of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill that is now before Congress has only one virtue. It is not as bad as the old unrevised version."—Editorial—The Wall Street Journal, May 20, 1976.

"The bill would necessitate an undetermined but considerable amount of political manipulation of the monetary and interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve Board. Some fellow in the White House basement... might be making monetary policy. If that happens we might be well advised to swap our wallets for wheelbarrows."—Editorial—The Washington Star, May 7, 1976.

"The major opposition seems to come... from a variety of mainstream economists—both Democratic and Republican, who conspicuously have not flocked to endorse the package... This no doubt is not the first time that salable campaign politics has conflicted with economic reality. But there's no sense in risking the undoing of a steady recovery for the sake of a grandiose political promise..."—Art Pine, "Federal Jobs Bill Might Bring on a New Recession", The Baltimore Sun, April 12, 1976.

#### U.S. POSTAL SERVICE MANAGEMENT FORGETS ABOUT SERVICE

### HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. PATTERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it has recently come to my attention that the management of the U.S. Postal Service has issued an order directing postal carriers to walk across people's lawns, rather than using sidewalks or streets to go from house to house.

Confidence in our postal system is at an all-time low, and the prospect of trampled yards and paths cut across lawns cannot please property owners. Nor can it please the mailmen who consider the residents their customers.

The Postal Service management is claiming that the move should increase the speed and efficiency of the mail service, and nearly everyone could agree that such improvement is needed. However, I seriously doubt that the performance of the postal carriers is causing the delays in service that now exist.

The move appears to be an effort to put more work on each letter carrier, to eliminate routes and to reduce the work force. Rather than improving mail service, the postal management seems intent on cutting it back.

In addition, lawns abound with sprinkler heads, gopher holes, and a variety of other dangers which are safety hazards for the mailmen. Property owners share

the danger of these hazards as they may be held liable for injuries suffered by the postal carrier on their property.

This so-called economy mandate once again mandates the postal management's lack of regard for the concerns and the rights of both postal carriers and property owners, and it is further proof that something must be done if the U.S. Postal Service is going to truly provide a service.

#### JOINT COMMUNIQUE

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the World Anti-Communist League, in coordination with the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, met recently in Seoul, capital of the Republic of Korea. There were 310 delegates and observers from 61 nations and 10 international organizations in attendance. A communique was issued at the close of the conference, and recognizing the interest the Members of Congress have in this active organization, I insert the communique in the RECORD:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE—9TH WACL/22ND APACL CONFERENCES, SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, MAY 1-3, 1976

The World Anti-Communist League (WACL) and the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League (APACL) met in Seoul, capital of the Republic of Korea, jointly for their 9th and 22nd General Conference on May 1-3, 1976. Present were 310 delegates and observers from 61 national member units and 10 international organizational member units in Asia, the Middle East, Australia, North America, Latin America, Europe and Africa. They reviewed the international situation; pointed out what action should be taken for free world security, national independence, freedom and peace; and in the name of both organizations formulated various plans and made requests for joint endeavors to defeat international Communism.

Messages to the conferences from H. E. President Park Chung Hee of the Republic of Korea, other heads of State and political leaders of various countries gave great encouragement to the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

At the conferences the delegates confirmed that the international Communists are nowadays increasingly desperate because of the deepened contradictions and discords within their own system combined with the growing unrest of the captive peoples. They sternly condemned the brutal barbarous acts typified by the inhuman massacres of innocent citizens committed recently by the Communists.

It was also confirmed that the international Communists are using "detente" between East and West not as a means of maintaining true peace but as an instrument of their expansionist policy to impose the Communist system of enslavement on free societies everywhere. It was especially noted that such expansionist policy is developing in the form of intensive psychological warfare on the political front.

Realizing that for the purpose of bringing about the internal split and collapse of anti-Communist forces in free democratic societies, the international Communists are taking advantage of the indiscreet behavior and remarks of the so-called liberals, who are

naive and unaware of the deceptive nature of the Communist aggressors, in carrying out their political psychological warfare to lay the groundwork for the communization of the whole world, the delegates resolved to keep up vigilance against the "united front tactics" of the Communists.

It was reaffirmed that stricter vigilance and firmer solidarity among the free and peace-loving peoples of the world and staunchness in their determination to safeguard freedom and national independence are the most effective means to defeat the international Communist conspiracy.

It was also ascertained that unity of purpose among free peoples should be demonstrated through concrete and organized actions condemning the inhuman barbarous acts of the Communists and thoroughly foiling their deceitful campaigns.

Mindful of the fact that the Korean peninsula is the place where the threat of Communist aggression is among the most serious in Asia, the delegates expressed profound admiration for the firm determination and courage of the people of the Republic of Korea, under the outstanding anti-Communist leadership of President Park Chung Hee, who are exerting all-out efforts to defend peace and freedom in the face of the sinister southward invasion scheme of the north Korean Communists who are among the most militant and barbarous in the ranks of the international Communists.

Through the conferences, the WACL/APACL succeeded in further enhancing the general desires of the present age to safeguard freedom, national independence and democracy, and resolved to consolidate the free world cooperative bonds for the destruction of international Communism.

The next WACL/APACL Conferences will be held in the first half of 1977.

The delegates expressed sincere gratitude for the hospitality and cooperation extended for the conferences by the Government and people of the Republic of Korea and also showed their appreciation for the Korean Anti-Communist League's endeavors in preparing the conferences.

#### PLANS AND ACTIONS

For effective handling of the present world situation, the WACL/APACL Conferences have resolved the following:

(1) Stop thinking about winning the Chinese Communists over the containment of Russia. Any attempts to pit the Chinese Communists against the Russians is a result of inadequate understanding about their nature and will provide additional impetus for their race to destroy the free world.

(2) Promote the establishment of a Western Pacific island chain of defense. Support should be positively given to the Republic of Korea, Japan and the Republic of China for enhancement of their political, economic and defense cooperation with the United States and other free nations of the Asian-Pacific region.

(3) Promote peace and freedom in the Middle East. For the protection of peace and freedom and for their common goals of development and prosperity, these free nations of the area should be united strongly against Communism.

(4) Stand for the dissolution of the Russian colonial empire—the U.S.S.R. and its satellites—strongly supporting the heroic struggle for national independence and freedom for all the enslaved nations, like Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia, Azerbaïdzhán, Armenia, Northern Caucasus, Turkestan, Bulgaria, Roumania, Hungary, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Croatia, Albania, Cuba and others.

(5) Condemn Communist Russian neo-colonialism, neo-imperialism, ethnocide, linguicide, Russification of the subjugated nations, enforced deportation to far corners of the U.S.S.R. and mixing up of the same peo-

ples in order to form the so-called "Soviet"—in reality to merge them into the Russian people—which would be equal to a total loss of identity of all enslaved nations, national oppression, economic exploitation and enforced collectivization of these peoples, integral terror applied by the Russian neo-colonialists.

(6) Demand the dissolution and abandonment of all concentration camps and forced labour camps, insane asylums designed to destroy political and religious prisoners, immediate release of all political and religious inmates, the number of which is reaching two million, such as Yuri Shukhevych, Valentin Moroz, Vlacheslav Chornovil and others.

(7) Support the heroic anti-Communist endeavors of Latin Americans. WACL and APACL are gratified that forces for freedom in Argentina overthrew the leftist regime. Lend support and solidarity to the governments of Paraguay, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Brazil, Uruguay and Chile for their firm struggle against the Marxist-Leninist imperialism for the permanent defense of the democratic institutions, freedom, peace, integrity, and the social and economic development of their peoples.

(8) Strongly condemn the military intervention by the Communist regime of Cuba, mercenary of Soviet imperialism, in Angola in open violation of the principle of non-interference in the affairs of another country. Also vehemently condemn Castro's Cuba regime for its clandestine subversive movements in all Latin American countries. Cuba must be tightly blockaded. Positive assistance must be given to the anti-Communist Cuban revolutionaries who are striving to overthrow Castro's tyranny.

(9) Strongly defend Africa from Communist infiltration and subversion. Help free African nations eliminate Communist and leftist insurgency. Free Africans are urged to stand firmly on the side of the free democratic camp, and tightly guard themselves against Communist united front attempts to cut Africa's ties with the rest of the free world through so-called "Third World" maneuvers.

(10) Support the heroic anti-Communist struggles of those kept behind Asia's Iron Curtain. The WACL/APACL Conferences attach special importance to the gallant anti-Mao and anti-Communist actions of those who took part in the recent Tienanmen demonstration that served to expose the shaky foundation of Chinese Communist rule and decisively destroyed the false pictures painted by those international circles eager to please the Chinese Communists. The conferences positively support the resolute anti-Communist struggles continuing on the Chinese mainland and in north Korea. Positive support should be given to the anti-Communist national recovery efforts of the peoples of Indochina.

The conferences were conscious of the fact that the communications media has a special responsibility to assist in the protection of the free world and to expose fully the true nature of Communist tyrannies. The media must be made responsible for their actions.

The Communists have declared war on the free world. It is a battle for the hearts, minds and souls of people. The conferences recognized the need to give increased attention to the psychological warfare of the struggle against international Communism and proposed the setting up of a special committee to further study this matter.

The conferences received a special report that had been commissioned by WACL in Brazil in 1975 on the subject of the financing of Communism, Communist economic warfare, and a finance-economic program for halting economic blood transfusions to the Communists. The report was authorized for circulation so that WACL/APACL members

could study the documentation and recommendations and consider what action should be taken.

The governments of Britain, France and West Germany were asked to block financial credits and technological assistance—previously blocked by the U.S. Congress in 1974—requested to exploit the natural gas resources in western Siberia. The governments of the free world are also asked to stop all economic and other aid to Communist countries, particularly the aid promised recently to Yugoslavia by the United States of America.

Congratulations were extended to the provisional government of East Timor and the Indonesian volunteers for their success in defeating the Communist-oriented Fretilin forces in East Timor.

A special message was sent to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman congratulating him on his country's success against Communist subversive activities and asked all neighboring countries to give every assistance to His Majesty to maintain a free Oman.

Special greetings were sent to the United States of America on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence, noting the need for the Americans to support the campaigns of the enslaved nations for national independence from international Communism.

#### TRIBUTE TO RALPH R. SACHS

#### HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Dr. Ralph R. Sachs, who is retiring from the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services after a long and distinguished career in the field of public health.

Dr. Sachs received his M.D. and masters in public health in his home State of Michigan. He served the people of Michigan and Washington before coming to Los Angeles in 1955, when he joined the Los Angeles City Health Department. It was during his stay with the Los Angeles City Health Department that I first had the privilege of working with this dedicated public servant. As chairman of the Los Angeles City Council's Public Health and Welfare Committee, I had the opportunity to work closely with Dr. Sachs in a joint effort to develop community health and child care programs.

During his long service with both the city and county health departments of Los Angeles, Dr. Sachs worked tirelessly for the development of programs designed to meet the needs of the poor and underprivileged. His dedication to this cause never wavered, as he served the people in all aspects of public health. This includes several years of teaching at the University of California and the University of Hawaii.

During his long and distinguished career, Dr. Sachs also found time to serve the World Health Organization, assisting the people of Indonesia, Manila, and Bangkok. Under the auspices of the Ford Foundation, he served the people of India and Pakistan as a family planning specialist.

Without a doubt, Dr. Sachs has led a full and exemplary career. It is a great pleasure for me to take a moment now to insure that recognition is given Dr. Sachs for his outstanding contributions to the health and well-being of the people of Los Angeles and of the world.

#### EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION LEGISLATION

#### HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, the section-by-section analysis of H.R. 13845 and S. 1174, dealing with earthquake hazards reduction, that I referred to in my 1-minute speech today is as follows:

EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION LEGISLATION—A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF H.R. 13845 (MOSHER) AND S. 1174 (CRANSTON)

#### SUMMARY

Both bills deal with earthquake hazards reduction. The Mosher bill seeks to establish a management infra-structure to guide and draw together a widely dispersed Federal effort into a comprehensive National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program. The Cranston bill emphasizes research programs, giving only a modicum of attention to the management of a national program. Consequently, the total FY '77 authorization of the Cranston bill exceeds the \$2 million authorization of Mosher's bill by \$38 million (\$40 million total). This significant difference in authorization is due simply to the fact that the Cranston bill supplements and extends currently authorized research programs while the Mosher bill requires most funding to emanate from the various Agencies' budgets via the normal appropriations process.

While the Mosher bill distinguishes between earthquake prediction and earthquake warning and establishes a management mechanism for addressing each, the Cranston bill amalgamates these two areas, providing no separate management mechanism.

Another important emphasis of the Mosher bill is its attention to the social, political, legal and economic aspects of earthquake hazards reduction. Although the Cranston bill finds that "earthquakes . . . can cause . . . economic and social disruption," it does not provide mechanisms through which these concerns can be reflected in a national program.

Other potential problems found in the Cranston bill are: lack of consideration of the international nature and concerns of earthquake hazards reduction efforts; location of basic research programs within NSF which are not commonly within the purview of NSF; creation of an Executive Branch Advisory Committee with unspecified membership, terms of service, compensation; the vesting of funding and program implementation with only two (2) of the twenty-three (23) federal groups currently involved in various aspects of earthquake hazards reduction.

#### BACKGROUND

The Mosher bill (H.R. 13845), the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Conference Act of 1976, was submitted May 18, 1976, and referred to the House Committee on Science and Technology. The Cranston bill (S. 1174), the Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Act of 1975, was submitted March 13, 1975, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and then to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. It was reported by the

Committee on Commerce as the Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act on May 13, 1976, waived by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and passed by the Senate on May 24, 1976.

Hearings on both bills are scheduled for June 22, 23, and 24, 1976, before the Sub-

committee on Science Research and Technology of the House Committee on Science and Technology.

COMPARISON

The following is a section-by-section comparison of H.R. 13845 and S. 1174. For the

sake of brevity, only those items of each section which represent significant differences in the legislation are presented. Where common section titles could not be identified, items were grouped under headings created and identified (\*) for purposes of this comparison.

<i>Cranston (S. 1174)</i>	TITLE	<i>Mosher (H.R. 13845)</i>
Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act.		National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Conference Act of 1976.
	FINDINGS	
Program based upon Federal research could be cost-effective when viewed against potential earthquake loss.	Expertise/responsibility for hazards reduction dispersed through private/public sector. Priority is to focus on organizational structure.	
	PURPOSE	
Establish an earthquake hazards reduction program.	Establish a national Earthquake Hazards Reduction Conference (a management structure for national program).	
	DEFINITIONS	
Defines: National Advisory Committee Seismic	Defines: Earthquake prediction Earthquake warning Authenticated prediction Earthquake modification	
	PROVISIONS*	
Goal—to develop a national program. Method—President shall, by rule, specify lead agency, assign roles to other agencies, to coordinate and staff a program to establish a prediction system, recommend land use policy, and conduct earth science research.	Goal—to provide management structure for a national program. Method—Assemble a conference from heads of existing programs, to formulate/coordinate national program including mechanisms for authenticating predictions, and coordinating efforts in the earth science, legal, social, insurance, tax, and international areas.	
	PARTICIPANTS*	
Specified involvement from among 9 Federal groups plus state, local, private sectors.	Specified representatives from 23 Federal groups, and Congressional, state, local, private academic sectors.	
	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE*	
National Science Foundation to implement basic research. U.S. Geological Survey to develop prediction system, monitoring systems and conduct other research. President to appoint agency/task force to develop national program.	Conference to develop/coordinate national program and establish a mechanism for authenticating earthquake predictions. Membership specified form: 23 involved Federal agencies, 6 appointed from private/public, etc., 4 non-voting Congressional representatives. Duration of terms specified. Compensation specified. Executive Committee—Established from within Conference with specified operating procedures.	
	ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
Establish <i>National Advisory Committee on Earthquake Hazard Reduction</i> to advise President composed of fifteen (15) members appointed by President. Duration of terms—unspecified. Compensation—unspecified.	None—function performed by <i>Conference</i> .	
	REPORTS	
Annual report by President to Congress.	Annual report to President and Congressional committees. After 18 months, evaluation of current technology status and recommended legislation. After 24 months, evaluation of all relevant Federal statutes and law, recommended new legislation.	
	AUTHORIZATION	
Fiscal year 1977----- \$40,000,000	Fiscal year 1977-----	\$2,000,000
Fiscal year 1978----- 50,000,000	Fiscal year 1978-----	3,000,000
Fiscal year 1979----- 60,000,000	Fiscal year 1979-----	4,000,000
Fiscal year 1980-----	Fiscal year 1980-----	5,000,000

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**  
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, due to responsibilities in my district I was not present to vote on matters coming before this body on May 21, 24, and 25. Had I been here I would have voted as follows:

Roll No. 291 conference report on H.R. 12453 National Aeronautics and Space

Administration Authorization fiscal year 1977—yea.

