DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER

HON. THOMAS F. EAGLETON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, 10 months ago, at my request, the General Accounting Office undertook a study of the recent Johnstown, Pa., flood. The purpose was to evaluate the operation of the flood insurance and other Federal assistance programs in the wake of a real disaster. To my knowledge, it is the first comprehensive case study of its kind and it should be of interest to all Senators.

Because the study—the Johnstown area flood of 1977: A case study for the future (CED-78-114)—is now publicly available, I will not quote extensively from it here, but I do want to highlight a few key findings with respect to the flood insurance program.

For some time now, I have been concerned about the flood insurance program and the needless economic hardship it imposes on many communities. I have been successful in bringing about a few changes in the act but major problems remain. One in particular is the plight of rural communities in Missouri and some other States which lack legal authority to adopt required HUD land use measures and yet are penalized under this program for their nonparticipation. The Federal Insurance Administration has steadfastly refused to consider any exemption or allowance for such hardship cases on grounds that the land use measures are a vital part of the program and without that quid pro quo the subsidized insurance would represent a waste of taxpayers' money.

Given that longstanding position of the agency, it comes with ill grace to learn from this GAO report that most of those in Johnstown with federally subsidized insurance are not bound by any building restrictions. Indeed, some 80 percent of those interviewed indicated they would use their insurance benefits to rebuild in exactly the same area.

It is understood that many other areas enjoy the same advantage as Johnstown residents. According to the GAO, this situation arises out of a curious provision of the act which permits HUD to sell subsidized insurance anywhere in a participating community but limits its authority to impose building restrictions to the risk area of the floodplain.

The GAO quotes one official of the insurance consortium participating in the program as saying "in most communities the 100-year floodplain is extremely narrow and that most flood losses occur outside the designated flood-hazard area where the flood plain management ordinances adopted in accordance with the flood insurance program are practically meaningless."

It should be noted that Federal Insurance Administration officials disputed that charge but inasmuch as these same officials were unable to tell GAO how many of the claims paid in Johnstown were for property on which there were no building restrictions, I cannot give much credence to their disclaimer.

Mr. President, I would be the first to agree that it is not feasible to require building restrictions throughout the whole of Johnstown. That would be an economic disaster. But, so is it an economic hardship to bring sanctions against small towns especially where they lack legal authority or finances to implement the program. FIA officials conceded as much according to the GAO study:

FIA officials told us that as of January 1977 there were 3,385 nonparticipating communities nationwide and that of that number 2,169 (64 percent) contained less than 1,000 persons and less than 1 square mile of special flood hazard area. The officials said they do not follow up on such communities because they believe it is not cost effective. They also said that flood plain management ordinances are too costly for smaller communities, the areas are mostly rural, and development is not likely.

Some large cities also are finding it difficult to comply with the letter of this agency's regulations for sound economic reasons, such cities as Honolulu, Carlsbad, and St. Louis. As more and more urban areas are brought into the regular program with its much more stringent restrictions on building, this list will expand and I predict there will be serious pressure to change if not junk the program.

Before that is allowed to happen, I hope the department of HUD and the relevant congressional committees will give serious thought to providing some leeway in this program for judgment as to what is and what is not economically feasible. We simply cannot continue insisting on a single inflexible flood standard regardless of cost and regardless of unique local conditions.

HYDE AMENDMENT 1979

HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, for the third year in a row the House has voted on restricting a right of poor women who are dependent on public funds for their health care. The right we have restricted is the right to choose abortion.

A very unusual rule was approved by the House, which limited our options on section 209, abortion prohibitions. I want to make clear, in light of this rule, my votes on the fiscal year 1978 Hyde amendment. House parliamentary procedure can be very confusing to Americans who are trying to understand their Representatives' votes.

Option 1. The rule allowed a motion to strike section 209, the abortion prohibition. The effect of this amendment, if passed, would have been to eliminate any abortion prohibition from the bill. Representative Stokes offered a motion to strike section 209, and I voted for his motion. I do not believe that we should discriminate, on the basis of economic class, in the provision of a legal medical service. Unfortunately, many Members of the House do not agree. The Stokes motion failed by a vote of 122 to 287.

Option 2. The rule allowed one substitute amendment to be offered in place of the language in the bill. This amendment, offered by Representative Wray, was equivalent to the final compromise of last year. It would allow abortions: First, if the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, which was reported promptly to law enforcement agencies or public health services; and third, if two doctors certify that, without an abortion, severe and long-lasting physical health damage to the woman would occur. This amendment failed by a vote of 196 to 212. I voted for this amendment, not because I think it is fair, but because it would harm fewer people than the language currently in the bill. (Had the motion to strike succeeded, I would have voted against the Wright amendment.)

Option 3. Since options 1 and 2 were voted down, the language approved by the House Appropriations Committee stands as the House position on this issue for the House only when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term; second, if the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, which was reported promptly to law enforcement agencies or public health services; and third, if two doctors certify that, without an abortion, severe and long-lasting physical health damage to the woman would occur. This amendment failed by a vote of 196 to 212. I voted for this amendment, not because I think it is fair, but because it would harm fewer people than the language currently in the bill. (Had the motion to strike succeeded, I would have voted against the Wright amendment.)

The Labor-HEW appropriations bill is a $57 billion bill. It must ultimately be passed, or programs will not be funded and employees will not be paid. The majority of the House clearly favors restrictions on the provision of abortion under Federal funding. I do not agree and think it is clearly and simply wrong to interfere with the right to choice of poor women. However, since the bill must be passed, I must vote my party's position. But throughout the abortion debate this year: I oppose any restrictions, but will vote for the restrictions that harm the fewest people.

Statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor will be identified by the use of a "bullet" symbol, i.e., •
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presentation. Their achievement rep­
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using the theme,

The Gym/torium complex is a culmina­

some consciousness of the medical students at Iowa.

The editorial follows:
[From the Des Moines Register, May 26, 1978]

IOWA SHOWS HOW
The University of Iowa College of Medicine is out of step with a lot of medical schools, and Iowa taxpayers should feel good about that. So should government officials and medical authorities who deplore the continuing trend towards medical specialization. The progress being made by the University of Iowa College of Medicine to reverse this trend is to be commended. The accomplishments of the University of Iowa should serve as an example for action elsewhere in the Nation.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to share an editorial which recently appeared in the Des Moines Register:

The University of Iowa College of Medicine is out of step with a lot of medical schools, and Iowa taxpayers should feel good about that. So should government officials and medical authorities who deplore the continuing trend towards medical specialization.

The progress being made by the University of Iowa College of Medicine to reverse this trend is to be commended. The accomplishments of the University of Iowa should serve as an example for action elsewhere in the Nation.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to share an editorial which recently appeared in the Des Moines Register:
soon as they got their degrees. A family prac­tice program begun in 1970 has been respon­sible for reversing the trend. About 25 percent of the graduates now enter family practice, and a high proportion of them settle in communities.

For the nation as a whole, too many phy­sicians are choosing specialties over primary-care practice, according to studies by the General Accounting Office and a committee of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

The GAO, an arm of Congress, urged legis­lators to work with the administration to de­velop a national policy on doctor training to achieve a balance of health services.

"Little is being done in the United States to match the training of its future physicians to the medical needs of the country," the report said.

The institute committee recommenda­tions include a suggestion that health insur­ers and government agencies refuse to pay specialists whose services were not deemed necessary by a primary care phy­sician.

The committee proposed that the federal government, through the subsidies it gives medical schools, help change the direction of medical education so that more students are encouraged to become primary-care phy­sicians rather than specialists. By 1990, the committee said, 60 percent to 70 percent of the doctors should be giving primary care. Now only about 48 percent are primary care doctors.

What the Iowa medical college did to re­verse an undesirable trend should be copied elsewhere.

COMMENDATION OF THE KIWANIS CLUBS OF JAPAN

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to the Japanese-American cultural exchange program supported by the Kiwanis Clubs of Japan and Dublin, Calif., and to the program codirectors, Shimryu Akita and Samuel M. Cohen.