Roll No. 292 consideration of H.R. 12677—yea.

Roll No. 293 H.R. 12677 Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Amendments of 1976—yea.

Roll No. 294 H.R. 12679 extension of program for health services research and statistics and medical libraries—no.

Roll No. 295 H.R. 12679 health services research and statistics and medical libraries—yea.

Roll No. 297 H.R. 13121 directing the

law revision counsel to prepare and publish the District of Columbia code—yea.

Roll No. 298 H.R. 11009, amended, providing an independent audit of the financial condition of the Government of the District of Columbia—yea.

Roll No. 299 House Resolution 1190 the rule under which H.R. 6810 was considered—yea.

Roll No. 300 H.R. 6810 authorization for an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce—no.

Roll No. 302 H.R. 10138 creating the Young Adult Conservation Corps—yea.

Roll No. 303 House Resolution 1214 the rule under which H.R. 12945 was considered—yea.

**HELEN MEYNER GIVES COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS**

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an excellent commencement address given by our colleague, HELEN MEYNER. Her address, given a few days ago at the Princeton Theological Seminary, touches on the status of women and American food aid. Her broader topic, however, is human compassion and individual responsibility, and she closes her address by perceptively noting that—

Our mission—yours as ministers of the church and mine as a Member of Congress—must be to try to rekindle in Americans that sense of community spirit and individual responsibility which have traditionally been our greatest virtues and our greatest sources of strength. Without them, we are pointless; with them, there is nothing we cannot accomplish.

Mrs. MEYNER's address follows:

A COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS FOR THE PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, PRINCETON, N.J., JUNE 2, 1976

(By HELEN STEVENSON MEYNER)

President McCord, Trustees, Members of the Faculty, Guests, and Friends, and especially the graduating class of 1976, I am delighted and honored to be here this morning.

I was particularly delighted to be able to respond to Dr. McCord's invitation to deliver the commencement address, because he has been a very good friend of mine for many years. And, I am greatly pleased to return to the institution which my grandfather, J. Ross Stevenson, loved and which he served as President for 22 years, from 1914 to 1936. He and other predecessors at this podium have been remarkable for their scholarship, eloquence, and inspiration.

Being neither a theologian nor a scholar, I asked some Presbyterian friends what I should say this morning. I asked them if I should make thoughtful observations about the weighty issues of the day or try to be witty, light, and clever. They advised me that I should do neither . . . just be yourself, Helen, they said to me . . . I'm beginning to wonder about my Presbyterian friends.

However, I do believe that I have one virtue as a public speaker—A firm belief in brevity. Politicians and ministers have in common a tendency to go on too long. Someone once said that there are three kinds of commencement speeches—good, bad, and fifteen minutes. You'll have to be the judge of the first two this morning and I'll try to stick to the third category.

It would be futile and presumptuous of me to give you a lot of unsolicited advice. Adlai Stevenson, dismissed that idea in a commencement speech he once gave with the following words:

"If I would guide you, I could not. What a man knows at fifty that he did not know at twenty is, for the most part, incommunicable. The knowledge he has acquired with age is not the knowledge of formulas, or forms, or words, but of people, places, action . . . a knowledge not gained by words, but by touch, sight, sound, victories, fail-

ures, sleeplessness, devotion, love . . . the human experiences and emotions of this earth and of one's self and of other men and, perhaps too, a little faith and a little reverence for the things you cannot see."

So, let me share with you this morning some of my own perceptions distilled from those human experiences.

I am serving my first term as a member of Congress. I suppose you could call me a freshman. As you may know, my husband served two terms as Governor of New Jersey. Like just about every politician's wife, I used to be introduced as "Governor Meyner's lovely wife, Helen." In my own campaign for Congress, I would often say that I was looking forward to the day when my spouse and I would finally be introduced as "The Congresswoman and her lovely husband, Bob." I'm still waiting.

My new status has generated some confusion as to how we should be addressed. A lot of people are puzzled, for instance, about how to address Christmas cards to us. After my election, we received cards addressed to "Representative Meyner and ex-Governor Meyner", "Former Governor and Congressperson-elect Meyner", and "The Honorable Meyners." And, a Republican friend simply wrote "The Meyners" on the envelope; and inside, the note said, "Two Honorables under one roof are one too many, especially when they're both Democrats."

Still, underneath the wry amusement, one feels a special responsibility as a woman in Congress. Women continue to be terribly under-represented in government. There is not one woman in the United States Senate and only 19 women in the House of Representatives out of 435 Members, so you are now looking at over 5% of the women in Congress. We need far more women in business and professional fields, not only to provide the unique perspective of women, but also to provide the role models that young women need to fully appreciate the opportunities available to them.

There is at least one profession where the status of women is more dismal than in government . . . and that's the ministry. I asked Dr. MacLeod if he could provide me with figures on how much the number of women enrolled at the Seminary increased during the 22-year presidency of my grandfather. He informed me that the number of women enrolled during those years skyrocketed from zero to nothing.

It is a little better now. Women this year constitute about 20% of your enrollment. Surely, it is past time for us to bury the idea that only men can minister to the spiritual needs of human beings. So far as has been determined, there is nothing about the Y chromosome that indicates a special divine dispensation in this regard. It should be self-evident that greater participation by women in the ministry will enrich its quality and enhance the church's ability to respond to the complex and profound spiritual needs of all people.

In addition to my concern for the status of women, I have been especially active as a member of Congress in the area of American foreign policy. I am a member of the International Relations Committee, which exercises primary House responsibility in the field of foreign affairs. My own interest in foreign affairs is longstanding and was triggered initially by the year and a half I spent with the American Red Cross in Korea during the Korean War. I had the opportunity there to observe war up close, to witness the naked horror and ultimate futility of combat, and the terrible, dreadful waste of human life. What I learned there—a lesson that was brought home to me again with the agony of Vietnam—was that war is no solution, that no nation—including this one—has so absolute a grip on absolute truth that it is entitled to impose its idea of what is right on another nation.

After Korea, I worked for the United Nations and later for an airline. I had the opportunity to travel widely throughout Europe, the Middle East, the Far East, and Asia. I observed then as I have on subsequent trips abroad, that the real threat to civilization on this planet is not communism. The real danger to liberty is not Russian imperialism or Chinese revolution. The real threat to mankind is ignorance and poverty, hunger and disease. The salvation of this planet demands that we work together, as people and as governments, to heal, to feed, to clothe, and to educate the poor of the world.

It is a glaring, tragic fact that while we sit here, comfortable, affluent, and more or less overfed, much of humanity scurries daily to stave off terminal starvation. I find it shocking that our country, with less than 6% of the world's population, consumes more than 50% of the world's resources. This inequity is especially disturbing in the light of runaway population growth. The world's population is expected to double by the year 2000. And, no one knows how they are going to be fed or whether this planet can support their staggering numbers.

As if that weren't enough, there have been some frightening long-range predictions recently. The World Meteorological Organization warns that the earth may be undergoing the greatest climatic change since 1700. A recent government study predicted a political and economic upheaval almost "beyond comprehension" because of a period of bad weather already begun that may well last for centuries. They predict major famines in India and in China resulting in the deaths of millions of people.

The American response to this crisis is obviously critical. Our country is still the richest, most powerful nation in the world, as well as the world's biggest food producer.

The response of our government has often been disappointing. The United States has contributed \$172 billion in foreign aid over the past thirty years. Much of that aid went to reconstruct Europe and Japan after World War II. The Marshall Plan was a superb example of what an aid program could accomplish.

But over the decades, aid delivered to many of the less-developed countries was often squandered by corrupt recipient governments, diverted to showcase projects for the greater glory of local tyrants, or misdirected into inappropriate uses of Western technology. Through bitter experience, we began to realize that food aid often prolonged the dependency of recipient countries instead of encouraging them to increase their own agricultural production.

The Food for Peace program, begun with so much hope and idealism under the Kennedy Administration, degenerated into a means of unloading price-depressing agricultural surpluses. Too often it was used to support unpalatable governments or governments which should have been unpalatable.

The case of Chile is an example. Congress instituted controls on aid to Chile in 1974 after the military junta overthrew the Allende government there. Food for Peace aid immediately skyrocketed from \$3.2 million to \$52.1 million. Almost all of this aid has been under Title I, which means a cash grant to the Chilean government to be used in any way they choose. In spite of the fact that four other Latin American countries have been designated as "most seriously affected" nations by the U.N., Chile received 86% of the Food for Peace aid in Latin America in 1975. As Tom Wicker of the New York Times wrote, the Food for Peace program has become a "Food for Politics" program under Secretary of State Kissinger.

Fortunately, Congress has taken matters into its own hands in the past year and initiated "new directions" in our foreign aid program. For the first time, the International



Relations Committee has separated development assistance from military assistance. Unfortunately, we still provide far more military aid than we do development aid, but the quality of our development programs has greatly improved.

We are placing greater stress now on increasing the ability of the rural poor to raise their own agricultural production and utilize so-called "intermediate technologies" which are more adaptable to local conditions. We have insisted that more assistance be delivered directly to needy people instead to a succession of middlemen in national governments. A cooperative program between American and foreign land-grant colleges has been initiated. Congress has now mandated that 75% of all Food for Peace aid shall go to the "most seriously affected" nations, regardless of political imperatives.

I have championed the greater use of private voluntary agencies in our foreign aid program. As a result, a much higher percentage of our foreign aid will now go through international organizations and private agencies, such as the UN Development Program, CARE, Planned Parenthood, the Catholic Relief Service, and the Red Cross. There are organizations currently in place in many needy countries, some church-related, that are run by deeply dedicated men and women. They administer aid efficiently and have the trust of the people they serve. It seemed to me that we ought to take advantage of this dedicated professional network to ensure most effective use of our aid.

Although I have spoken primarily about the role of government in addressing world food problems, I cannot over-emphasize that private efforts are vitally important. Because of our committee's work, the federal government has finally begun to acknowledge the effectiveness of private voluntary agencies in administering aid abroad. I hope that we will never reach the day when American citizens look to their government as the sole source of charity at home and abroad. We need to further strengthen the fine humanitarian efforts of religious and charitable agencies throughout the world.

Our total aid commitment is still inadequate. Several European countries and OPEC members rank far above the United States in Foreign Aid as a percentage of gross national product. Father Hesburg of Notre Dame recently noted that "when you stop to think that we are spending about as much on the total aid we give to the whole world as we do on potted plants, that doesn't say much for us. We are spending four times as much on tobacco and eight times as much on alcohol as we are on helping the poor of the world. I think that should remind us as a Christian nation, in the Judeo-Christian tradition, that we are a long way from our basic ideals of loving our neighbor."

It is critically important that we inject a new moral vision into our nation's foreign policy. Soon perhaps, we will have a President and a Secretary of State who are deeply concerned about human suffering even when it is not strategically important. I look forward to the day when this rich nation will choose to fight economic injustice as well as political oppression, will export food and technology with the same ardor we now expend on the export of military hardware, will give priority to food, not guns. Surely no other vision could be more noble or timely than this.

We seem far from this ideal. America is said to be in a selfish, private mood. Americans seem to want to be left alone, to "get government off their backs", to reduce the amount of their tax dollars going to the poor and hungry here and abroad.

So I leave you with one message: use your ministry to bring out the compassion in people. Help people to realize that we cannot choose not to be involved. We are involved

together on this small, finite planet where, in the words of John Donne, "Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind."

Our sense of worth, even our salvation—as individuals, as a people, as a nation—depends upon a restoration of our sense of compassion, of community, of caring. Caring matters most.

Our mission—yours as ministers of the church and mine as a Member of Congress—must be to try to rekindle in Americans that sense of community spirit and individual responsibility which have traditionally been our greatest virtues and our greatest sources of strength. Without them, we are pointless; with them, there is nothing we cannot accomplish.

If you can do this, if we together can do this, then we can say, with William Faulkner: "To the last red and dying evening, mankind will prevail."

#### THE NEED FOR EFFECTIVE STANDARDS FOR AUTOMOBILE POLLUTION

### HON. ANDREW MAGUIRE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, Congress will shortly consider amendments to the Clean Air Act as reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which I am a member.

Congressman WAXMAN and I will be offering an amendment to the bill to provide for some relaxation of the schedule for attainment of the toughest emission standards set in the Clean Air Act, but at the same time safeguard the public health consistent with our technological capabilities. We urge Members to support our amendment in preference to the committee bill which weakens the schedule in the Clean Air Act far beyond what is reasonably warranted.

New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne has endorsed the Waxman-Maguire amendment. Matthew Feldman, president of the New Jersey State Senate, has issued a statement endorsing the amendment. New Jersey Assembly minority leader Thomas H. Kean has called for the New Jersey congressional delegation to support various "amendments to strengthen greatly the Federal Clean Air Act."

I believe these statements will be of interest to Members:

#### FROM THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor Brendan Byrne today cited test results of a new automobile emission control system as evidence supporting strong emission standards in the proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act now pending before the Congress.

Byrne reaffirmed his earlier endorsement of a proposal by Rep. Andrew Maguire of New Jersey and Rep. Henry A. Waxman of California to restore the schedule for compliance in the Clean Air Act to require all cars in the nation to meet strict emission levels in 1978.

According to test results on the 1977 Volvo, released yesterday by the California Air Resources Board, the new system developed by Engelhard Industries of Edison, New Jersey for Volvo's four-cylinder models, met California's stringent 1977 standards and also complied with the standards to be achieved

in 1980 as established by the Clean Air Act of 1970.

The system produced these air quality results while achieving higher fuel economy than Volvos currently sold outside California which have significantly higher emission levels. The anticipated cost increase for the new system is between \$25 and \$50 per car.

"These reports show that the Waxman-Maguire amendment sets automobile emission goals which are feasible and wise," said Byrne. "There is no reason to delay reaching our national goal of cleaner air through strong automobile emission controls. I am pleased that New Jersey industry has played a key role in this technological advance. This development again shows the basic compatibility between our economic and environmental interests."

Byrne praised Maguire for his efforts in the Congressional review of the proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act:

"Congressman Maguire has worked hard to produce a bill which meets New Jersey's needs," he said. "I am confident that his work with the aid of other members of the Congressional Delegation will result in legislation which gives us cleaner air while promoting the technological achievements which spur our economic growth."

#### STATEMENT OF NEW JERSEY SENATE PRESIDENT MATTHEW FELDMAN

I am pleased to join the League for Conservation Legislation in expressing support for a Federal Clean Air Act.

The legislation proposed by the Waxman-Maguire amendment is particularly significant for New Jersey.

Our State is the most densely populated and most highly industrialized state in the country. It also serves as the main corridor between Boston and Washington. As such, it has become an often visible receptacle for air contaminants from both industry and transportation.

It is no coincidence that New Jersey ranks high in the occurrence of cancer among its citizens. Nor is it so unusual to note the deterioration of crops and the contamination of livestock.

With this clearly in mind, we must seek an amalgamation of industry, and transportation with environmental conservation and human preservation.

To begin, there must be uniform national standards for clean air . . . this, to discourage the drift of industries to other states where they can comfortably resume activity because of relaxed air pollution standards.