The Kiwanis Clubs throughout Japan have extended the hand of friendship to U.S. visitors and have advanced the cause of international un­derstanding through their gracious hos­tuality and generosity.

I salute the Kiwanis Clubs of Japan and Dublin, Calif., for their contributions to international peace, goodwill, and understanding.

GOD SENSE FROM THE WASHINGTON STAR

HON. BOB CARR
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I understand the Washington Star has, within the past few weeks, changed both its owner and its managing editors. The last such change, which occurred a few years ago, brought that newspaper's quality from fifth class to first class.

If the Star's June 6 lead editorial, titled "SALT and pepper" is any indica­tion, we can expect further upward progress in the near future.

It is not that I agree with everything said in the editorial; on the contrary, I do not. But if this­orial hits on the head a nail which needed to be hit. After quoting Paul Warnke that "We should enter into any arms control agreement if—and only if—it advances American security inter­ests when viewed on its own merits," the Star concludes:

Controlling the arms race is indeed too important to be left to the winds of interests and activities around the world. In a planet devastated by nuclear weapons, the issue of who's on top in the Ogaden desert would matter very little.

I insert in the Record at this point the full text of the editorial titled "SALT and pepper" from the Washington Star of June 6, 1978.

SALT AND PEPPER

When a president reacts as vehemently as did Mr. Carter last week to a far from excep­tional newspaper story, the reaction rapidly overshadowed the story itself.

That is what happened Friday when The Washington Post attributed to "authorita­tive governmental sources" the charge that the administration had "effectively frozen (the strategic arms limitation talks) for the time being," and explained this freeze as a reac­tion to "current domestic and international political climates." The story dutifully con­tained a flat White House denial. Yet Presi­dent Carter found it expedient to summon reporters for the purpose of saying that the story injured the country and his "credibil­ity." He promised to "proceed aggres­sively... to conclude a treaty... without delay because of political considerations."

That is why I am so concerned. At least because such stories are often devices by those who imagine themselves the enemies of the administration that a treaty can be put to intercontinental uses. Before a treaty can be initialed, or prudently sent to the Senate, there must be more give from the Kremlin on the Backfire.

I hope the Senate will not have the base Russian a priori, as Senator Hart suggests, to keep asking the Russians to agree to the SALT II negotiations. What the Soviets first sought to exclude was Backfire altogether from the strategic column, and now they offer a vague and uncodified "promise" that it would not be put to intercontinental uses. Before a treaty can be initialed, precedent and politics demand that the Senate, if the treaty is to be prudently sent to the Senate, be more give from the Kremlin on the Backfire.

In the outset of the SALT-II negotia­tions, the U.S. has insisted on treating the nuclear arms race as a craft of strategic delivery capacity, as it obviously is. The Russians first sought to exclude Backfire altogether from the strategic column, and even now they offer the possibility of "a promise" that it would not be put to intercontinental uses. Before a treaty can be initialed, precedent and politics demand that the Senate be more give from the Kremlin on the Backfire.

Moreover, the treatment of the Backfire issue in the Senate, and the Senate's option to reject the Backfire, gives the Russians the opportunity to leave the SALT II negotiations with their hand free to do anything they please, as long as it is not too much—just as Mr. Carter insists it does.

The outstanding issue in the SALT talks today is, and are known to be, so tough, that no "extraneous" issues need protract their solution. The U.S. and the Soviet Union may have their differences on the SALT II agenda, but on at least two major issues they are far apart. That is clear to any close observer.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge, that domestic unease over Soviet behavior on issues unrelated to SALT is not absolutely needed to be hit. After quoting Paul Warnke that "We should enter into any arms control agreement if—and only if—it advances American security inter­ests when viewed on its own merits," the Star concludes:

Controlling the arms race is indeed too important to be left to the winds of interests and activities around the world. In a planet devastated by nuclear weapons, the issue of who's on top in the Ogaden desert would matter very little.

I insert in the Record at this point the full text of the editorial titled "SALT and pepper" from the Washington Star of June 6, 1978.
around the world. In a planet devastated by nuclear weapons, the issue of who's on top in the race for the desert would soon matter very little.

JERRY BROWN'S HAYDEN APPOINTMENT

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, a small item appeared in the Washington Post of May 30, 1978, Memorial Day, which reveals a great deal about the moral imagination of the Governor of my State, Mr. Jerry Brown. The text reads as follows:

California Gov. Jerry Brown is winner of the "Benedict Arnold Citizenship Award," given by 60 former prisoners of war for Brown's naming former antiwar activist Tom Hayden to a federally funded solar energy program.

The Connected Formor POW Caucus, the 60 were among 300 Vietnam POW's who gathered in Los Angeles for a weekend reunion.

Mr. Speaker, consider the appointment. Consider its critics. Are there any number of Americans throughout the length and breadth of this Republic more qualified to comment on Governor Brown's action? Captured by the North Vietnamese, who flouted any pretense of abiding by the Geneva Convention, our malnourished prisoners of war were beaten, tortured, and shunted up in dungeons with little or no communication with friends, countrymen, and loved ones; and over 100 murdered in the villages, some tortured to death in the Hanoi infamous Hoa Loa prison. They suffered what can only be described as a nightmare, a long continuous struggle for survival in the grip of a brutal and hellish persecution. And their noble sacrifice of their death of children in Fascist bombing raids

Mr. Speaker, the wise Athenians always showered public honors on those men who had fought for the city. They upheld their dead veterans as heroes, and paid homage and respect to the living. They recognized a solemn truth that will not fade with time. No nation can afford to dishonor its veterans without dishonoring itself. Governor Brown, hang your head . . . or better still, reverse this insulting appointment.

FEELING SORRY FOR ONLY A FEW

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Andrew Greeley is one of the most outspoken, and therefore provocative and penetrating writers of our time. In the perspective section of the Chicago Tribune of June 8, Rev. Greeley discusses in a most practical fashion some of the illogical liberal thinking on foreign as well as domestic issues. His comments follow:

FEELING SORRY FOR ONLY A FEW

(Pseud Andrew Greeley)

The late George Orwell, author of "1984," once said apropos of his experience in the Spanish Civil War, "You cannot be concerned about the suffering of some children without being concerned about the suffering of all children.

He wrote the words when he was appointed to discover that his colleagues on the Loyalist side in that war were outraged at the death of children. And it is certainly not unfair of me to say that the unjustified outrages of our time are the extension of the left end of the political spectrum, is alive and well.

Recently I read an article about battered husbands. It would appear that just as some men beat their wives, some wives beat their husbands, and a not insubstantial number of men are being cruelly battered by their wives. The editor of the magazine which published a summary of the article—herself clearly a hard-hen­dred, noted a saying that while the phe­nomenon of battered husbands was to be excoriated, their plight was a lesser evil because women are far more likely to be vic­tims than men. Therefore a male victim has less claim on our sympathy than a female victim.

I will confess that I simply cannot understand the increasing sentiment of liberal thinkers to grade mankind in degrees of victimhood, so that some per­sons are more favored victims than others.

I am prepared to concede that wife-batter­ing is a much more extensive problem and re­quires more attention. But I cannot under­stand the perverted moral leap from saying that numerically one group of persons is more frequently victimized than another to the qualitative judgment that one specific act of oppression is less than another specific act of oppression. Human beings are human beings, and a battered human being of whatever sex is a moral outrage.

There is the way the liberal mind sees it, though. You absolutely have to rank human victims on a scale which has nothing to do with the individual person but rather with their membership in some class or group over which they had no choice at all. I think that such rankings are a sign of moral sick­ness.

Discrimination against a black, a woman, a man, a Catholic is intolerable in every case. To oppress a white male because of something that was done to blacks in the past is as morally outrageous as to discrimi­nate against blacks today.

Most persons have been victimized because of social attributes over which they have no control. To paraphrase Orwell, you cannot be concerned about one kind of discrimination and not be concerned about all discrimination.

On a much larger scale, those guilt-ridden liberals who are outraged about South Africa and ignore Cambodia think of Cambodia as a "necessary" phase in nation-building—are hypocrites, whitened sep­arates. They quote the fine, bright and shiny and "liberal" on the outside and filled with stench, rottenness, and corrup­tion.

A recent impartial panel meeting in Oslo, assembled to take testimony from Cambodian refugees, reports that the bloodshed goes on and seems to be getting worse. All the medical doctors in the country have been liquidated and only herbal medicine is available to people.

One shocked member of the panel com­mented after the hearing that if even one­tenths of what was said were true, Cambodia is one of the greatest tragedies in all hu­man history (a tragedy, incidentally, caused by American betrayal of allies). Yet one searches in vain in the national media and the news magazines for a report on the Oslo hearings. (I learned of it from the London Economist.)

But we are bombarded every day with de­scriptions of atrocities in South Africa. I am not protesting the notion that South Af­rica, but those who rant and rave about apartheid and ignore genocide are vile, mis­erable, wretched hypocrites.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET MITCHELL

HON. PAUL E. TSONGAS
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, Margaret Mitchell has been teaching at Gerald LeBlanc Elementary School in Lowell, Mass., for 26 years. Upon her retirement last year, the students and teachers of the school have deemed it appropriate to offer her a word of commendation for her de­voted service to the school and to the community.

She has given more than just her time to her students; she has given part of herself. Former students still visit her years after leaving her classroom. She feels that this is an indication that her teaching methods were successful. She employed what she calls the "whole" child concept of teaching which stresses teacher-parent communication and de­
June 13, 1978

COL. LLOYD L. BURKE, U.S. ARMY

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, simmer was just breaking some 34 years ago when a young man walked up to the recruiting office in Stuttgart, Ark., and volunteered service to his country, then sorely pressed in the dark days of World War II. He was one of millions of young patriots who answered the call of a nation locked in a life and death struggle with totalitarianism.

On the last day of this month that young man will formally bring to a close his active duty in the service of the United States. Col. Lloyd L. (Scooter) Burke, a genuine hero and one of America’s most respected and most decorated soldiers, will retire after more than 30 years of distinguished service—much of it above and beyond the call.

As Colonel Burke draws his military career to a close he will have completed 10 years as a Deputy Chief and Chief Army Liaison Officer for the House of Representatives. I know that most of my colleagues have had occasion to call on the services of his office, an assignment in which he distinguished himself in Washington with the same dedication in which he distinguished himself on the battlefield. Recently his superior officer had this to say of his performance:

Our Army, as it is because Colonel Burke’s heroic action and daring exploits inspired his small force of free men, dedicated to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—men who would live it, love it, and if need be give their lives for it. Those who know him best would agree with that assessment. A fellow officer recently put it this way:

...Col. Burke has consistently and admirably performed in an ever-increasing variety of duties in locations throughout the world during a career spanning three and a half decades and three major armed conflicts. In the field, or in staff positions at the highest levels, his influence upon the lives and careers of those he has been associated cannot be overstated.

Mr. Speaker, it is because Colonel Burke is the embodiment of that rare individual to whom America owes so much that I am introducing today a bill that will convey to this distinguished American some small part of the gratitude so many Americans feel for the service he has rendered to this Nation, in- deed it is because it is the least I can do to let him know that I know he understands what it will mean to him.

My bill recommends that immediately after his retirement the President nominate Colonel Burke to Brigadier General of the Army, but with only those compensations and benefits which he has earned as a colonel during more than three decades of service to the American people.

Until this moment, Colonel Burke has not been aware of this action on my part. He would have discouraged it. Nor would I thrust upon him benefits or emoluments he did not earn, for he would not accept them. However, my proposal will cost the taxpayers no money, no discomfort, nor burden. Nor will it set a precedent that will be costly to our Government or subject to abuse in the future.

I believe it is an honor which a grateful America can well afford to confer on that rare breed of man whose character and courage are the bricks and mortar upon which we build the bastion of freedom. It would be an honor- able and civilized way for a grateful Nation to say, thank you.
Mr. Speaker, I commend this matter to the attention of my colleagues and humbly request that it be given their most understanding consideration.

H.R. —
A bill to authorize the appointment of Lloyd Leslie Burke, Colonel, United States Army, to the rank of brigadier general in the United States Army upon his retirement from active duty service. No increase in salary, allowances, or other benefits shall accrue to Lloyd Leslie Burke as a result of such appointment.

THE NEW YORK CITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT DESERVES EARLY SENATE APPROVAL
HON. WILLIAM GREEN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, on June 8, the House passed H.R. 12426, the New York City Financial Assistance Act, by a margin of 92 votes. As the Washington Post noted in an editorial yesterday morning (June 12), "the city's top officials and financial advisers have made a persuasive case in recent weeks that it is on the road to financial recovery and that long term aid is the appropriate way for the Federal Government to help it." Attention now focuses on Senate Banking Committee consideration of Federal assistance for New York City. The decisive House vote in support of long term Federal guarantees, coupled with the 291 to 201 rejection of a motion to send the long term measure back to committee with instructions to provide a 3-year continuing short term loan, should be a strong indication to the Senate that the House will not accept perpetuation of the status quo situation.

The experience of the last 3 years offers no hope that New York City has re-entered the private credit market under present Federal legislation. Only a program of long term Federal guarantees will enable the city to do this. As the Post editorial pointed out:

Long-term federal guarantees of $2-billion worth of bonds would provide the city with the stability it needs to do the rest of the job. Short term aid would merely keep it limping along for another two or three years ... .

I hope that the Senate will act expeditiously to ratify the action taken by the House last week. The Washington Post editorial, which follows in its entirety, calls upon the Senate to examine the self-help financial measures that New York City has taken and to sustain the House's position on long term Federal guarantees:

SAVING NEW YORK CITY

The belief that New York City is a rehabilitated "miserable sinner," as Rep. Henry S.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. Speaker, although I was not able to be present for consideration of House Joint Resolution 945, supplemental appropriation for the black lung program, had I been present in the House floor, I would have voted "yes."
**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

“Our idea is to have a half-million-dollar community center as part of the subdivision for the mobile people. The modulars have cathedral ceilings and higher-than­usual roofs,” he said. “Obviously we think there’s a need for this type of lower-priced housing in Montgomery County. We have Blair & Abernathy, of Aberdeen, Fla., doing the land planning and we are testing the double-wides of several manufacturers whose products we might use.”

And the manufacturers of mobile homes are interested in marketing more of their double-wides for permanent houses.

**CONSTITUENT SURVEY IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.**

**HON. NEWTON I. STEERS, JR. OF MARYLAND IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 13, 1978**

Mr. STEERS Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the results of my March 1978, constituent survey which was mailed to every home in my congressional district—an area compr­ising nearly all of Montgomery County, Md.

My office received in excess of 38,900 responses. I have not heard of a larger number of responses to a congressional questionnaire. I would like to be able to attribute this avalanche of concern to my uncanny ability and that of my staff to choose penetrating questions, or to the use of a computer card which allowed respondents to deftly punch out their answers. I modestly admit these factors helped. Quite frankly, however, our voluminous response rate is more attributable to the typical concern for national issues that I have come to expect from my constituency, a community of thoughtful, articulate and informed men and women.

Naturally, I am extremely proud to represent them. I urge my colleagues to take note of their opinions which follow:

1. Protect the environment.<br>Strongly agree 39.9%, agree 38.8%, no opinion 21.3%; strongly disagree 22.3%, disagree 33.7%, 56.4%.

2. Use more nuclear power. <br>Strongly agree 4.0%, agree 29.7%, no opinion 65.3%; strongly disagree 22.3%, disagree 33.7%, 56.4%.

3. Do not make the Secretary of State a member of the Cabinet. <br>Strongly agree 9.5%, strongly disagree 59.4%, disagree 19.5%, 79.2%.

4. Do not elect the President to a lifetime term. <br>Strongly agree 29.2%, agree 28.9%, no opinion 10.6%; strongly disagree 17.8%, disagree 23.3%, 40.1%.