New Jersey's efforts to upgrade its environmental standards has been meaningful, but will lose impact unless every state is required to do the same.

The League for Conservation Legislation's efforts clearly reflect the interest in the well-being of New Jersey's citizens. They have my support.

#### STATEMENT OF ASSEMBLY MINORITY LEADER THOMAS H. KEAN REGARDING FEDERAL CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

I would like to thank the League for Conservation Legislation for this opportunity to join with them in support of a strong federal Clean Air Act. I am disturbed by a number of provisions in the bills as reported out of committee in both the United States Senate and House of Representatives. As these bills now stand, they would weaken federal environmental controls, significantly decrease the environmental quality in New Jersey, and possibly cause the erosion of jobs from our State.

It is my fervent hope that the New Jersey congressional delegation will stand together on a bi-partisan basis to strengthen the legislation in a number of ways. Specifically, I would urge our delegation to support amendments to set nationwide emission

standards for industries, to provide that all 1978 automobiles meet the pollution standards currently in effect in California, to provide early compliance with transportation control plans for urban areas, to enact indirect source controls to encourage developers to locate new facilities in existing urban areas, and to protect areas which are now cleaner than Federal primary standards require from significant degradation.

The citizens of the State of New Jersey have shown their support for clean air and a healthy environment time and time again through the years. I trust that our congressional delegation will show no less resolve in supporting amendments to strengthen greatly the federal Clean Air Act.

### SENATOR BUCKLEY LABELS KISSINGER ALBATROSS AROUND PRESIDENT'S NECK

#### HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, my friend and colleague in the Congress, Senator JAMES BUCKLEY, has made a very thorough and accurate appraisal of the disastrous foreign policy of Dr. Kissinger. He details the record of our Secretary of State in a most illuminating manner and raises questions of policy which unfortunately get little attention in our liberal dominated press.

In fact, I have seen very little mention of this outstanding statement in any of the media despite its clear relevance to the debates of the day in the Congress. For that reason, I include the press release that the New York Senator's office issued with these remarks.

I have never been fooled by Mr. Kissinger. I opposed his nomination. I opposed his confirmation. His duplicity, deceit, and double standards have been exposed in this record on many occasions by me. I know of no basic American interest he has not willingly bargained away whether it be in the areas of defense, trade concessions, SALT, the Panama Canal, the Middle East, or elsewhere. We have Communist China in the United Nations and an old ally, Nationalist China, on the sidelines due to Mr. Kissinger. He is a liability to this country and to his constitutional superior, the President of the United States.

I include Senator BUCKLEY's remarks at this point:

BUCKLEY SCORES CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY; LABELS KISSINGER 'ALBATROSS' AROUND PRESIDENT'S NECK

Senator James L. Buckley (C-R, N.Y.) today said that the world outlook of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger disqualifies him from being "either the architect or the executor of a foreign policy suited to the American character and the imperative needs of the world today."

"That is why Henry Kissinger, he said, is destined to be an albatross around the President's neck."

American foreign policy, he told guests at a luncheon of the American Defense Preparedness Association in Washington, "has become essentially a negative one, its primary purpose to buy time, to negotiate for our people the best terms possible from positions of decreasing strength."

The Sonnenfeldt doctrine, he said, "reflects the state of mind of the Secretary of State." The ideas it articulates "can only spring from a deep despair, a profound pessimism, and a lack of understanding of the true strengths of the American people or the strengths and weaknesses of the American political process."

"We need not a self-fulfilling pessimism, but a contagious self-confidence as we affirm our intention to work however patiently, however prudently, for the ultimate triumph of the humane ideals we believe in over the inhumane conditions of a totalitarian state."

"We can restore the confidence of our allies, he said, "and enlist the essential support of the American people, if we will once again affirm the national commitment to the ideals of freedom that the Soviets daily demonstrate in the pursuit of its destruction."

Below are excerpts from Senator Buckley's speech:

Too many Americans, encouraged by the recent shape of our diplomacy, have lost sight of a basic truth—the struggle in which we are engaged is a struggle between good and evil. Evil, the philosophers have told us for centuries, is an active force, and all that it needs to triumph, as Burke tells us, is for good men to do nothing.

And this is where our foreign policy has been blind to ultimate reality. It is a policy based on the belief, as Solzhenitsyn puts it, that as long as we have freedom, we can let the others have pragmatism. It is a policy that purges spiritual or moral considerations from the equation of international politics.

That, I believe, is the only way in which the so-called Sonnenfeldt Doctrine—or perhaps more accurately the Kissinger-Sonnenfeldt Doctrine—can be explained. However unintentionally revealed, however informal its presentation, the Doctrine nevertheless explains and makes explicit something many of us have long believed to be implicit in our approach to foreign policy. As we haven't the power to roll back the Soviet imperial presence in Eastern Europe, we must appease it. More than that, we must legitimize its control over what not too long ago our Presidents were calling "the captive nations." Not only is Soviet hegemony over those nations tacitly encouraged, but it becomes tacit American policy to resist, as destabilizing, any attempt by any one of them to break free of the Soviet orbit.

As the political philosopher James Burnham put it, we seem to be urging upon the nations of Eastern Europe the acceptance of the classic principle—"if rape is inevitable, relax and enjoy it."

Now, it is true that the Sonnenfeldt Doctrine has been officially repudiated. The United States, we are told, totally opposes so-called spheres of influence by any power, and strongly supports the aspirations for freedom and national independence in Eastern Europe. But foreign policy represents something substantially more than the sum total of all the official pronouncements and treaties and positions that are issued or negotiated in its name. A foreign policy develops its own tone and it generates certain perceptions at home and abroad that are the reality of that policy. The Sonnenfeldt Doctrine reflects the reality of our current policy. It has the ring of authenticity about it that statements of official policy to the contrary cannot dispel. For it reflects the state of mind of the Secretary of State, his point of view, his perception of American will.

That, I believe, is the only way to explain the Sonnenfeldt Doctrine, for the ideas it articulates can only spring from a deep despair, a profound pessimism, and lack of understanding of the true strengths of the American people or the strengths and weaknesses of the American political process.

This also explains why it is that Henry Kissinger, for all his brilliance and dedica-

tion, cannot be either the architect or the executor of a foreign policy suited to the American character and to the imperative needs of the free world today. That is why he is destined to be an albatross around the President's neck. We need not pragmatism, but a convincing commitment to ideals. We need not a self-fulfilling pessimism, but a contagious self-confidence as we affirm our intention to work however patiently, however prudently, for the ultimate triumph of the humane ideals we believe in over the inhumane conditions of a totalitarian state.

But given Henry Kissinger's "mind set," the role of American foreign policy on the international scene has become essentially a negative one, its primary purpose to buy time, to negotiate for our people the best terms possible from positions of decreasing strength.

And, this, I believe, is one of the dangers in the sphere-of-influence politics we have been attempting to play. Such an approach, depending as it does on apparent contradiction and rapid maneuver, is hardly designed to mobilize the support of the American public, let alone their willingness to sacrifice for it.

This, I believe, is the inevitable weakness of any foreign policy that is played out against a backdrop devoid of defining principle. And such a policy is extremely dangerous when our adversaries suffer from no such handicap.

Our adversary makes no bones about it. The following statement, for instance, taken from *Pravda* in 1973 when detente was flourishing, spells it out:

"Only naive people can expect the recognition of the principles of coexistence by the capitalists can weaken the main contradiction of our times between capitalism and socialism, so that the ideological struggle will be weakened."

That is what detente means to our adversaries, and their actions are consistent, motivated by an active principle.

Our foreign policy was once motivated by a similarly active principle. We once believed, as Solzhenitsyn puts it, that freedom was indivisible. We took a moral attitude toward freedom, and our foreign policy thus had consistency, cohesion, and direction. And because we had a sense of purpose, because we understood the true nature of the struggle in which we had been engaged, we were willing to build a position of unquestioned military strength, and had the will to utilize that strength in the defense of freedom.

We can restore that will and the credibility of our military power; we can restore the confidence of our allies, and enlist the essential support of the American people, if we will once again affirm the same national commitment to the ideal of freedom that the Soviets daily demonstrate in the pursuit of its destruction.

This is the challenge we face, the challenge we must meet for the most pragmatic of reasons, if you will, because our survival depends on it. But we will meet that challenge only if we will rediscover our secret weapon—the ideals written into the Declaration of Independence that set sparks of hope flying from the new world across the oceans two hundred years ago, igniting the fires of liberty in the old. The ideals of liberty and human dignity have not lost their power over the hearts and minds of men and women everywhere, even those living under the most ruthless spotisms. So long as we remain strong and faithful to our own best traditions, we will be able to galvanize the forces of freedom here and abroad against the spread of Soviet imperialism, and we can sustain the hope that in God's good time will guarantee that its frontiers will be rolled back.

This is why the shape of our foreign policy in the next few years may well determine the fate of the free world, why we must maintain the unchallengeable power to meet any

threat wherever it is launched, why we must recover our sense of confidence and purpose, our will.

I believe that will is still there. All that we need to galvanize it is leadership which recognizes the difference between good and evil, that is willing to channel and direct the will of our people into hard, moral, and purposeful policy.

We owe it to ourselves. And we owe it to those men and women like Alexander Solzhenitsyn who yearn for freedom. At the conclusion of his BBC interview, Solzhenitsyn had this to say when asked about Bertrand Russell's famous or infamous aphorism, "better red than dead":

"Looked at from a short distance, these words allow one to maneuver and to continue to enjoy life. But from a long-term point of view, it will undoubtedly destroy those people who think like that. It is a terrible thought."

It is indeed a terrible thought. And that is why we can no longer afford to shape our foreign policy according to the dictates of detente, as it has come to be practiced. Freedom is indivisible, and it is our duty in this world to insure that it remains so.

THE HOSPITALS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ADVANCEMENT IN HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the rising cost of hospital care is a subject which is of national concern and has affected every facet of the health care delivery system from the private physician to the public hospital.

On Wednesday, May 19, 1976, at a luncheon for the Pennsylvania delegation, I had the opportunity to hear the remarks of Mr. Mark S. Levitan, executive director, University Hospitals, University of Pennsylvania, a man well-versed on the subject of hospital management. He summarized the advances of this field, the benefits of the changes made in the facilities under his direction, and the special problems of medical school-teaching hospital establishments. At this time I enter Mr. Levitan's remarks into the RECORD.

I would like to address myself to the issues of management in hospitals and particularly the issues facing medical school hospitals. My colleagues have already explained some of the basic characteristics and complexity of the health industry. It is this complexity and somewhat inflexible structure that creates many of the problems faced by hospital management.

A number of steps have been taken by hospitals to improve the quality of hospital management. First, there has been a tremendous increase in the level of professionalism of hospital management. Not many years ago, the hospital administrator came from the ranks of the medical profession, the nursing profession, or the hospital business office. Today, hospital and health care management is recognized as a distinct profession. Hospital managers today are educated in graduate training programs

throughout the country. An example is the University of Pennsylvania's graduate program in health care administration in our Wharton School. In addition, hospitals have looked increasingly to industry both at the financial and operational level as a source of managers.

What have these new managers done? They have begun to use the same techniques used by industry to measure and control the output of employees in hospitals. Often this is done through the joint efforts of hospitals through such organizations as the Commission on Administrative Standards in California or the joint Management Engineering and Cost Control Services in States like New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the same resource is available to hospitals in both States. These standards of measurement help the manager judge productivity. They provide a guide in assessing the need for capital facilities and help moderate the demands of medical staff for additional equipment or buildings.

The use of quality assurance programs, utilization review and medical audit programs when aggressively pursued, can reduce the unnecessary use of hospital services and maintain and improve the quality of service delivered to patients.

Great efforts have been made to accelerate collections and to maximize reimbursement to improve cash flow.

Another major improvement has been in data collection, data processing and management information systems. Again, some of these advances have been joint efforts or cooperative efforts with private industry.

At the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and the Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, for example, a number of significant actions have taken place over the past few years. There has been a total management reorganization. We have attracted qualified managers, both from industry and the health care field. Clear lines of organizational authority were established. We have used standard industrial engineering techniques to control work flow, scheduling and staffing levels. We were able to reduce our employed staff by almost 10 percent at HUP and 20 percent at graduate. We have used economic analysis as one measure to justify capital investment. We are using a shared service to meet our data processing needs at a substantially reduced cost. Physicians are being held accountable and financially responsible where appropriate. In short, management is demanding performance.

What are the special problems of medical schools? The teaching hospital serves a unique role in supporting the training of health care professionals and supporting research in medicine and health delivery. Teaching and research in health care are best conducted in an atmosphere of patient service. However, the imposition of the teaching and research activity adds to the cost of patient care and reduces physician productivity. These are legitimate and appropriate costs of the systems and must have an identified source of funding. Additionally, teaching hospitals are obligated to maintain mod-

ern and contemporary facilities as well as a very broad range of services to maintain the quality of the educational programs.

Finally, therefore, let me emphasize the need to recognize the special requirements of medical school hospitals. There must be a rational way to permit purchasers of service to set reasonable limitations on payments to hospitals, but at the same time, we should not indiscriminately apply arbitrary limits which do not account for the unique contribution made by the medical school hospital. Limitations on reimbursement should be selectively applied only after the total mission and performance of a particular institution has been effectively evaluated.

LEVITAS' POLITICAL COURAGE

HON. BO GINN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. GINN. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, ELLIOTT LEVITAS, is taking a leadership role in working to devise solutions to the problems that plague our Nation's social security system. I join with him in his efforts to preserve the integrity of this vital program, and I commend him for his work.

I am pleased to note that Mr. LEVITAS' efforts have attracted considerable attention to the work that must be done to reform the social security system. In a column in the May 27 issue of the *DeKalb New Era*, Mr. Jim Boatright has written an excellent analysis of this problem. I ask that this column be reprinted in the RECORD, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

LEVITAS' POLITICAL COURAGE

(By Jim Boatright)

This is a political year. Every member of the U.S. House of Representatives and one-third of the U.S. Senate is up for re-election. We will elect a President. There are 32.6 million people on social security. Embracing every race, creed and political doctrine, this is the most powerful monolithic voting group in this country, probably in history.

Politicians respond to political stimuli. Social Security recipients have just received a 6.4 per cent increase in their monthly payment beginning with their July checks. These raises will come from social security trust funds which are expected to experience a deficit for the second straight year. The system is in deep financial trouble. Under present law, social security spending will exceed income from payroll taxes until the two cash benefit reserves, disability along with old age and survivors insurance, run dry early in the 1980's.

This means that the money that I, and others, have paid into the trust fund for the past 20 or 30 years is gone; and if I receive any social security payments I will have to depend on children and unborn future workers of this country to support me. Social security has been politicized until it is now an all embracing retirement-welfare program for everyone, whether one "contributed" to the program or not. This was not the original intent of the program.

President Ford did not try to solve the fundamental problem. He chose the politically expeditious way of ignoring the root

causes of social security financial deficits by simply recommending that we increase the payroll taxes. He recommended that we increase the payroll taxes paid by employer and employee from 11.70 per cent to 12.30 per cent. The House Ways and Means Committee rejected the proposal this year. Thus the deficit grows.

Each worker pays 11.70 per cent of his income, counting his and his employers tax, on his income up to \$15,300. The base is projected to increase to \$16,500 on January 1. (Some labor leaders are advocating a base of \$25,000.) What does this mean? It means that an average worker with four dependents is now paying more in social security taxes than he is paying in income taxes. If he earns the maximum base of \$15,300, he and his employer will be forced to pay \$1,790 which could have gone into his pocket. He could buy one heck of an annuity, with more benefits, from a private company for this amount of money.

Increasing social security taxes are a tremendous imposition on the already overburdened small businessman. The only way many small businessmen can overcome the burden of increasing workmen's compensation, unemployment and social security taxes is to simply eliminate jobs, which aggravates the unemployment situation.

Every once in a while someone comes along with a refreshingly new approach to problems like social security concepts, burdens and deficits. Our Congressman Elliott Levitas has proposed that we establish a National Commission on Social Security to study, to overhaul, to establish the scope of the system, and to make it financially sound. Congressman Levitas needs and deserves the support of the people on this worthy project.

#### MEMORIAL DAY: 1976

### HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this week across our Nation, we commemorated the memory of all who died defending this country in her wars.

In many ways, all their stories are the same. It is the story of young men going to war and then killed while in the prime of their life defending the Nation or principles they cherished. The end of the story is one of saddened families and saddened communities that will always miss their presence.

But each of their stories is also unique for ultimately they were individuals and our memory of them must not be lumped together in some large, nebulous category. To honor their individuality and their individual sacrifice, I wish to commend to the attention of my colleagues a story from the Detroit News, by Pat Murphy. It is about the deaths of three brothers, Hank, Fred, and Bill Living of Holly, Mich., who were killed during World War II and the Korean conflict and about a fourth Holly man, Karl Richter, who was shot down and killed over North Vietnam.

The article follows:

IN MEMORIAM: THREE BROTHERS BECAME THREE SOLDIERS—THREE GRAVES TELL THEIR STORY

(By Pat Murphy)

Hank, Fred and Bill could have been anybody's brothers.

That's what gives today's Memorial Day

services at Lakeside Cemetery in Holly something intangible that extends far beyond the boundaries of this rural Oakland County community of 15,000.

Indeed, that something stretches to wherever brave Americans have fought and died—places like Europe, the Pacific Ocean, Korea and Vietnam.

Hank, Fred and Bill were brothers—members of the Living family in Holly, who were killed in action during World War II and Korea.

There was also another Holly man—Karl Richter, shot down and killed over North Vietnam.

Their exploits were evoked today in the kind of simple, small-town ceremonies that were taking place around the nation.

Ceremonies marked by the flags young Americans fought for, the wreaths for their graves and taps for their memories.

There were two awards presented today in Holly—the Living Brothers Award and the Karl Richter Award.

Every year the awards are given to outstanding students at Holly High School as the highlight of the Memorial Day services.

Dozens of other fighting men from Holly also have died in wars for freedom and they were not forgotten. Nor were others from Oakland County, the state and the nation.

"We're honoring the dead from all wars," said Reece Living of Milford, a brother of the commemorated trio. He served in the Marine Corps.

Reece, a member of VFW Post 5587 which sponsors the parade and memorial services, was the main speaker at the Memorial Day program.

It was held in the shadow of a Civil War monument commemorating the northern Oakland County men who fell at Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, Vicksburg and Atlanta.

The stories of Hank, Fred, Bill and Karl are pretty much what thousands of fighting men went through. But there are chapters of their very own.

Early in 1940, almost two years before Pearl Harbor and the United States entry into World War II, Hank and Fred Living joined the Canadian army.

Both were born in Canada before their family migrated to the United States and both maintained strong ties with the land of their birth.

Hank, a sports standout at Holly High, played professional football for the Toronto Argonauts before getting a commission in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

On his 23rd European mission, Capt. Living was shot down and killed near the German border just six months before hostilities were to end in August, 1945.

The Lancaster bomber he was flying was nicknamed the "Spirit of Fred Living," in honor of his younger brother Fred, who was killed Aug. 6, 1944 near Falais Gap, France.

Fred, remembered as "the musician of the family" because he could play the piano by ear, was a private in the medical corps. According to available records, Fred was fatally wounded while trying to aid injured buddies. His body lies in the Canadian National Cemetery in Cannes, France.

Bill was a small boy back in Holly when his older brothers were killed and he grew up with vivid memories and a yearning to be just like them.

That yearning prompted Bill, then 17, to join the American army shortly after the Korean war broke out in 1950.

Sgt. Bill Living was killed in June, 1951, when his machine gun unit was overrun by enemy forces near Heartbreak Ridge in Korea.

Another Holly High School student, Karl W. Richter, was an honor student and co-captain of the football team prior to enrolling at the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs.

Lt. Richter died in July, 1967, after his Thunderchief jet was hit by enemy fire over

North Vietnam. He was on his 198th mission, one of the last he was to fly before returning stateside for duty as a flight instructor.

The lives of the four men mentioned specifically in today's eulogy spanned half a century and touched on three continents.

"But in my mind," said Reece Living, "they were much more."

#### AWASH WITH OIL

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD an interesting article from The New Republic on Alaskan oil. The article follows:

#### AWASH WITH OIL

When Congress got interested in Alaskan oil several years ago, it was told that getting the oil to the West Coast was a matter of great national urgency. Oil executives, State and Interior Department officials and roving experts in the Nixon administration swore that the government had to help the industry rush the Alaskan project to completion so that the oil could be fed to fuel-hungry California. Environmental groups were told that their worries about the pipeline would have to take second place to the national interest. Both environmentalists and Midwestern politicians argued that a trans-Canadian pipeline made more sense than a trans-Alaskan line. A Canadian pipe, they said, would avoid an area of high earthquake risk in Alaska, reduce the likelihood of oil spills by eliminating the need for tankers and, most important, deliver the oil directly to the part of the country that needed it most—the upper Midwest. But the companies had other plans. The Alaskan route had already been mapped out and approved. The financing was set. The companies were annoyed that their plans were being held up in tedious public review at the last moment. As happens often in confrontations like this, the companies invoked national security and had their way.

It's not clear who first sounded the patriotic theme of US strategic interests, but one of the earliest spokesmen was Assistant Secretary of State John Irwin, II, who also helped inspire OPEC to its most avaricious behavior. Coming from him, the argument carried some weight. Irwin told the congressional Joint Economic Committee in 1972 that "the Department of State believes it is most important to bring the oil from the North Slope of Alaska to market as soon as possible," and that the Alaskan route was the only acceptable one. Planning and building the Canadian line would take too long, and the West Coast needed the oil right away. The companies made the same argument. H. G. Gallagher of BP Alaska told the committee that "our decision to ship our oil to the West Coast was not lightly or quickly taken. It was made over three years ago. Three years of review, events and further study confirm us in our conviction that our decision was the right one. . . . The West Coast is crude [oil] short now; it will be extraordinarily crude short in the late 1980s and 1990s." Another executive wrote: "I can categorically state that we have every intention of using our full share of the total Alaskan oil on the US West Coast. . . . It is clear from our estimates and those of the Department of Interior that it is needed on the West Coast."

Every company likes to believe, and to foster the notion, that its interests are congruent with the nation's. But few are as lucky as the oil industry in having the na-

tional interest coincide so regularly with their own, whatever their interests may be, however they may change over time. In 1972 the clinching argument for the Alaskan pipeline came from the President's own National Security Council. Gen. George Lincoln, then director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness and chief of the government's oil strategy planners, reported these findings on the pipeline question: "A trans-Alaska pipeline could deliver oil to the West Coast by 1975, and full capacity by 1982; the West Coast markets will be able to absorb that oil. It is in the national interest to reduce our total dependence on insecure imports as much as possible in the critical years after 1975; this interest outweighs any consideration of distribution of that oil among regions." This argument was repeated, with more vehemence, in 1973 when Congress considered and then passed a bill allowing the companies to go ahead with the pipeline.

Soon these predictions and promises will be put to the test. In 1977 the Alaskan oil will begin flowing through the pipe from the North Slope to the Alaskan port of Valdez. From there it will be loaded into tankers and shipped . . . where? Suddenly the government's oil planners are awakening to the fact that there will be a surplus of oil on the West Coast, and that there will be no place to put the new Alaskan deliveries. Several private studies, including one written by the Rand Corporation for the State of California, predict that the West will be glutted with oil by the end of the decade. Rand said that the amount of the surplus by 1980 will equal and then exceed the amount of oil that might have been shipped through a Canadian pipeline to the Midwest. Rand concluded: "Given the pending changes in the distribution of domestic oil production, a West-East pipeline appears to be in the national interest." That report, dated December 1975, signalled a shift in the winds: now the national interest requires oil in the East, not the West. And now the watchdogs of the public interest have sniffed the new scent. Strategists in the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) and the high-level Energy Resources Committee, chaired by Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson, are looking into the matter. Since early spring they have been checking into several alternatives for shipping the oil out of California to the East.

John Freeman, an assistant administrator at the FEA and coordinator of this transport study, refuses to predict how great the surplus will be, or even whether there will be one. His study group must finish its analysis before he will give an answer, and that may take until July. But Freeman concedes that the Energy Resources Council wouldn't be looking into the question unless there were a good chance that oil will have to be moved out of California beginning next year or the year after.

Three alternatives are being considered at the moment: a northern pipeline from Seattle across the Rockies (one hopes not through Yellowstone Park) to the Midwest, a southern pipeline from California to Texas and from there into the lines that feed the East, and finally, an ocean route using tankers to carry oil through the Panama Canal to ports in Texas and Louisiana, or possibly the East Coast. The tanker system would be the most risky and wasteful; the California-Texas route would be the most efficient, because a pipeline is already in place most of the way. But no matter which of these is chosen, the oil will travel the long way round—the direct Canadian route having been rejected long ago. The one solution the companies insist they aren't considering is the sale of oil to Japan. They are forbidden by law from exporting this oil unless the President and Congress give them explicit

permission to do so. But perceptions of the national interest do change. Perhaps in two or three years Project Independence will be replaced by Project Flexibility. Skeptics like Brock Evans of the Sierra Club flatly predict that the companies, despite protestations to the contrary, will find a way of shipping the Alaskan surplus to Japan.

One cannot help but think the companies intended to use this southern shipping route all along. Did they reject the Canadian line simply because it would have been less profitable? Freeman of the FEA doesn't think so. He believes the situation changed suddenly in the last three years in ways that not even Jean Dixon could have predicted. Prices increased dramatically; demand slackened; the government agreed to release its California oil reserves and sell them on the Western market; new offshore drilling leases were let on the West Coast. All these changes, Freeman believes, are working to create an unexpected glut in California, unexpected by industry and by government. But we should remember that all these changes were avidly sought by the oil companies. And this is one industry, as the man from BP said, that doesn't make decisions lightly or quickly. In creating the oil glut, the companies did one of two things. Either they underestimated their own ability to win concessions from the government (for they won most of what they sought), or they misrepresented the true nature of the Western oil market.

If there is a lesson to be found in this, it is that the government must be more skeptical of corporate promises than it has been. Until recently American officials had no independent data and little expertise in energy matters, and thus no basis for questioning industry statements. They had no choice but to accept corporate plans and promises at face value and hope for the best. That's what happened in Alaska. And that explains why it has taken until 1976 for the government to realize that the real problem on the West Coast will not be a shortage, but a surplus of oil.

#### REGIONAL RAIL REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1973

**HON. JOHN M. MURPHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the bill which I have introduced today is essentially the same one which I and 16 of my New York colleagues have introduced during the last 3 months. This most recent version incorporates several technical and perfecting modifications which I have developed in cooperation with the New York State Commissioner of Transportation, and representatives of concerned private rail lines and unions.

Our objective remains the same: we seek to guarantee the continued operation of vital rail lines in New York's southern tier by providing much needed time in which to determine precisely how this important goal can be accomplished. Congressional inaction at this juncture could have disastrous consequences for a vast sector of our State, and for that reason we intend to forcefully state our views at hearings to be conducted by the Transportation Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee later in this month.

#### FIFTH ESTATE ROAD SHOW IN BOSTON

**HON. LARRY McDONALD**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, sponsored by the ad hoc Boston Teach-in Committee and the Public Education Project on the Intelligence Community—PEPIC—a subsidiary of the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate—OC-5—some 150 persons took part in a conference, "CIA, Intelligence and Repression," held at Boston University Law School, May 7-8, 1976. The speakers roster included:

Perry Douglas Fellwock, OC-5 co-founder, using his "movement" alias, Winslow Peck, on "the CIA and the Southern Rim of Europe," an area which he is reported to have recently visited.

Tim Butz, heading another of OC-5's letterhead subsidiaries, the Intelligence Documentation Center, and an ubiquitous figure at anti-intelligence meetings and conferences.

Margaret Van Houten, an OC-5 coordinator.

Eqbal Ahmed, a leading personality of the Transnational Institute (TNI), an internationally active subsidiary of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) involved with revolutionary terrorists.

John Marks, Center for National Security Studies; co-author of an expose of the CIA.

Jennifer Davis, representing the Southern Africa Committee (SAC), an active support group for the Soviet-backed terrorists in Africa. The committee recently asked for its files from the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act which revealed to the SAC that it was the subject of an active investigation. Davis is also director of research for the American Committee on Africa.

Danny Schecter, a former member of the Africa Research Group, an old SDS associated project, former *Ramparts* editor and now news director of WBCN-FM.

Lee Goldstein, National Lawyers Guild.

Roger Finzell, National Lawyers Guild and Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee.

Marlo Castanheira, Portuguese Committee for Democratic Action.

Robert Meeropol, Committee to Re-Open the Rosenberg Case. Meeropol is a son of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed for espionage conspiracy.

Bonnie Mass, reporter, Bertrand Russell Tribunal on Latin America.

Additional organizations taking part included:

Puerto Rican Socialist Party—a self-stated Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party closely tied to the Cuban Communists which has said it will serve as the bridgehead for revolution to enter the United States.

Boston Grand Jury Project—a group formed by members of the National Lawyers Guild and revolutionary activists to assist activists resist grand juries investigating the harboring of fugitive terrorists.

Susan Saxe Defense Committee—closely associated with the Grand Jury Project, but specifically formed to develop leftist support for an admitted revolutionary bank robber facing murder charges in another bank robbery case.

Boston S-1 Coalition.  
Committee to End Sterilization Abuse, Boston chapter.

Native American Solidarity Committee, Boston/Cambridge and Amherst chapters. Angolan Solidarity Committee, a support group for the Soviet-Cuban puppet MPLA regime.

Tenants First Coalition Defense Committee.

Urban Planning Aid Defense Committee. Committee for Panamanian Sovereignty. Chile Action Group, the Cambridge/Boston branch of the revolutionary anti-imperialist Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) organization.

Latin American Project, self-described as "a socialist approach to graduate studies" of the Goddard-Cambridge Graduate Program in Social Change which is directed by Shepherd Bliss, 5 Upland Rd., Cambridge, MA. 02140 [617/491-0157]. Bliss is an organizer for the Mass Party Organizing Committee (MPOC), a member of the July 4 Coalition. The LAP states: "Our goal \* \* \* is to educate ourselves and others for liberation struggles throughout the Americas, North and South. We have also worked on Portugal and Angola, as well as class struggle in the U.S. Our methodology is based on the Marxist classics, \* \* \* research by groups like NACLA, and cultural works like Cuban posters."

The conference was the usual formula of workshops and panels, with films—"Red Squad; The Unquiet Death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg"; and "The Rise and Fall of the CIA," plus a video film by New American Movement Leninist Miles Mogelescue made in Portugal.

The anti-intelligence gathering participants held a demonstration and rally against Presidential candidate Gov. Ronald Reagan on Saturday, May 8, protesting his position against the giveaway of the Panama Canal to Castro's ally, the leftist dictator Omar Torrijos of Panama.

A leaflet distributed at the rally also denounced U.S. citizens who live in the Canal Zone as "a colonizing force of 40,000 who are joined by the 10,000 U.S. soldiers" stationed in the Canal Zone. Said the leaflet, clearly showing the totalitarian bent of the protesters, "Reagan must not be permitted to continue attacking Panama, as previous Presidential candidates attacked Korea and Vietnam. \* \* \* Join us to protest Reagan's attacks upon Panamanian sovereignty and dignity. United States Out of Panama."

In view of the close ties of many of the groups participating in the teach in and rally with the Cuban Communists, with U.S. revolutionary terrorists, and with U.S. revolutionary organizations, the Secret Service must be encouraged to take cognizance of potential dangers to candidates for our highest public office.

Rally organizer was the Communications Center of the U.S. National Committee for Panamanian Sovereignty, P.O. Box 189, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. The committee's education center is located in the offices of the Ecumenical Program for Interamerican Communication and Action—EPICA—at 1500 Farragut Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20011, a project of the National Council of Churches. EPICA's Farragut Street offices are used as the mailing address for a number of Washington area groups supporting Castro-style revolutionary movements in Latin America.