5. Should Congress be required to consider legislation on importation of foreign goods before voting on the importation? <br>Strongly agree 20.5%, 34.0%, no opinion 9.2%; strongly disagree 22.7%, disagree 33.7%, 56.4%.

6. Should there be a tax break for parents to pay for college tuition? <br>Strongly agree 41.8%, agree 27.3%, 60.1%, no opinion 5.4%; strongly disagree 12.5%, disagree 23.6%, 20.5%.

7. Should there be a tax break for parents to pay for elementary and secondary school tuition? <br>Strongly agree 17.5%, agree 12.9%, 30.4%, no opinion 5.7%; strongly disagree 39.5%, 65.7%.

8. Should the 50% exclusion on capital gains be eliminated and tax rates generally lowered to compensate for lost revenues? <br>Strongly agree 24.5%, agree 15.6%, 39.5%, no opinion 16.5%; strongly disagree 34.0%, 79.1%, 94.1%.

9. Should there be a tax break for parents to pay for college tuition? <br>Strongly agree 17.5%, agree 12.9%, 30.4%, no opinion 5.7%; strongly disagree 39.5%, 65.7%.

10. Should there be a tax break for parents to pay for college tuition? <br>Strongly agree 17.5%, agree 12.9%, 30.4%, no opinion 5.7%; strongly disagree 39.5%, 65.7%.

11. Should there be an outright ban on the use of a computer card which allowed respondents to deftly punch out their answers? <br>Strongly agree 21.1%, agree 18.9%, 40.0%, no opinion 10.7%; strongly disagree 20.5%, disagree 39.8%, 49.0%.

12. Should there be a tax break for parents to pay for college tuition? <br>Strongly agree 41.8%, agree 27.3%, 60.1%, no opinion 5.4%; strongly disagree 12.5%, disagree 23.6%, 20.5%.

13. The U.S. should put trade restrictions on South Africa. <br>Strongly agree 32.9%, agree 14.4%, 44.6%, no opinion 15.5%; strongly disagree 32.3%, disagree 16.3%, 39.6%.

14. Should there be a constitutional amendment making abortion illegal? <br>Strongly agree 21.1%, agree 18.9%, 40.0%, no opinion 10.7%; strongly disagree 20.5%, disagree 39.8%, 49.0%.

15. Federal unions should be allowed to represent non-member Federal employees to help pay union costs. <br>Strongly agree 23.9%, agree 29.7%, 56.6%, no opinion 21.3%; strongly disagree 22.3%, disagree 33.7%, 56.4%.

16. Should the House of Representatives be elected to four-year terms (now two years)? <br>Strongly agree 39.9%, agree 38.8%, no opinion 21.3%; strongly disagree 22.3%, disagree 33.7%, 56.4%.

17. Do you think the House of Representatives should be elected to four-year terms (now two years)? <br>Strongly agree 39.9%, agree 38.8%, no opinion 21.3%; strongly disagree 22.3%, disagree 33.7%, 56.4%.

18. Should the House of Representatives be elected to four-year terms (now two years)? <br>Strongly agree 39.9%, agree 38.8%, no opinion 21.3%; strongly disagree 22.3%, disagree 33.7%, 56.4%.

19. Members of the House of Representatives should be held to four-year terms (now two years)? <br>Strongly agree 39.9%, agree 38.8%, no opinion 21.3%; strongly disagree 22.3%, disagree 33.7%, 56.4%.

20. Should the House of Representatives be elected to four-year terms (now two years)? <br>Strongly agree 39.9%, agree 38.8%, no opinion 21.3%; strongly disagree 22.3%, disagree 33.7%, 56.4%.

**WASHINGTON BULLETS ENABLE FAT LADY TO SING**

**HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI OF KENTUCKY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 13, 1978**

Mr. MAZZOLI Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Washington Bullets for enabling the fat lady to sing in the Nation’s Capitol.

This city has for the first time in its long and illustrious history been graced with a world championship in the sport of basketball. It took men of great character, determination, and ability to capt­ivate a community of people.

I am proud of them all. But, I am especially proud of Wes Unseld, a native son of my hometown, Louisville, Ky.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 13, 1978

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a brief statement which I made during our hearings, and I ask unanimous consent that it appear at this point in my remarks:

STATEMENT BY HON. GENE SNYDER

Mr. Chairman, I requested you to have the FAA presented on the proposed administrative user fees, to examine once and for all the fairness or inequities of license charges for pilots. For years the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to ban additional "user charges", and I think the Chairman of Appropriations is right in insisting on a final solution to this problem. We can't expect them to continue handling this issue forever.

I am familiar with the list of charges as reported by DOT/FAA and would like a copy of these fees to be placed in the record at this time. (Table follows.)

Mr. Chairman, I need to take a long hard look at a proposal such as this before we impose another detriment on the flying community, and maybe deny the financially marginal student his right to participate in the greatest adventure known to mankind. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF CHINA RELATIONS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINISKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. DERWINISKI. Mr. Speaker, every so often an article comes along that does not need much of a prologue from the Members as we insert it into the Record. This is the case of an article by Smith Hemps tone in the Washington Post of June 9, which reaches the heart of the situation involving relations between the United States and the Republic of China on Taiwan.

It is my personal view that we should not rush into "normalization" with the People's Republic of China, regardless of the red-carpet treatment extended Dr. Brzezinski by the Reds on his recent visit to Peking. At this point, I insert Mr. Hemps tone's comments:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Relations between American and Chinese Nationalist officials here remain correct and self-consciously friendly. But those relations are marred by a palpable sense of sadness, a hint of a trust about to be betrayed, a feeling of the approaching end of a partnership.

Yet the American presence here, even after the embassy closes, will remain profound. More than 200 major U.S. corporations have more than $1 billion invested here, and 2,000 American businessmen and their dependents, an equal number of missionaries and 1,500 other Americans are resident in this tight little Island the size of Holland.

Perhaps the surprising thing is that the atmosphere here is no more depressing than it is, that Nationalist China's isolation is not so complete as it seems.

The Chinese are masters of making the best of a bad situation and, while only one out of eight nations recognizes the existence of Taiwan, Nationalist China has what Board of Trade Director General H. K. Shao describes as "significant relations" with "more than 140 nations."

"Significant relations"—which are defined as embassies consular, trade, commercial and cultural—contacts are conducted through a number of ingenious subterfuges.

Japan, for instance, which transferred its
embassy to Peking in 1972, has about a dozen diplomats (including a former ambassador to Manila) attached to a non-profit organization called the Interchange Association. The association issues visas and performs other functions generally done by an embassy. Indeed, since it "broke" relations with Taipei in 1972, Japan's trade with Taiwan has increased significantly to $3.8 billion, and the trickle of Japanese tourists has become a flood.

American officials here do their best to assure the Nationalists that a formula for "normalization" can be found that will not be prejudicial to the security of this island's 17 million people. But the alternative to "the Japanese solution" can be worked out. But the Nationalists are not buying that, for the simple reason that the United States is not Japan. They maintain the blow of withdrawal of American recognition would be profound, that it inevitably would lead to a flight of capital and people from Taiwan, encourage Red China to step up infiltration and encourage sophisticated weapons with which to defend themselves.

If the Nationalists believe that the United States will not "walk away", they will continue, and it is encouraging to know that you are on our side. Have you given up on "you know"? I'm not certain that the answer is lost. The fact is, I am hopeful, and therefore go at the matter, as I think you would want me to hope.

With thanks.

Sincerely,

EDWIN NEWMAN

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON NORTHERN IRELAND—REACTION FROM IRELAND

HON. MARIO BIAGGI
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the recently completed study and report of Amnesty International documenting serious human rights abuses in Northern Ireland is another indication that those days are gone or, at least, there is a genuine effort to end that sort of thing.