Reinforcing the Cuban connection, the

U.S. National Committee for Panamanian Sovereignty states:

In recent times, Cuba has been in the vanguard of the demand that the Canal return to Panama; in January of 1976 Fidel Castro, referring to Angola, promised that if necessary for the final victory, "we can add 9 million Cubans to the 1.5 million Panamanians." Panama's neighbors—Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela in particular—have given strong support to Panama's just demand.

A considerable amount of background material on the Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate and background exhibits is provided in my testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and has been published in the hearing, "Subversion of Law Enforcement Intelligence Gathering Operations, part I."

LETTER FROM KENT R. CRAWFORD,  
HISTORIAN

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Kent R. Crawford is an excellent historian and I take pride in the fact that he is a constituent of the 11th District of Indiana. The following is a letter received by me from this historian. I think it should be shared with others.

KENT R. CRAWFORD,  
Indianapolis, Ind., May 13, 1976.

HON. ANDY JACOBS, JR.,  
U.S. Representative,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: 'Tis rare indeed that I find the time to write to present my views on the state of affairs as I see them—as an Historian. However, I have some observations which may be of interest to you.

Mr. Reagan has made a point of stating our military inferiority as compared to the Russians—in conventional arms. As far as such a comparison goes, it is quite valid. But that is not the whole case. I believe Grossadmiral Alfred von Tirpitz expressed the situation best over seventy years ago, with his now infamous "risk" theory. He wished Germany to have a fleet of such power that to defeat it, even the most powerful country would jeopardize its superiority. Consequently, the High Seas Fleet was qualitatively vastly superior to the British Grand Fleet, but numerically inferior.

I believe this is the case between us and the Soviet Union. They have more of everything, but what we have is technologically superior. Thus, the question becomes one of our (with that of our remaining allies) superior technology versus their superiority of numbers.

Before I continue with the analysis, let me expound on what the parallel means in context of the present. In essence, for the Russians to engage in a war with the Western Allies, regardless of the outcome, they will be so weakened by the effort that China will be able to re-acquire those old Imperial territories which Chairman Mao has promised the Chinese people will be re-incorporated into China. These amount to a good part of Asian Russia. This is the consequence of Russian aggression, and undoubtedly the deterrent to it. I firmly believe that no leader of any country would resort to nuclear war, as such would take the rest of the world out too. Thus, the Russians will go along with Detente only as long as they are not prepared to fight a

major war on two fronts. But Lord help us when and if they are.

If History teaches anything, it is to avoid solutions which failed in the past. At Jutland, the only test of the German technological superiority, the High Seas Fleet won a tactical victory, but suffered a strategic defeat. The lesson to be learned is that quality is nice, but it cannot win against quantity. So it is with us. Our 478 ships (according to TIME magazine) cannot hope to win against their 2200 plus. Traditionally, the Navy is the only means by which we can carry a war to another shore.

The point is simply this: If we hope to maintain the status quo of the "risk", we must drastically expand the Fleet. I don't much care who is elected President, as long as the Navy is allowed to expand.

During the Anglo-German Naval Race which preceded World War I, the British press drew much comfort from simple numerical comparisons. So it seems to be with the Soviet Union. They play the numbers game—quality be damned. (I suggest you look into the quality of the Russian T-34 tank during WW II.) I submit the comparison is valid, and that only by increasing our military strength can we hope to avoid a drastic alteration in the status quo. I charge you, sir, to insure our security by supporting all proposals for Naval strengthening. We have no logical choice but to play the numbers game too. We should aim at a Naval establishment of 1,000 ships within the next fifteen years, and then work on replacement of our obsolescent equipment.

On a more personal note, I am much depressed by the lack of trained Historians on the staffs of the various candidates for high office. The quality of the research is just plain disgusting. Witness Mr. Reagan's TV speech, although I can't say anybody else is much better off. It would appear that too many capable civilians are avoiding contamination by staying out of the political arena—in any capacity.

While I can understand, I do not condone. A professor of mine said that Historians should become involved in public affairs. I disagreed on the grounds that politics, by definition, requires compromise, while the values of the Historian (worthy of the name, which your counter-part from Lafayette isn't) should never be compromised. Perhaps a fallacy in our system?!!

Nonetheless, sir, I intend to support you in the coming election, even though it means crossing party lines (a metaphor as ridiculous as our system). I trust, sir, that you will warrant such support by not engaging in support of such endeavors which the country can ill afford.

Respectfully,

KENT R. CRAWFORD.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, 200 years ago, on June 3, 1776, in preparation for the imminent British invasion of New York, the Continental Congress urged the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey to contribute 13,800 militia to reinforce the Continental forces already in that colony.

Congress also urged the immediate establishment in the middle colonies of a 10,000-man "flying camp," to consist of 6,000 men from the Pennsylvania militia,

3,400 from the Maryland militia, and 600 from the Delaware militia.

The militias were to be paid from the day of their marching from home, 1 penny a mile, in lieu of rations, for traveling expenses, and 1 day's pay for every 20 miles, between home and the general rendezvous, going and returning.

## BEYOND SPACE—THE HIDDEN REVOLUTION

### HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the June 1976 issue of Popular Science magazine an article entitled "Beyond Space—the Hidden Revolution" was featured. Writer James L. Scheffer, author of the article and well-known writer and commentator on our space program has brought unusual perception and better understanding of the importance of our space program to the public in his significant article. Because of this I am including the article in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues:

#### BEYOND SPACE—THE HIDDEN REVOLUTION

(By Jim Scheffer)

"If we can land men on the moon, how come we can't:

- End poverty?
- Improve health care?
- Stop pollution?
- Etc., etc., etc.?"

How many times have you heard such complaints? And how many times have you shrugged your shoulders and given the universal answer: "I dunno."

Ask another question, "Can you name 10 down-to-earth benefits from the space program?"

Most people will say "no." Some might be able to list Teflon, weather and communications satellites, handheld computers, or electronic wristwatches.

Some critics will argue that space exploration brought no benefits worth the cost, and a very few at the other extreme will credit it with every technological advance in two decades. Is either version right.

"There's no way you can spend tens of billions of dollars for something as purely technological as the space program without having some transfer," says Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin, a long-time critic of space spending. "You'd think, having been in this program in a big way for more than 18 years, that there would be more to show."

The trouble for Proxmire—and for almost everyone else who isn't working with aerospace technology day-to-day—is that the benefits are difficult to identify. If they're too technical, most people don't care. If they're in the news, they tend to be gadgets or gimmicks. And if they're in between, where are they?

Part of the blame rests with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration itself. The agency was flush with success during the glory days of Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo. Newsmen beat down NASA's doors to get stories of high adventure. NASA didn't see the need to justify itself beyond that. So, instead of explaining what good space exploration could achieve, NASA settled for a policy of "responding to query." In other words, if you didn't ask, NASA wouldn't tell. And if you asked about benefits, they'd tell you about Teflon and communications satellites.

By the time NASA's leaders woke up to

declining public interest, it was too late. Even its more aggressive information program in recent years has done little to convince most Americans that space exploration is worth the time and money it takes.

NASA discovered what any good politician already knew: It's hard to play catch-up with public opinion.

#### IN SEARCH OF AN ANSWER

That leaves the big question: How has space exploration changed our lives? I determined to find out.

Cool dim light surrounded us in the glass-walled visitor's booth overlooking NASA's Mission Control Center in Houston. Forty feet away, beyond the soundproof window, past the lighted executive consoles, through the trench where flight-dynamics officers do magic with their remote computers, the forward wall glowed.

Soyuz wobbled on the big color screen. The picture was coming from a television camera aboard Apollo. The man next to me was George Low, assistant administrator of NASA.

From our ringside seat to history, we probed into that long-standing question: "What is space exploration doing for us?"

"I wish I had an easy answer," Low began. "Space flight is an accelerator for technology. Computers got a major push. Electronics got a push. So did education and ecology, and medicine, materials, miniaturization, meteorology, management, communications, aviation . . ."

*As Low ticked off the list, I watched the screen. Here and now, in a quiet, dark room in Houston, I saw the full spectacular sequence of Apollo and Soyuz flying formation across Italy's toe and heel, across the clear Adriatic, on to Greece and Asia Minor. The commentary was not from a TV anchorman; it was straight from Tom Stafford and Alexi Leonov in space—one speaking Oklahoma Russian, the other Ukrainian English.*

"We're looking at a perfect example of space benefits that nobody thinks about," Low said, pointing at the screen. "There are thousands, maybe millions, of parts in the Apollo and Soyuz vehicles. Every part had to work to get those things up.

"Look back 10, 15, 20 years at the electronics around your home. There are a lot more of them today and they work a lot better. Space exploration forced companies to learn how to make better products."

*We had an Apollo-eye view of Soyuz in empty space above Italian roads and fields. The picture—crystal clear and colorful—was being relayed through an experimental communications satellite 22,000 miles above Africa. In another month, the satellite would be involved in an experiment to bring modern knowledge into isolated villages in India. But now it was the direct link between Apollo/Soyuz, Houston, and Moscow.*

"There has been a communications explosion from satellites," Low was saying. "Ten years ago there was no TV to let us see the first Gemini rendezvous. Now here we are, looking at an American and a Russian spacecraft flying over the Mediterranean. Global communications are routine."

Low's enthusiasm was as broad as space itself.

#### TIP OF THE ICEBERG

But one fact quickly became obvious. There are too many applications of space technology—"benefits" for want of a better word—for any one of us to understand.

Only the barest tip of the iceberg is visible. The electronic watches, hand-held computers, freeze-dried food, live television from Europe, satellite weather maps, and liquid-crystal gadgets are the tiniest fraction of the benefits around us.

Here's the biggest block to understanding what has happened: More than 99 per cent of the identifiable space benefits are hidden from public view. Worse, the majority of

them are dull, technical, and esoteric: manufacturing techniques and procedures, computer programming, specialized instruments and sensors, and the like.

Such benefits are adding billions of dollars to the American economy, providing jobs, saving lives, and making things nicer for all of us. Most of the benefits aren't exciting. They're just there.

They're hidden in your home appliances (lubrication and quality-control techniques that extend service life), in your golf clubs (shafts with greater strength and more spring), in your workshop (battery-powered tools), in your car (advanced electronics, tire design and manufacture), in hospitals (monitoring systems), on streets and highways (traffic-signal controls, pavement grooves), and thousands more places; even a simple list would fill this magazine.

The Dallas Cowboys wear helmets lined with a foam padding developed for NASA that reduces impact shock and head injuries. High schools and colleges across the nation have bought similar helmets. The same padding, marketed under the name Temper Foam by Becton, Dickinson & Co., lets wheelchair patients sit more comfortably, tripling the time they can safely stay confined.

The Chrysler Corp. adapted its experience in working on Saturn booster systems to automobile production lines and testing. Among the results are a more durable car radio, an accurate dashboard digital clock, and an ignition retarder to reduce pollution. But the most important space-triggered advance is Chrysler's electronic ignition, which a Senate report calls "a major improvement" that "reduces emissions and lowers maintenance cost."

Heat pipes manufactured by McDonnell Douglas Corp. are installed in pylons along the Alaskan pipeline. Heat-pipe theory predates satellites, but it took the space program to put theory into practice. Such pipes transfer heat from place to place by evaporating and condensing a fluid. In Alaska, they will prevent warm crude oil from thawing frozen tundra, which would buckle the pipeline and spew oil into a fragile landscape.

Your ski parka or sleeping bag may be insulated with the aluminized mylar materials used in the Echo I satellite and for insulation in later spacecraft and space suits. Many hunters and campers carry pocket-size emergency blankets of the same material.

Sirloins that melt in your mouth may have come from the cow that jumped over the moon. In one of the strangest applications of space technology, the Armour Company adapted an electronic strain gauge used in rocket engines to test and accurately predict beef tenderness. The company now sells more than 20 million pounds of premium-priced, guaranteed-tender beef each year.

Every major petroleum and mining company uses data, pictures, and other images from Skylab and the two Landsat earth-resources satellites to seek new mineral deposits. A Colorado mining executive, Dr. H. LeRoy Scharon, of NL Industries, recently told a Congressional committee that such techniques are paying off in reduced exploration time, money saved, and new mineral discoveries.

Customers of a utility in Lincoln, Nebraska can see thermographs of their homes, thanks to space-developed sensors that spot residential heat losses caused by inadequate insulation. The CENGAS Division of the Central Telephone and Utilities Corp. uses an airborne thermal scanner to check rooftop temperatures.

NASCAR race driver Richard Petty wears a liquid-cooled helmet called Cool Head that's a spinoff from the cooling systems built into space suits. This helmet keeps Petty's head and neck temperatures down, significantly cutting his fatigue during auto races.

Atomic power plants are safer because of

fracture toughness tests and fatigue analysis methods developed by NASA. These procedures now are routine in designing and building new plants. John Deere and other farm-implement manufacturers use similar tests to build bigger and stronger plows now appearing on American farms. The plows can be pulled faster because of the reduced likelihood of ruining them on rocks.

Fire fighters are benefitting from the lightweight and efficient air packs that have replaced the older, more cumbersome ones. The new Scott Air Pak 4.5 units evolved from astronaut backpacks used in space walks and on the moon.

Remember when the astronauts' facemasks fogged, shortening Gene Cernan's space walk on Gemini 9 and causing problems for Alan Sheppard and Ed Mitchell on their Apollo 14 lunar excursion? NASA came up with an antifog compound used today by firemen, skiers, skin divers, and pilots.

Early in manned-spacecraft design, somebody realized that there was no foolproof way to keep spacecraft windows from popping out into the outside vacuum. The solution was a new silicone sealant, which is now used on auto windshields, for home bathroom repairs, and—to the delight of thousands of tropical-fish hobbyists—as the stickum that finally made all-glass aquariums a reality.

#### POWER, PLANES, PARKWAYS

Space benefits come in sizes and shapes from the tiniest electronic chip to whole rooms of equipment. Take control centers. Watching Soyuz on that big screen triggered a memory.

One April night in 1970, when an Apollo 13 oxygen tank ruptured in translunar flight, I became the first writer allowed into this control center during a mission. For hours, as the tension grew and controllers and astronauts sweated over life and death, I reported their activities to the world's writing press outside. This was to be the last manned mission run from Houston until the Space Shuttle. But there are other control centers, all descendants of this one, running other missions that touch many of us every day.

Preventing power outages is one function of the five control centers that survey 40,000 square miles served by the Arkansas Power and Light Company. Sensors throughout the utility maze feed a steady flow of information to the centers, where operators have a second-by-second view of what is happening along thousands of miles of high-voltage lines. Developed by a division of TRW, the centers trace their ancestry directly to NASA and the computer work that kept Apollo's complex machinery on course, on time, and in control.

The Arkansas sensors give instant warning when trouble develops anywhere in the system. Usually before the first irate customer can get to his telephone, control-center operators have sent electronic commands to transfer loads and reroute circuits, thus restoring power.

Similar control centers already are operating at the Bonneville Power Authority in Washington and Oregon, and at utilities in Oklahoma, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. More and better versions are on the way.

Utilities aren't the only ones using control-center technology. In a full-circle transfer of skills, the aviation industry that spawned the space industry is reaping its own rewards.

Major General Thomas P. Stafford flew four space missions—the rendezvous with the Russians his final triumph—before becoming commanding general of the U.S. Air Force's Flight Test Center at Edwards AFB, Calif. Among the aircraft being tested under Stafford's command is the B-1 bomber.

"We don't leave anything to chance," Staf-

ford told me. "We have a fully equipped control center that monitors every second of every test flight. The aircraft themselves are wired with sensors and instruments straight out of Apollo or even better."

#### APOLLO TECHNIQUES ON THE STREETS

Hawthorne Boulevard is one of the nation's busiest thoroughfares. Striking straight south through the heart of Los Angeles County's heavily populated South Bay region, it carries commuter, business, and tourist traffic from before dawn to the dead of night. For mile after mile, Hawthorne is a strip of stores, supermarkets, car lots and shopping centers. Within striking distance of its flanks are major aerospace plants—Garrett, McDonnell Douglas, Rockwell, TRW—employing tens of thousands of workers.

A few months ago, I turned onto Hawthorne just before eight a.m. I clicked my stop watch, gritted my teeth, and tensed for battle. For a time in 1973, I drove this same four-mile stretch each morning. Give or take a minute, it was an 18-minute stop-and-go, sit-and-wait ordeal. Average speed: 13 mph.

It was to be a different story this time: For four miles, all of us on Hawthorne and the major surrounding streets—112 intersections in all—got a small dose of progress. I hit red lights at only four of nearly two-dozen controlled intersections. Elapsed time for my test run: 15:48, an average speed of 15 mph.

Not much improvement? Wrong! Those two minutes I saved on my test run (an 11-percent time saving) add up to more than \$1-billion a year to South Bay drivers in terms of gasoline not burned, brake linings not worn, and accidents prevented. The psychological savings can't be measured.

Cost to install the entire system was less than \$900,000, and it paid for itself in one year. (Already, advanced systems are being installed in Baltimore and Overland Park, Kansas.)

A computerized point-of-sale system for department stores was developed by TRW Data Systems, using what was learned from the Apollo computer programs. Terminals at each cash register let clerks verify credit by punching your credit-card number on a keyboard. Results reveal a 75-percent reduction in fraudulent purchases and a 95-percent reduction in purchases on bad-debt accounts. You'll find the system operating in many Montgomery Ward, J. C. Penney, May Co., Hudson's Bay Co., and other stores.

Then TRW applied the computer programming to a system called Validata, which is used by virtually every airline and major car-rental agency today to check credit cards or personal checks. Validata was in 151 cities by 1975, and the system is growing.

Some non-aerospace companies are using space technology in everyday business, but the unquestioned leaders are the aerospace companies themselves.

"Other industries take a jaundiced view of space technology," commented Dan Schneiderman of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena. "They think it's too expensive, too complex, or not useful to society."

"It can take eight to 15 years for the kind of technology we're looking at to become useful in our society," Schneiderman pointed out. "We've been making a concentrated effort at transferring technology only for the last five years."

As manager of civil systems for JPL, Schneiderman is in the forefront. One of his earthiest projects came directly from JPL's research on rocket motors: perfecting a new sewage-treatment system that could have a multibillion-dollar impact on ecology economics.

A chemical engineer made the connection while looking for a lightweight insulator. The key: Hydrocarbons can be converted into other forms of carbon.

"Well, sewage has hydrocarbons in it," Schneiderman explained, "just a plain old solid mass. So we tested the idea of pyrolyzing sewage."

That simple idea—decomposing sewage with high temperatures—produced activated carbon. And activated carbon is one of the all-time best filter agents.

"So now you use activated carbon to purify the incoming wastewater," Schneiderman grinned. "The sewage provides its own filtration and the end product is a tiny amount of sterile dry ash!" The system is no laboratory fluke. JPL tried it out—a 10,000-gallon-a-day pilot plant. It worked. A million-gallon-a-day plant at Huntington Beach, Calif., begins operating this year.

The plant's economics—not to mention the ecological benefits—are incredible. It costs 20 to 25 percent less to build and operate than a standard secondary-treatment plant approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.

In my travels, I've found an amazing variety and number of things that started in some tiny corner of an aerospace laboratory and now have somehow grown to change my life and yours. Let's look at a few of them.

**Transportation:** Whether you're flying to Honolulu, Hartford, or Houston, the odds are that the guidance system aboard your commercial jetliner has a grandfather that flew to the moon.

More than 500 commercial jets rely on a navigation system called "Carousel" developed for Apollo. "Carousel" is inertial: that is, it takes its readings from its own internal gyros and accelerometers. It doesn't need radio input and it isn't affected by weather.

After nearly 15 million hours of use in commercial flight, the system continues to score navigational accuracies of better than 99.5 percent. It makes flying just a little safer for all of us.

We're safer on the ground, too. NASA investigated the idea of cutting grooves in runways to prevent airplanes from skidding in the rain. It worked so well that many states now groove dangerous stretches of highways, stopping car tires from hydroplaning. There is no way to know how many of us are alive and well today because of that tiny technology transfer.

Car tires got another boost from the space program. NASA asked Goodyear to develop a tire that would stay bouncy at nearly 200° F below zero. The tires were for that Apollo 14 pull-cart dragged over lunar hills by Al Shepard and Ed Mitchell. Goodyear came up with a flexible tire that didn't turn rock-hard in the moon's frigid temperatures. Shepard and Mitchell unlimbered their "rickshaw" and rolled unhindered, but slightly sweaty, up-crate and down.

In an obvious next step, Goodyear incorporated the new flexible stuff into winter radial tires, increasing traction and eliminating the need for studs, which some states ban anyway. But Goodyear still wasn't through putting aerospace into that car tire. Company researchers found that Du Pont had developed a super-strong shroud line, five times stronger than steel, for the yet-to-come Viking lander parachute. When the parachute deploys in that thin Martian air, three of the new straps will snap taut to hold Viking's 2300 pounds dangling below. The fiber was perfect for the cords of Goodyear's new radial tire and the company expects drivers to get an extra 10,000 miles wear because of it.

And you don't need to be a landlubber to benefit from space technology. Consider the Boeing hydrofoil from Hong Kong to Macao, or between islands in the Hawaiian chain. The waterjet system that sends them skimming along at nearly 50 knots came straight from the Saturn rockets that sent men to the moon.

"Those waterjet pumps are driven by gas



turbines we developed for Saturn," says Rockwell's Joe McNamara, whose eyes light up every time he talks about rockets. "They pump better than 22,000 gallons per minute at about 3700 horsepower."

Rockwell has delivered other units for new crew boats being built for offshore oil rigs in Louisiana. And even better waterjets may be on the way.

**Medicine:** Medical shows on TV have exposed most of us to complex systems that monitor patients in intensive care or provide on-the-spot telemetry for heart-attack victims lucky enough to live in an area with paramedics on call.

But how many have heard about the liquid-cooled brassiere, or the "auto-refractor"?

The liquid-cooled bra emerged from research into space suits and ways to keep astronauts comfortable. The bra is now being tested as a cancer-screening device. It would precool a woman's breasts, and thermal pictures would be made, which could show heat-radiating tumors that might otherwise be missed.

Developed by Aerotherm Acurex Corp. of Mountain View, California, these bras could lead the way to computerized cancer screening. Tests are underway at several research centers, including the National Cancer Institute.

Another amazing medical device is the "auto-refractor," an automated machine invented to measure the vision of airline pilots. Perfected and marketed by Acuity Systems of Reston, Virginia, it measures the eye's focus and reads out a prescription for glasses in just four seconds. Hundreds of the machines are already in use.

**Diplomacy:** Even the high-level world of international relations has felt the push. Key U.S. embassies are equipped to transmit and receive on private channels through the Department of Defense's satellite communications system. The transmissions are secure and can't be tapped by foreign agents.

But the most exciting diplomatic aspects of space technology—surveillance from space—remains masked by DOD secrecy. There are satellites that supply high-resolution photography, electronic eavesdropping, and sensor-monitoring capabilities to the military and the State Department.

The Defense Dept. allows NASA to use only inferior equipment, though; whatever NASA has, the military has better. Yet enlargements from "inferior" Skylab photos can show aircraft and other items clearly on the ground.

Among known applications of the spy photos are maps that accurately show every usable road in countries where U.S. forces could fight, real-time monitoring of major foreign troop movements, tracking of foreign ships and fleets, and surveillance of major construction projects such as missile silos and dams.

**Environment:** "The ecology movement got its biggest push from Apollo 8," says George Low without hesitation. "When the world saw the pictures those guys brought back—our fragile little earth hanging there in the dark—people suddenly woke up to our environmental problems."

Low might get an argument from Sierra Clubbers and others whose concern predated Apollo by a generation. But his argument is strong. Until we saw those pictures, ecology was just a word to most of us. Since then, environmentalists have been talking about "spaceship earth", while making substantial use of space technology. A carbon-dioxide sensor developed for Skylab, and now sold by Beckman Instruments, is a standard pollution-monitoring device in many U.S. cities.

Photos from Landsat-1, the first earth-resources satellite (then called ERTS), helped settle a pollution suit between the states of New York and Vermont. The photos,

accepted as legal evidence after a Supreme Court-approved review, clearly showed pollution dispersing across Lake Champlain from a New York paper mill. The suit was a legal landmark.

Landsat and Skylab photography continues to spawn new environmental projects. Ohio, Georgia, and Utah have used the photos to site power plants, take inventory of forests, assess wildlife, prepare state maps, and check farm ponds and dams. The other 47 states aren't sitting on their old attitudes; they're using the photos in equally productive ways. A recent NASA report says: "Crop identification now is performed routinely by satellite . . ." The agency, for example, is involved in a massive agriculture test called the Large-Area Crop Inventory Experiment, designed to give food planners accurate advance information on harvests. Think about that the next time you hear the Russians may be in the market for U.S. wheat.

#### THE BOTTOM LINE

Nobody knows, nor ever will know, how much money, how many jobs, how many lives, space benefits mean to you and me.

But in 1975, Dr. Oskar Morgenstern tried. Morgenstern is chairman of the board of Mathematica, Inc., in Princeton, New Jersey. He looked at just four space benefits and presented his findings to the U.S. Congress.

Integrated circuits, those tiny masses of transistors and other components that make handheld computers work and can be found in automobiles, telephones, TV sets, and almost everything else that can be called electronic, will have added more than \$5 billion to the economy by 1982, counting from 1963.

Gas turbines developed for jets and now used in dozens of electrical-generating plants will save more than \$110 million in fuel costs by 1982.

A computer program developed to help design spacecraft, and now used by other industries to design complex jobs ranging from skyscrapers to bridges to railroad cars, will save its users more than \$700 million by 1984.

Finally, an obscure benefit like cryogenic insulation now available for hospitals, heavy industries, and other places where super-cold liquids are used, will add \$1 billion to the economy by 1983.

Yet how does cryogenic insulation affect me? Or a computer program for skyscrapers affect you? Where does RCA's pioneering work on weather satellites and domestic communications satellites fit in? Or the fireproof cloth developed by Owens-Corning in response to the Apollo tragedy? Or the many, many other items, large and small, that are part of the picture? Do they not benefit our society as a whole?

I thought about something Sen. Proxmire said before we parted:

"It was enormously satisfying to everybody to succeed in the Apollo program. But if we'd done it 30 years later, would it really have mattered?"

What do you think?

### MICHIGAN PERFECT FOR U.S. SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH SITE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, Michigan is making a strong bid for the Solar Energy Research Institute and has the advantages of the perfect site and supporting facilities. The State government of Michigan, the congressional delegation,

city and county government, along with industry, labor, business, the press, and the academic community are united in the planned presentation of Michigan's bid to capture and develop solar power for the United States.

Both the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press have published excellent editorials noting that Michigan is a "logical" and a "natural" site for the Institute. The editorials follow:

[From the Detroit News, May 14, 1976]

#### LOGICAL PLACE FOR SOLAR RESEARCH

Michigan has a strong case to argue in its attempt to bring the proposed federal Solar Energy Research Institute to this state. It has the kind of technology the project desperately needs. And its university research facilities—and minds—are not being adequately utilized by the federal government.

At Gov. Milliken's instigation, the Legislature funded the campaign to win the federal research facility with \$220,000 and experts are now writing the proposal. Industries such as Bendix Corp. are committed to it. Companies and universities are contributing enough staff time to more than double the dollar value of the study.

New and strong emphasis is being placed by the federal authority on the potential of solar energy. Most of the basic technology to make it work is known and understood.

However, solar energy has not been widely adopted for one good reason—the equipment required is too expensive. Some means must be found to design components and discover materials that will make the gear available to the public at affordable prices for such uses as heating and cooling of homes.

Michigan has the kind of mind to do this research. The state is brimful of engineers whose whole being is devoted to producing the most for the least dollars. Engineers in the automobile and auto component industries are probably the most cost-effective and cost-conscious people in the nation.

This is precisely what the solar program needs: the work of scientists and engineers who lead in mass production technology and understand the necessity for getting component costs down to the irreducible minimum.

Up to now, the federal government has all but ignored Michigan as a place for research activity. This state ranks second to last in the nation for "research and development" dollar expenditures by the federal government.

For every federal tax dollar sent to Washington by Michigan, the state gets back 1.5 cents in research and development projects. Only Nebraska fares worse than that.

The state is mounting a strong drive to get the Solar Energy Research Institute because there is a cadre of people who believe that this is one project tailored to Michigan's industrial-university community.

These people contend that if the research is done here, with the cooperation of Michigan industries, eventually component production will spin-off from the research project. New jobs will be created and industry will be diversified.

Winning the institute will not be easy. It is to be a federally funded, privately operated program. Michigan has to argue its proposal and name the persons it nominates to run it. The state also must come up with buildings for temporary accommodations at the beginning and no less than 300 acres of land for the later permanent site.

This will require commitment and cooperation from universities, industries and all levels of government. Michigan's people ought to work together for this project because it is the very kind of program that belongs in Michigan.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 7, 1976]

#### AN ENERGY-RESEARCH NATURAL

No area of the country should be as conscious of the long-term energy problems facing the U.S. as Michigan.

In no other populous area of the nation is a state's economic well-being so dependent on an adequate and available supply of reasonably priced energy. Michigan's industrial base—the automotive industry—is geared to energy supplies, both to build and power cars and trucks.

It makes a great deal of sense, therefore, for Michigan to try to attract those federal research and development facilities that are going to be exploring new sources of energy and ways to conserve energy.

The proposed new Solar Research Energy Institute is one of the facilities Michigan is now seeking, and with good reason.

As John Mogk, the head of the Michigan Energy and Resource Research Administration, said:

"There is good university and industrial backup here. And nowhere else in the country is the know-how to mass produce solar energy systems to make them efficient and economical to use."

Land is being assembled for the proposed federal research facility and Mr. Mogk is preparing the state's official presentation in an effort to persuade the Federal Energy Administration that Michigan would be the best location for this installation.

The metropolitan area would be an ideal site, and we hope the state's business and political leaders will give the application the full support it will need if federal officials are to be persuaded of the unique opportunities Michigan offers for this vital research.

#### WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

### HON. MAX S. BAUCUS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I spoke with members of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee about the need for an amendment to the Water Pollution Control Act, one which did not appear in H.R. 9560, the committee's new amendments to the act. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT) was most courteous and understanding of my concerns and graciously offered me, in a colloquy on the floor of the House, the opportunity to discuss my proposed amendment with the committee at a future date in lieu of pursuing a vote on the matter as an additional amendment to H.R. 9560.

I applaud the gentleman's wisdom in suggesting that this amendment receive thorough and unhurried consideration by the committee. My intention certainly was not to circumvent the committee by offering the amendment on the floor, but rather to bring to the Members' attention the serious problem addressed by the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the Public Works Committee and to all Members to provide advice and the benefit of their experience in the matter of dealing with incoming transboundary water pollution. The bill I offer today will hopefully be useful to the committee as it deliberates on new amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act.

The amendment would enable the Ad-

ministrator of the Environmental Protection Agency—EPA—to provide financial assistance toward eliminating or minimizing transboundary pollution through construction of water treatment facilities or implementation of other antipollution measures outside the United States. The Administrator would be required to consult with the Secretary of State prior to committing any funds in order to determine advisability vis a vis foreign policy constraints as well as the conditions under which the funds should be administered.

My interest in the international aspect of water pollution control stems from Canadian plans to mine vast quantities of coal along Cabin Creek, a British Columbia tributary of Montana's scenic Flathead River. Residents of the Flathead Basin rely on the river for much more than potable water. The majestic Flathead Valley is one of Montana's major recreation areas. Tourism plays a vital role in the region's economy. The river serves as the western boundary of Glacier National Park and drains into Flathead Lake, the Nation's largest natural fresh-water body within a single State.