The report details a number of abuses, which means convictions, which means confessions, and some means that even Amnesty has now confirmed from the investigation of 78 individual cases. Nor need the police responsible for what Amnesty describes as "a little old lady beaten to death as a matter of routine" be unduly worried for their job security. Indeed quite the contrary. They can now after years of foolishness suffer the consequences. Only one thing is left to them and that is to do as they have always done: to do nothing.

Meanwhile, it is business as usual for a little country that has made itself the world's 22nd largest trading nation and the 12th largest trading partner of the United States. Five of 10 major development projects—including a mammoth shipyard, a large steel mill, a giant paper mill—have been completed. A trade mission will leave here next week to purchase $731 million in American goods.

For a nation that in the eyes of most of the world does not exist, Nationalist China is living a crisis of confidence in East Asia.

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL(LY)

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, did you know that with Mr. Edwin Newman hope springs eternal(ly)?


Mr. EDWIN NEWMAN, 0/o NBC News, NBC, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. NEWMAN: Of course you know the battle against you know was lost. Hopefully, which is to say filled with hope, I urge you to rally the efforts against hopelessly

Optimistically,

ANDY JACOBS, JR.
BBC NEWS, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.

DEAR MR. JACOBS: I have had the misfortune of "hopefully" in both my books and on the
THE HOUSING OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1978

HON. JOHN J. LAFALCE OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Housing Opportunity Act of 1978, a bill designed with two major purposes: to assist middle-income homebuyers and to expand homeownership and rejuvenate urban neighborhoods. It would achieve these goals by providing a sliding scale of interest reduction assistance for homebuyers. The Federal Government would capture the assistance provided to the homebuyers when they sell their homes.

Rising interest rates in the last few months make it clear how vulnerable our housing market is. They make it even more difficult than normal for the average American to afford a decent home in a suitable neighborhood, be it a single family dwelling, a townhouse or a condominium. It is particularly difficult for first-time homebuyers, who are struggling to amass sufficient funds for a downpayment and other needs.

One of the best ways for us to battle inflation, in my view, is to do all we can to encourage as many Americans as possible to own their homes. Inflation, after all, is an inflation problem because it is the aggregate of the inflation-induced problems faced by individuals and families throughout the society. Owning a home is a good hedge against inflation in that property values tend at least to keep pace with increases in the cost of living, and often exceed those increases.

Yet, those who rent have no such hedge.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I have introduced today will not, in the long run, prove costly to the Government. Payments made to lower interest charges for homebuyers will be recouped when they sell their homes. The Federal tax revenues. Twenty-five percent of the Urban Mass Transit Authority's taxes on tickets will be used for housing subsidies. And the Federal Government would capture the assistance provided to the homebuyers when they sell their homes.

A bill designed with two major purposes: to assist middle-income homebuyers and to expand homeownership and rejuvenate urban neighborhoods. It would achieve these goals by providing a sliding scale of interest reduction assistance for homebuyers. The Federal Government would capture the assistance provided to the homebuyers when they sell their homes.

Act of 1978 is one step toward meeting that objective. The bill's financing provisions will work as follows:

H.R.D., through the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), will make interest subsidy payments for eligible homebuyers. For example, for a buyer who would pay a rate of 6% or 3% below the secondary mortgage rate, whichever is higher for homes priced $50,000 or lower, for example. However, for homes priced from $60,000 to $60,000, the rate will be 7.5% or 1.5% below the secondary rate, whichever is greater.

GNMA would pay the lender the difference between the buyer's rate and the secondary mortgage rate in effect when the mortgage is made. The buyer's interest rate will then increase each year by one quarter of one percent until it equals the secondary mortgage rate in effect when he got the mortgage.

When the home is sold or the mortgage is paid off, the buyer would repay the amount of interest subsidy extended to him. If the home is sold within 12 years after purchase under the plan, a new buyer can assume the mortgage, but each buyer would be responsible for repayment of his share of assistance provided.

To spur construction and rehabilitation of the homes, GNMA would be permitted to issue commitments to builders either before or during construction of new or rehabilitated units.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that you and our colleagues will join with me in supporting this proposal.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, Mr. Speaker, as you, our congressional colleagues, and all America are aware, the country is facing an ever expanding shortage of energy supplies. Answers are being sought through the exploration of alternative energy sources.

This week the National Gasohol Commission is meeting in Washington to discuss with officials of various agencies, Members of Congress, and Senators, programs and policies related to the production of gasohol—a motor fuel consisting of 10 percent agriculturally produced anhydrous alcohol and 90 percent unleaded gasoline.

Not only has gasohol been used successfully in automobiles with no modifications in their fuel systems, it has been thoroughly tested under real hazardous emissions than ordinary gasoline. In addition, gasohol is being sold in Nebraska at prices comparable to standard unleaded gas.

This is most encouraging as we search for methods of using renewable energy. Converting grain into alcohol and using this agricultural product to stretch fuel supplies has proved useful for reducing oil imports while opening a new market for our grain surplus.

I commend the efforts of the National Gasohol Commission in encouraging the development of gasohol and working at the State and Federal level for policies conducive to these purposes.

The Commission's efforts this week, particularly their excellent program going on today in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, in presenting members and staff the opportunity to learn and discuss the issues relating to gasohol—a fuel which could help in solving the energy crisis, stabilize farm prices, and reduce our dependence on foreign energy sources.

NATIONAL GASOHOL ASSOCIATION MEETING

HON. JOHN J. CAVANAUGH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

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NATIONAL POW-MIA RECOGNITION DAY

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of last week I introduced House Joint Resolution 963 which would make June 13 "National POW-MIA Recognition Day."

I introduced this resolution because I believe that the sacrifices of POW's and MIA's—and their families—deserve special recognition and because I believe that America too soon forgets the tragedy of these sacrifices. In the case of POW's the hardships run the spectrum from the routine rigors of prison camp life to brutal torture and other callous treatment that often led to American deaths.

MIA's can be presumed to have made the ultimate sacrifice, though families of MIA's still must continue to live with the gnawing uncertainty of not knowing if their loved ones are alive or not.

Mr. Speaker, these sacrifices are more than just the memories of those who were POW's or those whose family had a family member classified as MIA. Mr. Speaker, these sacrifices are part of the American experience—an unhappy chapter in our history that was made for America. Without the willingness of her citizens to take such risks and make such sacrifices America would not—and indeed could not—be the America we know and love today. Americans always have possessed certain values—individualism, a commitment to liberty, a respect for the rights of others—but none of these would be worth anything without the courage to fight and die for them.

Mr. Speaker, my resolution was referred to the Civil Service and Post Office Committee, which requires 218 cosponsors before reporting it to the House. As plans now stand, the committee will be considering this type of resolution only once more this Congress—sometime in the fourth week of this month. Obviously, the time is short. I ask that those of my colleagues who wish to support my resolution put their name to it or call by speaking with me or by calling Norm Shapiro of my staff at x52301. While I certainly appreciate that getting 218 cosponsors within 2 weeks is not an easy task, nonetheless, with your help it can be done.
June 13, 1978

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ARSON

HON. JOE MOAKLEY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the high incidence of arson for which there has been no adequate response in our country. Arson has become a major national problem which is in dire need of the attention of our leaders.

Accurate and comprehensive data on the arson problem do not exist, however, the existing data on arson indicates that the problem is large, costly, and has increased more than 400 percent over the last decade.

It is estimated that arson is responsible for thousands of serious injuries and for the deaths of over a thousand people annually during the 10 years between 1962 and 1972, the National Fire Protection Association reported a loss of $40 million due to incendiary and suspicious fires in the United States. The figures have increased at an alarming rate, so that, in the past few years, cost estimates have run in the billions of dollars.

Arson continues to plague not only our urban areas, but our rural areas as well, especially where there are large forests and national parks. In 1974, 31,400 (or 28 percent) of the 121,000 wildfires in the United States were classified as incendiary. The dollar loss for these fires which had a high concentration in the South, is estimated to have been in the millions.