The Flathead is the hydrologic base for a complex and fragile ecosystem that encompasses several endangered species. As I mentioned upon introducing H.R. 10747, The Flathead River wild and scenic rivers bill, the game fish that live in the Flathead's waters cannot survive what many would term "insignificant pollution." The effects of pollution on other species of animals and birds cannot be predicted because too little is known about those subtle features of their habitats that affect their ability to survive. Such species are the Montana westslope cutthroat trout, the American osprey, the northwestern white-tailed ptarmigan, the pine martin, and the Canada lynx. Other Flathead species such as the grizzly, the northern Rocky Mountain wolf, and the American peregrine falcon are threatened outright.

The residents of the Flathead Valley, Montana's State government, and the Federal Government have recognized the grave threat to the Flathead posed by Canadian coal mining plans on Cabin Creek. Chemical leaching, siltation, and human waste pollution, all maladies normally attendant to the kind of pit mining envisioned by the Canadians, would drastically alter the Flathead River and its ecosystem.

The Department of State has responded to pleas for action by Montanans. Consultations have been held with the Governments of Canada, British Columbia, and Montana over the need for a comprehensive plan to protect the Flathead under the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. The Canadians have responded with a proposal for licensing Cabin Creek coal development that allows close examination by U.S. negotiators of requirements for antipollution measures. The governments of Canada and British Columbia are to be commended for their response to our expressed concerns.

There can be no question, however, that the Cabin Creek-Flathead River is-

sue is far from resolved. There is an enormous economic incentive for rapid development of the high grade coking coal found along Cabin Creek. We in the coal-rich West know well the pressures generated by industry in need of energy commodities. There is little doubt that the Cabin Creek reserves will be developed along with other vast coal reserves near the Montana-Canada boundary. Initial development supplies momentum for more development and yet more after that.

One cannot help wondering what effect might ensue if American negotiators in the Cabin Creek consultations overestimate the efficacy of Canadian antipollution requirements. In my view, the effect on the Flathead River and its environs would be catastrophic. One could speculate that the result of such a mistake would be a violation of the Boundary Waters Treaty. The State Department would then seek a bilateral reference to the International Joint Commission—IJC—under the provisions of the treaty. Lengthy deliberations and studies would be undertaken to determine if in fact a violation had occurred and then how best to eliminate it. Once the International Joint Commission's findings were formulated, recommendations would be issued to the governments of Canada and the United States. Experience has taught us, however, that IJC recommendations are sometimes difficult to live up to particularly if substantial investment or economic sacrifice is required. The Flathead River drainage, by the time substantive action had been taken, could have been robbed of its invaluable fish, wildlife, and beauty.

In short, Mr. Speaker, the future of Montana's Flathead River basin is in doubt despite treaties, international tribunals, and the good intentions and best efforts of concerned governments. We cannot know if today's mechanisms for coping with such problems are sufficient to the challenge of intensified future mineral development along the Canadian boundary. How many Cabin Creeks does the future hold? How great a case backlog will the IJC have by the year 2000? Is the State Department equipped to deal with the iceberg of which Cabin Creek is only the tip?

Unfortunately there are no reliable answers to these necessary questions. If answers do not materialize, however, the waters of the border States will be endangered. The time has come, Mr. Speaker, for Congress to employ its vision and exercise its policymaking prerogative in insuring a maximum effort toward sparing our people the harm of transboundary water pollution.

I must emphasize that my proposal does not denigrate the International Joint Commission or our good neighbors, Canada and Mexico. Neither does the proposal assume that Canada, Mexico, and the International Joint Commission are incapable of managing their affairs within the provisions of current agreements. Rather, the proposal is an attempt to foresee potential problems and, for once, to supply a means of dealing with those problems before they become crises. The amendment would supplement the

existing mechanism for dealing with incoming transboundary water pollution by providing yet one more tool in case all traditional tools fail.

This amendment would not create a new foreign aid program. Neither would it arbitrarily inject the EPA Administrator into the arena of foreign affairs. The amendment requires consultation between EPA and the State Department in determination of whether financial assistance should be offered, and in setting terms and conditions for such assistance. The program would be used only as a last resort and would be overseen by Congress as any other title II program.

I can appreciate that thoughtful observers of American policy toward Canada and Mexico will have legitimate questions over the possible effects of this measure on that policy. I am anxious to discuss those questions and to help find answers. I must stress, however, my belief that a program such as that embodied in this amendment is worthwhile if even one stream, river or drainage is spared the effects of transboundary pollution when all other means to achieve that end have failed.

#### A MORATORIUM ON CLOSING SMALL POST OFFICES

**HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on June 2, I introduced a bill aimed at halting certain unwise actions now being taken by the U.S. Postal Service. This legislation—House Resolution 1236—urges a 1-year moratorium on the closing of small post offices and other service cuts.

Such a moratorium is desperately needed. Without it a number of small post offices in Ohio and throughout the Nation will soon close their doors.

This would be extremely unfortunate. Post offices perform an important role in the community. People need and depend on their small post offices.

A moratorium seems especially appropriate at this time. According to the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the committee is currently working on legislation to temporarily increase the funding level for the Postal Service. Furthermore, a commission would define the public service functions of the Postal Service and recommend adequate levels of public funding.

Post office closings should be stopped while Congress considers this important question. Any closings or major service reductions should be halted for at least 1 year so that irreversible actions are not taken by the Postal Service.

Following is the text of my bill:

##### RESOLUTION

Whereas mail service in the United States has been the mode of communication most accessible to the greatest number of citizens; and

Whereas the mail has played, and is play-

ing, a role of incalculable importance in the economic, cultural, and social life of this country; and

Whereas the post office is an important factor in the community life of small towns throughout America, serving as a communication center, stimulator of local business, and, in many cases, the principal source of community identification, as well as a center for the distribution and collection of the mail; and

Whereas new policies and guidelines regarding the closing of small post offices were promulgated by the United States Postal Service without the benefit of comment by the public, affected employee organizations, or Members of Congress; and

Whereas section 101(b), title 39, United States Code, states that: "No small post office shall be closed solely for operating at a deficit, it being the specific intent of Congress that effective postal services be insured to residents of both urban and rural communities;" and

Whereas service cuts in other areas of postal activity have been recently implemented, as in the case of the reductions of deliveries in business districts, or are being actively considered, as in the case of reduction of delivery days from six to five; and

Whereas both actual and proposed reductions in postal services, combined with increases in postal rates, have caused the public to lose confidence in the United States Postal Service; and

Whereas section 2401, title 39, United States Code, provides authorization for annual appropriations "as reimbursement to the Postal Service for public service costs incurred by it in providing a maximum degree of effective and regular postal service nationwide, in communities where post offices may not be deemed self-sustaining, as elsewhere, . . ."; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States is currently considering legislation which would, among other things, temporarily increase levels of funding to the Postal Service for the public service functions while a complete study of Postal Service finance is conducted: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Postal Service shall not close or otherwise suspend the operation of any post offices, or implement any major reductions in service during the one-year period following the adoption of this resolution; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives urges the United States Postal Service to continue cost-cutting programs which do not affect levels of service.

#### RECIPIENTS OF CHARLES EVANS HUGHES AWARDS

**HON. M. CALDWELL BUTLER**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention the following statements of Congressman Brooks Hays, Gov. Linwood Holton, and Ambassador Robert Murphy as the National Conference of Christians and Jews presented these gentlemen the conference's highest annual award, the Charles Evans Hughes Award.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES AWARD TO  
BROOKS HAYS

Presentation of Mr. Hays was by V. J. Skutt, President of Mutual of Omaha, and long time member of the Conference. Ex-

cerpts from his comment. To introduce Brooks Hays adequately one would have to use a few thousand words but I shall be brief because, as usual, he will have something to say and anyway I would rather listen to him. He came out of the South with all of the humor and friendliness and warmth of that great section. He brought something else, reverence for brotherhood. And like Justice Hughes he became a national influence in his political party. He used that influence to help all the people, with considerable emphasis on racial justice. He is a man of great education and great religious spirit. The records in Arkansas and Washington are replete with evidence of his efforts.

He has written several books, the last of which, "Hotbed of Tranquility", I hope you will read because it tells more about him than I can tell you here. There is one thing I must pause a moment to do though. I asked my wife if she had any suggestions as to what I should say and she said, "Yes, don't forget to introduce Mrs. Hays." Also he has children and grandchildren here. The Hayses look so young, I didn't suspect they had grandchildren—they have five grandchildren, two of whom are here. Will they please stand so we can recognize them. The son, Steele Hays of Little Rock and his wife and their daughter Betty, Mrs. W. E. Bell and Mr. Bell, are here tonight, will they please stand.

Now a moment to read the citation. "The National Conference of Christians and Jews Presents The Charles Evans Hughes Award For Courageous Leadership in Governmental, Civic and Humanitarian Affairs to Brooks Hays.

For courageous, forthright and pioneering accomplishments as a member of the United States House of Representatives.

For outstanding leadership in developing the Arkansas Plan, the Newport Conference and other historic measures designed to implement the principles of our democracy for all citizens.

For dedication and uncompromising principles as Chairman of the North Carolina Human Relations Commission.

For long advocacy of the belief that educational and economic opportunities are essential to the strengthening of the dignity of man and consequently the development of Brotherhood.

For devotion to the promotion of ecumenical exchange and fellowship."

Placing the emblem of brotherhood on this great civic leader Brooks Hays has been appropriately assigned to the daughter of Chief Justice Hughes, Mrs. Wm. T. Gossett.

Mr. Hays responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Gossett, President Hyatt and my fellow disciples of brotherhood. I am a bit nervous, and I seldom get nervous. I was nervous because I was afraid that Mrs. Gossett would disturb my wig, but she did not touch a hair. I presume you know that what God hath not wrought I went out and bought. I know that Dave Hyatt is nervous because time is limited. He can relax. I have a timer given me by a friend. I got the message.

I am overwhelmed by this award. It comes in the name of a man whom I admired very much. I used to sit on the same pew with Chief Justice Hughes occasionally in the Calvary Baptist Church in Washington when Marion and I lived in Washington prior to my election to Congress.

I am grateful to my admired friend, V. J. Skutt, for his gracious presentation. I don't know how to thank you for this honor. If I try I am afraid I will do as the preacher did when we surprised him with the gift of a new automobile. He stammered, "I don't appreciate this but I sure do deserve it."

Mr. Skutt's statement rivals Dean Francis Sayre's reference to me, "Brooks loves the people of the Ozark hills from whom he learned that the profoundest thoughts are the least pretentious and are best conveyed

by the little chariots of anecdote and gentle humor." I hope I can live up to that.

This is a week of anniversaries. It was five score and twelve years ago last Wednesday that Abraham Lincoln spoke to the nation and to the world about "government of, by and for the people." It required many decades of the processes of emancipation and enfranchisement to make that meaningful for our largest minority, our black community, and to give meaning to John Locke's axiom, "there can be no government of and for the people unless there be government by the people."

It was 198 years ago last Thursday that the Articles of Confederation were adopted and this was a mighty step following the Declaration of Independence in building a concept of nationhood.

It was 355 years ago last week that the first baby was born to the Pilgrims, who were beginning a new life. The Bicentennial will keep us reminded of anniversaries.

I had been pained by the religious tensions developed by the 1928 campaign and had applauded the leadership of Justice Hughes, Newton D. Baker and others in launching the Conference program of tolerance and brotherhood.

It was my privilege in 1963 to be received in a private audience with Pope John XXIII, a very moving experience. He said to me, "We are brothers in Christ." This is meaningful because not every Pope who preceded him would have put it that way. His great spirit was eloquently described by a Protestant theologian, John Bennett, who spoke of his "releasing a humanizing and redemptive force" in our divided world.

About the time he greeted me in that way he uttered words of historic import to a group of rabbis. It was after the Ecumenical Council had reflected his spirit of great good will. To these visitors of Jewish faith this man of love, an Italian who bore the name of Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, said, "I am your brother Joseph."

These incidents signal hope for a stronger base for unity and understanding.

Since being recruited by my dear friend, Hastings Harrison, in 1939, I have spoken in 71 American cities in support of Conference objectives. While we welcome the humanists who, we will not forget, may also have high motivations, we seek primarily the support of religious motivated Americans. I believe you share the sentiment of Dr. Ernest Hocking, "It is only religion, reaching the ultimate solitude of the soul, for which our pleasing amenities are but husks, that can create the unpurchaseable man and it is only man, unpurchaseable by any society who can create the sound society."

Your role of leadership is awesome. Your religious faith is part of the catalyzing influence needed by the nation. It is not presumptuous to suggest that we are of the elite. You have a large leadership role. As citizen voters you hold a high political office. As leaders you carry special obligations which must not be treated lightly for as Chaucer said, "If the gold rust how can the iron be saved."

On the basis of my experience as a Conference worker for these three decades I am confident that brotherhood and justice have been strengthened and that our future is brighter because of the Conference contribution to American life. We should have a good portion of the credit for the bright hope that religious bigotry in election campaigning will never threaten us again and that the malignancy of the Ku Klux Klan will never recur.

I close as I began with a reference to Abraham Lincoln whose words always carried conviction to his moving statement, "I have not suffered from the South. I have suffered with the South." As a reunited people we can share his hope for our beloved country. "The mystic chords of memory stretching

from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearstone will yet swell the chorus of the union when touched as they will surely be by the better angels of our nature."

REMARK PREPARED BY LINWOOD HOLTON, RECIPIENT FOR ELEVENTH ANNUAL CHARLES EVANS HUGHES AWARD

It is with high honor and deep humility that I accept this award—honor because of its distinction and because of the distinguished figures in American life who have been its recipients; humility because this award belongs not so much to me as to the people of Virginia who made that great Commonwealth move toward being a model of race relations during my administration as governor.

At the time of my inauguration on January 17, 1970, I called for my fellow Virginians to establish "an aristocracy of ability regardless of race, color or creed." In the past five years we have moved a long way toward doing just that. Despite the problems engendered by busing, our public schools are truly desegregated. Despite the current economic recession, no one in Virginia is denied a job because of his race. And despite the problems and prejudices that remain, I am as confident now as I was on that January day of 1970 that Virginia will be a leader for the nation in race relations.

Just as these past five years have seen a new tolerance and harmony emerge in Virginia, so they have seen a diminution of the passions of extremism in our nation. The promises of the Left are unfulfilled and the shibboleths of the Right are unfulfilling. I see a new climate of moderation coming in our country, a real desire to restore fiscal integrity and a determination to restore the balance between state and federal governments.

Such integrity and such a balance in our system of federalism are essential components of true conservatism, and in that sense, the label is one we are proud to bear. Conservatism is not, and must never be allowed to be, a cover for racial discrimination, nor a legitimizing label for ethnic, religious or racial arrogance or domination. Conservatism in its noble sense is "a desire to preserve all that is best about our system, its values and virtues, while accepting with alacrity the true challenges of inevitable change."

The impressive record of this great land, the progress that has brought one distinguished historian to conclude: "The history of the American Democracy is the gradual realization, too rapid for some and too slow for others, of the implications of the Declaration of Independence," has been possible because that basic philosophy of true conservatism has dominated the approach of succeeding generations to solving the problems of their respective times.

And that record, that progress, gives cause for optimism that millions of Americans today share my belief in preserving that which has made us the world's greatest nation, while seeking to progress as best we can in a world of shrinking resources and of many problems common to the lives of many people in many lands.

Thus we go forward, sharing always the belief of the man from Monticello, that "the Creator has made the earth for the living . . . nothing then is unchangeable but the inherent and unalienable rights of man."

REMARKS BY ROBERT D. MURPHY

Years ago when in Berlin Sterling Brown first talked to me about the national conference of Christians and Jews, I had never heard of the organization. When I learned more about it, what appealed to me most was the knowledge that the organization had become a tremendous force for brotherhood in

American life. Now, many years later, more than I like to think about, millions of Americans have been made aware of NCCJ's impact and influence towards brotherhood and improvement in human relations. The conference continues quietly and steadily to eliminate hatred and bigotry, and many are unaware of the scope and effectiveness of its good work. There are a vast number of thoughtful citizens who have given of their time and money to help make the conference goal of the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God a reality. They deserve great credit.

One remembers the reference to Charles Lamb who once said about a stranger, "I don't like that man." "But," his friend remonstrated, "you don't even know him." "Of course I don't know him," he replied, "If I knew him I couldn't dislike him."

As Dr. Everett Clinchy so aptly said years ago—we are becoming sensitive to the denial of brotherhood even as we became sensitive to the problem of human slavery. People no longer take fatalistically the discriminatory practices of yesterday. There is a determined struggle by mankind against illiteracy, poverty, misgovernment and discrimination.

The conference has played a persistent role influencing attitudes and behavior in human relations in the direction of improvement in the minds, the habits and emotions of men and women. It continues an important factor, actuated by religious motivation and frank discussion, in removing areas of discrimination from life in the United States.

The need for understanding, characterized by traits of brotherhood, is a daily necessity in a world affected by crime and violence, and racial and religious tensions.

The conference remains engaged, and I think successfully, in a systematic and united effort on the part of Christians and Jews to improve group relations.

I have followed with keen interest the United Nations recent treatment of Zionism. The debate over Zionism of course is century old but the debate never happened more prominently and excitedly than in the recent United Nations meetings. To equate Zionism with racism is certainly an extreme view which would not have occurred to me. It has always seemed to me part of the ancient Jewish heritage and part of Jewish religion. Its opponents used it as a cover for anti-Semitic attack. Mr. Chaim Herzog defended Zionism as a constructive national movement saying quite correctly that it is based on a unique and unbroken connection of some four thousand years between the people of the book and the land of the Bible.

However, the recent vigorous Arab activity and public statements have attracted widespread interest, following the reference to the action of the general assembly of the United Nations condemning Zionism as a form of racism. The resolution speaks about a political ideology which has had the effect of excluding certain people as non-Jews, and including others as Jews as an ethnic and not necessarily a religious matter. In essence the Arab attitude among other things relates to the question of expulsion of two million Palestinians from their homeland.

Naturally this is no place to discuss the larger questions relating to the existence of the Jewish state and political problems in that relationship. Zionism of course is of direct interest to the National Conference of Christians and Jews, but it is surprising to me that it has become rather suddenly so highly controversial a subject. No doubt this is a subject which will receive serious thought and attention by the conference as time goes on.

President Hyatt recently pointed out that for nearly fifty years the National Conference of Christians and Jews has been committed to a nationwide education program to combat bigotry and hatred. This organization has enjoyed the support of many thousands

of thoughtful men and women who have worked to strengthen national unity and to build interracial and interreligious understanding. Our Nation surely has the will and resources to remedy our problems. The creativity and dynamism of our business, industrial and governmental leadership will demonstrate our capacity to deal with our problems large and small.

It is well to remind ourselves that the national conference is a non-profit human relations organization actively engaged in a nation-wide program of intergroup education designed to eliminate prejudice and discrimination. It works to build bridges of understanding and to bring forces of enlightenment and education to bear upon racial and religious prejudice. It believes in giving to others the same rights and respect we desire for ourselves.

This year, and at Thanksgiving, we are able to express special gratitude for the events which have brought Christians and Jews close together. The declaration on Catholic-Jewish relations in 1965 by Vatican Council II advanced understanding, it is said, farther than at any period since the early Christian church separated from its Jewish roots nearly twenty centuries ago.

Perhaps the most significant contribution of the United States to the theory of government is the principle of religious freedom. In our country ever since 1634 the principle of religious freedom has been firmly safeguarded, subject of course to sporadic wavering on the part of people administering the laws. In our early days we passed through unhappy moments when full citizenship was denied Jews and even Unitarians. Roger Williams proclaimed Rhode Island a refuge for the persecuted and that colony disfranchised Jews and Catholics. Individual States kept on the books for generations religious tests directed mainly against Catholics, Jews and Quakers. The middle eighties saw the infamous know-nothing fanning the spark of anti-Catholicism into a consuming flame of hate. In 1920 the Ku Klux Klan developed a most formidable hate movement which promoted mob-spirited lynching of Negroes, adding Catholics and Jews to a nation wide hate mongering list.

Of course there was much more to the problems than this brief reference. I believe it is timely to remember the history of these developments in hatred and prejudice which were overcome by the courage of good-will and the crystallizing of public opinion. At the same time it is well to safeguard our current situation to avoid unwittingly slipping into an unexpected tide of intolerance. Having bought truth dear, we must not sell it cheap.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

HON. ANDREW MAGUIRE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1976

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, Ralph Nader recently sponsored a national conference on public policies to promote energy efficiency, in Washington, D.C., May 20-21. In his opening remarks to the conference, Nader described the Ford administration's foot-dragging on energy efficiency policies as creating a "White House energy efficiency gap," the gap between White House lip service to energy efficiency and actual Ford administration policies. Nader illustrated the White House energy efficiency gap with references to ERDA's preference for atomic

power over energy efficiency and solar energy, administration opposition to the Energy Conservation Act of 1976, and the Ford-Rockefeller proposal for a \$100 billion energy independence authority.

The Nader statement accurately portrays a problem which Congress is all too aware of, the Ford administration's preference for policies that recklessly promote energy supply options regardless of their public safety, environmental, economic, and employment consequences. Public policies which, instead, would promote more efficient use of energy would reduce our need for imported oil at lower economic and environmental costs and years sooner than policies that simply promote energy production at any cost. Moreover, policies that promote energy efficiency investments will create more jobs, better distributed geographically, than would be created by similar investments in nuclear power and other centralized energy supply systems.

I compliment Ralph Nader for sponsoring his conference on energy efficiency and I commend his remarks to the attention of my colleagues:

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AS A NATIONAL PRIORITY  
(Opening Remarks by Ralph Nader, May 20, 1976)

Welcome to our conference on public policies to promote energy efficiency. We have prepared this conference with three purposes in mind:

(1) to bring to public attention outstanding examples of cost-effective energy saving projects which demonstrate the potential for cutting U.S. per capita energy use by 50 percent;

(2) to hear energy efficiency experts and public officials describe public policy initiatives that would promote the nationwide duplication of the successful energy saving projects described at the conference; and

(3) to bring together business, consumer, labor, and government representatives to create a stronger constituency to support public policy initiatives which promote energy efficiency.

Evidence that it is technically and economically feasible to cut per capita energy use in this country by 50 percent abounds. Many panelists here today will describe energy efficiency projects that have cut energy use by 50 percent or more in homes, office buildings, and factories. Additional evidence of our massive waste of energy can be found by reference to energy use in Sweden and West Germany, highly industrialized countries which use only one half the energy per capita consumed in this country.

As Roger Sant, the Federal Energy Administration's departing energy conservation administrator, has said, by improving our energy efficiency "we could stop our energy growth right now," while our economy continued to expand. A man who talks like that can't expect to last long in the energy-growth-oriented Ford Administration and, sure enough, Sant is on his way out.

There are basically two energy efficiency problems in this country today. One is the intolerable gap between our present efficiency of energy use and the energy efficiency which we know is economically and technically feasible. The second problem can be characterized as another kind of energy efficiency gap, the "White House energy efficiency gap."

The White House energy efficiency gap is the gap between White House lip service to the goal of using energy more efficiently and actual Ford Administration policies regarding energy efficiency. The breadth and depth of the Ford Administration's energy efficiency gap make the Grand Canyon shrink by comparison. We have to send spaceships

to Mars to find topography that is a suitable metaphor for the White House energy efficiency gap.

The only thing more scandalous than the massive waste of energy in our society, with its corrosive effect on our standard of living and our national security, is the footdragging of the White House when it comes to public policies that would promote energy efficiency. Three recent Ford Administration actions regarding energy policy illustrate how the White House has made energy efficiency a controversial issue rather than a consensus policy which accurately reflects our national interests.

First, there is the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget. While the White House preaches energy efficiency, it practices atomic socialism. The ERDA budget is overwhelmingly devoted to the nuclear fuel cycle and the breeder reactor program. Last October the congressional Office of Technology Assessment characterized ERDA's energy conservation plans as "timid and underfunded, despite strong congressional encouragement." Just last month ERDA appeared to change its stripes when it announced its new budget with the proclamation that "energy efficiency technologies . . . are now ranked with several supply technologies as being the highest priority for national action."

The fact is that the ERDA budget of \$91 million for energy efficiency technologies continues to reflect a priority far below that given to the atomic power "supply technology." The increased spending on energy conservation technologies for fiscal year 1977 looks good only when compared to the token amounts spent in that area in the past. When compared instead with ERDA's spending on atomic power, the ERDA budget for energy efficiency technologies turns out to be less than the cost overruns on its breeder reactor program alone.

Solar energy did not do much better at ERDA this year. The solar budget of \$116 million is only 10% of the more than \$1 billion atomic fission budget and only 6% of the ERDA's total budget. One of the paradoxes of the ERDA budget is that while ERDA is spending five times as much on the breeder program in fiscal year 1977 as it is on solar energy, its own understated projection of the role of solar technologies by the year 2000 predicts more energy from solar technologies in that year than from the breeder.

ERDA's misplaced priorities can be partly traced to the White House's Office of Management and Budget. Even the atomic-powered ERDA wanted to budget somewhat more funds for energy efficiency technologies and solar technologies than OMB would permit. OMB hacked away so much of the requested funding that John Teem, ERDA's solar energy director, resigned.

The second illustration of the White House energy efficiency gap was provided by the Ford Administration's testimony on the proposed Energy Conservation Act of 1976, which would encourage energy efficiency improvements where they would have the most effect, in the vast population of existing homes, commercial buildings, and factories. Many existing buildings are literally designed to waste energy. They are overlighted, overheated, overcooled, overventilated, and overexposed to the outdoor environment by poor design and inadequate insulation. If they were automobiles, we would call them "lemons," and there would be massive recalls for correction of defects.

The proposed Energy Conservation Act would do the next best thing. Among other things, it would provide loan guarantees and interest subsidies to make it easier for the owners of these structural lemons to borrow money to invest in energy efficiency improvements. It would also finance state energy conservation programs which would educate

consumers on how to save energy and provide energy audits to guide wise investments in energy saving modifications by homeowners, businessmen, and manufacturers.

Surely such modest proposals to guide energy users to improved efficiency would be expected to gain the support of an Administration committed to a Project Independence program.

Yet when hearings were held on the Energy Conservation Act in February, the White House sent a Federal Energy Administration spokesman to tell the Congress that the Energy Conservation Act is "premature," and that any major public policy initiative in the area of energy efficiency "ought to be preceded by sound analysis of consumer and industrial behavior, which could give us some indication of the effectiveness of measures to promote energy conservation."

Just think about that advice for a moment. That's like telling a person who is hemorrhaging from an open wound to sit back and study the problem rather than stifling the bleeding. The truth is, of course, that major public policy initiatives to reduce energy waste are not premature; they are long overdue.

In addition to the footdragging on energy efficiency initiatives represented by its budget priorities and its opposition to the Energy Conservation Act, a third White House policy which illustrates the White House energy efficiency gap is the Ford-Rockefeller proposal for a \$100 billion Energy Independence Authority. Although the White House opposes the Energy Conservation Act's encouragement of investments in energy efficiency, it supports the EIA, which would allocate capital to synthetic fuels plants, uranium enrichment, atomic fuel reprocessing, and the federal purchase of atomic power plants for lease to electric utilities. This proposal should be called the "Energy Cartel Subsidy Act," since its basic purpose is to subsidize our domestic energy cartel.

The EIA is the preeminent example of the Ford Administration's general policy of favoring programs which divert scarce capital to energy producers as the primary answer to our energy problems. Although the departing Roger Sant has repeatedly testified and lectured that a barrel of oil saved is as good as a barrel produced, the White House isn't listening.

Many experts are now talking about energy saving investments that can save a barrel of oil equivalency at a cost of only a few dollars rather than the current average price of \$11 per barrel of oil in this country. For example, the American Institute of Architects, which will be represented on two panels Friday morning, has calculated that investments in improving the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings sufficient to save 12 million barrels of oil a day by 1990 would be a much more productive use of scarce capital than investments in traditional centralized energy supply systems during the same period. Other experts appearing on panels today and tomorrow have demonstrated many opportunities to save energy through investments that effectively "produce" energy at surprisingly low costs.

White House footdragging on energy efficiency and efforts to allocate vast amounts of scarce capital to energy supply systems may please the energy industry, but such policies are not in the national interest. Investment in uneconomic energy supply options such as atomic power is actually increasing our need for imported oil. This occurs because our energy use is so inefficient that more energy could be saved by investing a given amount of money in needed energy efficiency improvements rather than in atomic power and other expensive energy supply systems. Today the loss in capital efficiency represented by investments in atomic power is being made up by importing more oil. In the future, the Ford Administration's EIA would try to reduce oil imports by investing even more capi-

tal in relatively inefficient energy supply systems. That is, inefficient investments would be piled upon inefficient investments.

The preferable alternative is to encourage more capital efficient investments in energy efficiency. Panelists at this conference will be describing many opportunities for cost effective investments in energy efficiency improvements in both existing and new buildings and industrial processes. At Ohio State University, for example, modifications of six campus buildings have cut electricity use by one third and natural gas use by two thirds at a cost which was repaid in less than eight months.

In addition to reducing our need for imported oil, investments in energy efficiency can improve our economy by reducing inflation through improved economic efficiency and, in the opinion of many experts, increase employment because energy efficiency investments tend to create more jobs than energy supply investments.

The persistence of the White House support for policies that would divert capital into less productive energy supply investments in preference to policies that would promote energy efficiency investments is, in short, a policy of less bang for the buck. Such a policy is based on the White House's undue reliance on the energy supply industry for guidance on energy policy. It is time for the White House to hear from experts in the field of energy efficiency, such as the panelists and many members of the audience at this conference. Since ERDA and FEA are presumably knowledgeable in this area, the weak link must be at the White House and its Office of Management and Budget. Therefore, following this conference, I will request a future meeting between representatives of the White House and several of the panelists and other experts attending the conference to familiarize the White House with the reasons why energy efficiency should be a national priority in fact as well as in name.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, June 7, 1976

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*Render to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due \* \* \* honor to whom honor.—Romans 13: 7.*

Almighty God, our Father, may this be a day of tender recollection as we gather here having heard the word that our beloved Speaker has decided to retire at the end of this year. Before Thee and in the presence of our visitors we would give tribute to him who deserves our tribute and honor to him who merits all the honor we can give him. Always will we remember him with genuine and grateful affection. We think of his nobility of character, his devotion to his party and his country, his generous good will to all, his life as a genuine good man, and his faith in Thy presence in the human heart.

Father, this is a little prayer on behalf of a great man whom we pray will live a long time enjoying the benefits of a life well lived and well spent. "He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

Hear us in the spirit of Him who gives life to all, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's pro-

ceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 4, 1976:

H.R. 8719. An act to provide for an amendment to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Regulation Compact to provide for the protection of the patrons, personnel, and property of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority;

H.R. 12132. An act to extend as an emergency measure for one year the District of Columbia Medical and Dental Manpower Act of 1970; and

H.R. 12453. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes.

On June 5, 1976:

H.R. 9630. An act to extend the Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program and to provide authority for the support of demonstrations in telecommunications technologies for the distribution of health, edu-

cation, and public or social service information, and for other purposes.

### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

### PROVIDING FOR REAPPOINTMENT OF JAMES E. WEBB AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 863) to provide for the reappointment of James E. Webb as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

H.J. RES. 863

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which will occur by the expiration of the term of James E. Webb, of Washington, District of Columbia, on May 18, 1976, be filled by the reappointment of the present incumbent for the statutory term of six years.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a