Incendiarism, however, is disproportionately concentrated in the inner cities of large metropolitan areas. Due to the high concentration of urban susceptibility to the arsonist, arson has become the major reason for today's rapidly escalating cost of fire insurance. Commercial insurance companies have reduced the coverage for some inner city neighborhoods, because the risk of loss is very high.

Since I began, during the middle of last year, to address this problem of arson, I have received support and inquiries from not only my colleagues but Federal agencies and organized groups all over our Nation. I am delighted with the support of House Resolution 1142 which I have received from some of my colleagues. For the information of the other Members of the House, I am happy to announce that in March 1978, Civic Union Grace-Marie Arnett which was published in the San Diego Union May 9.

I include the article as a portion of my remarks:

PUBLIC FUNDING OF VOTE RACES OPPOSED, FOULS REFORM

(By Grace-Marie Arnett)

WASHINGTON--The nastiest part of political campaigning is asking supporters for money, as any politician will attest. It demands the candidate and can be the source of political corruption. So in its crusade for election reform, some members of Congress have decided to eliminate this dirty business by pushing public financing of congressional campaigns.

Just imagine how squeaky clean the candidates would be if they did not have to soil their hands by taking money and feeling obligated to special interests.

This seems so simple. But the voters do not agree.

By a margin of more than 2-to-1, a St. Louis-based opinion sampling firm found the public opposed to public financing of congressional campaigns.

For the moment, it would appear the public prefers the free-for-all. But as the House has discovered, once the opposition is eliminated, the issue appears to lose its lustre.
provision that limited the amount of money political parties could contribute to candidates. Consequently, the public financing issue of the bill has not been tested.

So the issue is not dead, and a member of the Democratic Study Group said he believes it will come up for debate again this year.

Before the next vote is taken, it will be interesting to see whether Congress listens more to the gripes of its own members or to the public it is supposed to serve. The interests do conflict.

In its nationwide poll conducted in March, Civic Service found 64% of those sampled disapprove of government subsidies or congressional races while only 20.5% said they approve.

Four reasons emerged:

Sixty-six percent said it is wrong to use tax dollars to pay the cost of campaigns they do not support.

Eighty-four percent agreed there are many other priorities for use of government money "before we spend $50 million on congressional campaigns."

Fifty-nine percent said public financing would favor incumbents.

Sixty-three percent believe the system works and should not be changed too much. Sixty-six percent favor sending a Federal funds-based political consultant who was political director of former President Gerald Ford's campaign, believes financing is dangerously incumbent-oriented.

The "perks" of office the incumbent enjoys are usually about $50,000 per year. They include free mailing privileges, use of the $1.3 million recording studio to produce television and radio tapes, money to set up and staff district offices, travel allowances and press exposure.

Do you have public financing, the only way to equalize incumbents and challengers is by either doing away with the perks for the incumbents or giving them to the challengers," Spencer said. "Neither is going to happen."

Spencer also believes when the lid on campaign spending is kept too low, it promotes voter apathy. It takes money to set up headquarters, install telephones and print literature to give volunteers something to do.

Bob Crandall, president of Civic Services Inc., said Spencer's analysis was supported by his research. "One reason the public disapproves of government subsidies or congressional races is that it removes one more step from the political process," he said.

Billy Shales, chairmen of the Republican National Committee, is strongly opposed. 

"The powers of the incumbent are such that it would be virtually impossible for a challenger to run an acceptable campaign against an incumbent."

In dollars, this breaks down to a challenger having $150,000 to spend to raise his name identification and exposure, while the incumbent is spending $550,000 (using the $500,00 of his perks) to stay in office. Dif- ficult odds to overcome, but they are odds that favor those who will decide the issue.

A "COMMONSENSE" INQUIRY: THE FTC AND CHILDREN'S TELEVISION ADVERTISING

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Trade Commission has embarked on a major inquiry into whether advertising on television directed toward children is inherently unfair and deceptive, and if so, whether such advertising should be limited or even eliminated.

The FTC's concern is motivated by the growing realization that children are incapable of making informed consumer choices and may therefore be exploited by the advertising which appears on programs designed to reach them, and second, that certain products which are heavily advertised such as sugared foods, may be harmful to health in excessive quantities, that this message is nowhere to be found in the medium, and that therefore remedial steps are required.

The broadcasting industry is up in arms over this proposed inquiry, and has tried to kill it before it has formally started. The FTC has been labeled "national nannies" and worse in an attempt to discredit the entire matter. But behind the name calling and distortion of the issue is the real stake the broadcasters have in it: The hundreds of millions of dollars in advertising revenue from sugared foods and associated products.

And this is true. The president of the National Association of Broadcasters, has stated these are issues of "commonsense." But rather than let sensible people have a chance to be heard, the Con- gress render a summary judgment that this is nonsense, and be done with it.

But these issues clearly warrant re- view. The fact alone that billions of dol- 

ORS are expended on candies and sugared cereals demands that attention be paid to how these products are ad- vertised, and especially to children. Any agency, moreover, which succumbed to lobbying pressure against it would be- come the very unthinking and insensi- tive entity so many decry as being characteristic of Government today.

Tom Shales, television columnist for the Washington Post, presented an ex- tremely thoughtful defense of the FTC's inquiry on June 4. In arguing the case in print, he also raised a very subtle, but increasingly im- portant issue: The question of the fair- ness, as far as the viewers are concerned, of the advertising message as opposed to written or spoken language.

Mr. Shales points out that whereas the truthfulness or accuracy of explicit statements can be strungulated with rela- tive certainty, electronically imprinted by their very intangibility, by their visual con- tent as opposed to their auditory or written content, often defy such anal- 

ysis. Television and its advertising rely on evocative images which invite subjec- tive interpretation. The imprecision of the medium's advertising images makes much more difficult the determination of whether they are unfair, thereby making the public against such practices that much more difficult—and controversial.

Therefore, the bottom line of the FTC's inquiry into television advertising is whether we can control television or whether it will control us. Mr. Shales has effectively presented the case for proceeding, and I am pleased to support him today.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADD FOR THE YOUNG AND THE VULNERABLE

(On June 15, 1978)

Only in America would you find (a) so many sentences in the one word "American," and (b) a colorized bed advertised on television as providing "the most exciting way to relax."

Just what we needed—an exciting way to relax. The only thing better would be a mortuary advertising, "the most exciting way to think, and even how to withstand them—except perhaps during those long holiday week- ends when Joe Blow's Carpet Bakers takes the trouble to tell us about its 18-hour sale approxi- mately every 18 minutes. During these stretches of pure hell-on-earth, it's hard to keep from setting fire to one's own carpet out of a mad quest for revenge.

The fact of the matter is, however, that not all advertisers are callous and do not care too much to the devious plays of TV commercials. The younger a viewer is, the more vulnerable a child. And this is why the Federal Trade Commission's proposed inquiry into ads directed at children is not in any way out of order, because if of it we have claimed, nor somehow an act of sacri- 

fice to the gods of capitalism.

After all, the FTC has only proposed hearing, not necessarily a vote or legislation. If Congress can permit the Pentagon to study the aerodynamics of the F-16, it can allow the FTC to study the effects of TV ads on children.

Why was there such fuss and dudgeon on the Hill over the FTC's plan to study this subject? The answer is painfully and rather shamefully obvious. The broadcasting indus- 

try maintains one of the strongest and most pervasive lobbies in town. Industry flacks went for public opinion while the lobby- 

ists looked on and congratulated even the thought of proposing such a study. Some- how this doesn't seem like a very enlightened atmosphere for debate on anything; the FTC study may have been justified now merely by the vehemence with which the forces of the status quo have attacked it.

The FTC has no desire to usurp parental roles in regulating children's eating habits as regards sugar and sugared cereals. There is considerable doubt, however, whether par- ents themselves very carefully regulate their children's viewing habits. For many hours of every week, television sets in effect become parents-in-absentia to millions of American tykes. During these periods, ads for products which most children are not economically empowered to obtain on their own are pitched to them on TV by adult authority figures, peer group operatives, and an army of insidiously adorable cartoon creatures.

A cute, floppy-eared rabbit is currently engaging in a sustained promotion of the chew-a-lugging of cold chocolate milk by the young. The idea is to drink it all down in one slurp. This gives the little tykes headaches and stomachaches, of course, but the rabbit doesn't mention those. He's been hired to make sure that chocolate milk mix as fast as he can.

Children are not as equipped as adults to deal with these messages. They cannot understand the oncoming torrent of messages and yet they may be subjected to more commercials per program than adults do. A recent release of the Action for Children's Television (ACT) found it common for stations to exceed the Federal Commission guidelines for the broadcasting industry's own National Association of
If we are charged with determining whether an advertisement is false or deceptive, it is our duty to evaluate the environment within the which the ad is presented." Kramer said. "Our time-honored enemy is not the resolving disputes by the written word.

"Now, however, the media have changed. To the left the written word behind in a cloud of doubts and have created a new environment of multiple-sensory experience of which the written word is a minor part. A real consumer is not going to be able to evaluate the possible falsity, deception or unfairness of an ad without considering its in the same 'sensory experience' context that the ad sought to instill."

Advertising agencies have spent millions on building up the environment of the ad, anyway, and you risk terrorizing the kids would swallow the argument, after all, it's not very scientifi
cally or morally superior to a Three Musketeers. Mention the 'tough nut to crack' and the new audio-visual media manipulation..."

Much more efficiently and without the risk of achieving this distinction and the new audio-visual media manipulation, FTC's Children's aspirin was presented a paper on narcotics trafficking, reviewing the joint efforts by Mexico and the United States in the interdiction of narcotics trafficking and in the eradication of the illicit supply of opium production

Law enforcement cooperation between our two nations during the past year has been exceptionally good and has demonstrated what can be done when two nations are determined to work together in interdicting and eradicating illicit narcotics.

In fiscal year 1977-October 1, 1976-September 30, 1977—the Mexican Federal police, together with our Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents seized approximately 336,373,000 dollars worth of illicit drugs, and during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1978, from October 1, 1977 through March 31, 1978, the Joint efforts by the Mexican Federal police and our DEA agents has resulted in the seizure of approximately $231,203,000 worth of illicit drugs.

Unfortunately, there has been some apprehension in certain quarters by both our governments concerning the participation by our DEA agents with their Mexican colleagues on herbicide spraying operations—a practice that until recently was a major team effort by both nations to combat the cultivation of illicit opium production and a practice that regrettably has been discontinued.

In my view, the notion that our DEA agents and those of our Mexican colleagues during these dangerous spraying operation is both misdirected and a misperception of the true importance of this Litho successful and important cooperative team endeavor. As I stated in my paper before the bilateral interparliamentary conference:—

"Only by joining hands and sharing the intricacies and complexities of narcotics eradication and interdiction techniques will we be able to combat and defeat the highly sophisti
cated international criminal narcotics traffickers. I appeal to those who doubt the wisdom of these joint efforts by our two nations to open their eyes to a more effective cooperative course of action. At the bilateral conference, I also urged the administrations of both our nations to act quickly to implement the creation of the Anit-Narcotics subgroup of the United States-Mexico consultative mechanism. That subgroup has not been operationalized, despite the fact that this consultative mechanism was established in May of 1977 and notwithstanding re
dpeated efforts and appeals by House Narcotics Select Committee chairman WOLFF and myself. Both Presidents Escambergua and Ford have established a joint antinarcotic commission... an idea that Congressman Wolf and I first proposed when we visited Mexico in January of 1976... but to date, even with the creation of the bilateral consultative mechanism, efforts to opera
tionalize the antinarcotics subgroup have not materialized. Joint action is long overdue. Our two nations should move this subgroup from the bureaucratic backburner and immediately operation
ize this aspect of the consultative mechanism if we are to maximize our co-

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND THE 18TH MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a mem
er of the Appropriations Committee that attended the 18th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference held in our Nation's Capital on June 5-7, 1978, I was delegation cochaired by the distin
guished Senator from Texas (Mr. Bentsen) and the distinguished Sen
tor from Texas (Mr. Bentsen). I present a paper on narcotics trafficking, reviewing the joint efforts by Mexico and the United States in the interdiction of narcotics trafficking and in the eradication of the illicit supply of opium production.
operative efforts in the field of drug abuse prevention and control.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of sharing information and discussing the seriousness of the narcotics problems at the 18th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference, I am inserting the complete text of my statement at this point in the proceedings.

STATEMENT OF THE HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, SENATE
AUGUST 8, 1978

Gentlemen of the House:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished legislators from Mexico and the United States, I welcome this opportunity to once again join with our colleagues from Mexico to participate in the deliberations of the 18th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference and to discuss with this committee the critical issue of cooperation to stop drug trafficking.

Last year, when this bilateral conference met in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, I presented a paper on this subject that developed the following themes: (1) that both Mexico and the United States (Mr. de la Garza) joint efforts at interdicting narcotics trafficking and eradicating the illicit supply of opiates, marihuana, and the multitude of drugs that pose a danger to the public health; (2) that Mexico's narcotics eradication program and provide increased Mexican support to assist the United States in more effectively patrolling our common borders and coastal areas; (3) that Mexico support the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and that it exercise its immense prestige throughout the world, especially within the Western Hemisphere, Latin America, and its neighbors to contribute to UNFDAC; (4) that information and expertise be exchanged between the U.S. and Mexican public health officials to improve the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; and (5) that Mexican-American relations be placed in the broadest possible context free from compartmentalization of important but isolated issues in order to explore the ways and means by which our nations can more effectively assist one another.

My Mexican colleagues at the Hermosillo Conference the distinguished Deputy Premier and Mr. President, and my colleague from Texas the distinguished Chairman of the House delegation to this conference, Mr. Members of this conference's Joint Mexican-American Commission be established to coordinate the anti-narcotics activities across our common border and to coordinate with our colleagues from Mexico to participate in the deliberations of the 18th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference and to discuss with this committee the critical issue of cooperation to stop drug trafficking.

Encouraged by my colleagues from Mexico and the United States I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 265, which was co-sponsored by the House delegation to the Hermosillo Conference, and which included the members of this year's delegation (Mr. de la Garza) the distinguished Majority Leader and Vice Chairman of our delegation (Mr. Wright) and the distinguished Senators from California (Mr. Rousset and Mr. Lugar). In July of 1978, H. Con. Res. 265 calls upon the Congress of the United States to endorse the Hermosillo Declaration, encourages other nations to adopt this Declaration, and urges the President of the United States to encourage other nations to cooperate in an international effort to eradicate narcotics trafficking and criminal activity that represents a dangerous threat to the culture of the nations of the world and to the general well-being of man-kind.

We therefore recommend and demand that energetic preventive prosecuting and punitive measures be taken to discourage the cultivation of drug producing plants in order to suppress narcotics traffic.

Mr. Chairman, the Hermosillo Declaration and H. Con. Res. 265 are significantly policy objectives, but we, as participants at this conference and representatives of our legislatures and policy makers in our respective Congresses, must do more than issue well intentioned resolutions. We must exert our influence to encourage the international community to translate these well intentioned policy objectives into constructive action. No longer can the international community sit passively and watch as narcotics, their use, and the money obtained through their sale, spread across our borders and throughout the world to take a stand against narcotics trafficking.

These efforts have been encouraged by the adoption by the conference of the Declaration of the 18th Interparliamentary Conference for the Fight Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The illicit production of opium at its source, Para and Chiclayo, Peru, by the Commission for the Bahamas, recently stated:

"The (narcotics) problem is going to grow out of control unless something is done about it. We are ready to send our law enforcement agents to the United States at a police-to-police level, but what I'd like to see would be a government-to-government agreement along the lines of that with Mexico."

On the basis of information provided by U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Colombian Government, the nation's law enforcement officials seized last April more than 1 million pounds (or about 574 tons) of marijuana worth an estimated wholesale value of approximately $200 million and arrested 13 individuals, including 3 Americans. According to DEA Administrator Peter Bensinger, this seizure constituted "a world record" and "is the first time the Colombian Government has mounted an operation like this." In a single operation, U.S.-Colombian cooperation resulted in a seizure that was nearly 47 percent of the total amount of marijuana seized by our Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies for an entire year (1977) from April 1 through March 31, 1978, 17 pounds of marijuana, 28 pounds of opium, 294 pounds of heroin, 1,126 pounds of cocaine, 240,935 pieces of heroin (nearly 88 percent of last year's seizure), and produced 8,567 kilos of heroin worth an estimated $50 billion to $12.8 billion dollars. The eradication of this crop would have yielded to that nation's economy between $1 billion and $2 billion a year.Marijuana and cocaine trafficking is further complicated by illustrating the changing patterns of narcotics trafficking by organized crime and demonstrating the procedures made by the DEA, our Mexican counterparts and the United States to help each other in interdicting this substance and in eradicating it at its source.

Law enforcement cooperation between Mexico and the United States has reaped substantial dividends. It has been informed that in fiscal year 1977, the Mexican Federal Police, together with their DEA colleagues, seized approximately 605,000 pounds of opium, 294 pounds of heroin, 1,126 pounds of cocaine, 240,935 blocks of heroin, and $335,373,000 worth of heroin, $75,606,000 worth of cocaine, $75,606,000 worth of stimulant drugs, or an eradication totaling approximately $335,373,000 worth of narcotics. The joint efforts by the Mexican Federal Police and our DEA agents has resulted in some very dramatic seizures during the first six months of fiscal year 1978. From October 1st through March 31st, 1978, 17 pounds of opium (nearly 61 percent of last year's seizures), 240,935 blocks of heroin (an increase of 145 percent over last year's figure) 511 pounds of cocaine (45 percent of the 1977 seizures), 1,126 pounds of heroin (nearly 88 percent of last year's seizure), and 4,479 pounds of hashish (nearly 47 percent of last year's seizures) of the 177 seizures and 140 pounds of stimulants were seized by the law enforcement agents of our two nations, thereby interdicting illicit drugs. These seizures are determined to intensify their efforts to interdict illicit drugs. These seizures represent an apparent drop in heroin, 17,615,000 in heroin, $1,897,000 in cocaine, and $280,000 in stimulant drugs, or a total worth of approximately $331,203,000 worth of illicit drugs.

For years our drug enforcement officers have been effectively working hand-in-hand with the Mexican police in front line narcotics control. From the early part of 1978, our DEA was notified that it would no longer be invited to participate in the Mexican operation. It is apparent that the question of allowing DEA agents to fly on herbicide spraying operations in Mexico has been considered for some time by Mexican officials. It is however, extremely important that the law enforcement agents of both our nations participate in these front line operations since (1) it enables these agents to develop, learn and share indispensable skills and sensitive information with each other, thereby truly becoming a joint narcotics eradication team and (2) that this joint, cooperative effort be expanded throughout our hemisphere. Our drug law enforcement officers have much to learn from their Mexican counterparts and Mexican law enforcement agents can benefit from the skills that our DEA agents can impart to them.

Those who view our drug agents as descendingly "looking over the shoulders of their Mexican counterparts" on these dangerous spraying operations are misdirected. The spraying efforts made are not part of this cooperative endeavor. Only by jointly learning and sharing the intricacies and complexities of narcotics eradication and interdiction techniques will we be able to combat and defeat the highly sophisticated international criminal narcotics traffickers. I appeal to those who doubt the wisdom of these joint efforts by our two nations to reconsider their views and to adopt a more effective cooperative course of action.

Our fight against drugs is a war. It is a war against crime. I appeal to you, our colleagues, that we not yield to any pressure to allow our front line troops to the rear and do not ground our DEA air war. This is what the Bahamian Crime Commissioner had in mind when he stressed the excellent cooperation between our two governments at a police-to-police level. Mexico and the United States have negotiated substantive government-to-government agreements, but what is still required of us is to bridge the gap by our back resurcators to allow our police to truly work together on the front lines.

Under the leadership of the distinguished Chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (Mr. Wolff), the Select Committee will be holding hearings this week in Miami, the marihuana and cocaine trafficking capital of the United States, to examine the effectiveness for our efforts in interdicting this multi-billion dollar industry that far exceeds the amount of dollars spent by tourists to this South Florida sun and fun destination.

Narcotics trafficking is further complicated by the intricate illicit financial transactions involved in the drug trafficking business. From this past March when narcotics trafficking in Chicago, the Select Committee learned that the "Herrera connection" which controls narcotics trafficking in Miami, Mexico and Chicago, involves a heroin trafficking business and the laundering of illicit finances through legitimate business transactions that yield an estimated 1 billion dollars annually. The bulk of the laundered money and its use in the legitimate economy is the original source of some 60 percent to 70 percent of the heroin entering the United States. The Herrera organization, reportedly numbering 2,000 members and associates, was recently dealt a severe blow through the cooperation of Mexican Federal police and the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. This led to the indictment in Mexico of Jamie Herrera-Navares, patriarch of the organization, and 14 other members of the Herrera gang. Unfortunately, Jamie Herrera-Navares, has fled Mexico and his activity will continue.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, as all of us here today know, drug addiction and drug abuse know no national boundaries. Citizens throughout the world are aware of our socio-economic status or the nature of their government's politics and economy, equally unknown from first-hand experience the devastation, physical, economically, militarily, and socially, nations live in an interdependent world. The so-called "Colossus of the North," an anachronism from another era, no longer exists. We do not perceive ourselves in this manner and hopefully our Mexican colleagues no longer perceive us this way. Rather, we are friends and neighbors and we must help one another in interdicting narcotics trafficking and in eradicating the supply of opium at its source, in treating and rehabilitating the victims of drug abuse, in reducing the unemploy­ment and poverty, in curbing population explosions, in resolving problems pertaining to illegal aliens, oil and natural gas explo­itations, housing and sanitary conditions, tariffs, and other sensitive issues that at times have marred our relations. We, as legislators and policymakers must take a close, hard look at how these problems can be resolved and to translate our lofty declarations and resolutions into constructive and immediate action, for we have much to do in order to obtain viable mechanisms to control these issues and to truly make the world a better place for all of us to live.

For more than two years Congressman Wolff and I have urged the implementation of a joint anti-narcotics commission that was approved by Presidents Escher and Ford, but which has been designated a Sub-group of the U.S.-Mexico Consultative Mechanism, and still a year after other sub­groups of this joint mechanism have been operationalised, the anti-narcotics subgroup has been implemented. We ask you to heed our constant urgings and appeals. If we are to win the "war" on drug abuse on this contemporary pressing issue, we must certainly act with greater dispatch than that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for providing me this opportunity to share with you and the distinguished committee my thoughts concerning these vitally important issues.

COMBATING WORLD HUNGER

HON. JOHN J. LAFAULCE
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. LAFAULCE. Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is particularly timely that the Committees on Agriculture and Inter­national Relations hold today their joint hearings on proposals to establish food reserves to combat world hunger. Recent news accounts have demon­strated that mass starvation, the result of malnutrition are serious endemic problems...
which must be dealt with in a planned, systematic fashion. At the present time, the entire Indo-Chinese peninsula is threatened with famine; Brazil is suffering from a monsoon-wide drought and widespread mass starvation may spread from Ethiopia, where they are destroying massive amounts of grain, throughout East Africa and the Middle East. In order to further reinforce my colleagues' imperative need to create food reserves, I would like to share with them my testimony of June 13, 1978, which strongly supported the establishment of a system of international food reserves.

The testimony follows:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JOHN J. LA FALCE FOR THE JOINT HEARINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. Chairman, it is a honor and a pleasure to be here today to testify at the joint hearings of the Agriculture and International Relations Committees.

I believe that the subject of these hearings is a subject that has been in the forefront of the news and the headlines for several weeks. There is a need to have food security, which needs to be addressed in the not too distant future. Worldwide hunger, malnutrition, and mass starvation are conditions which are haunting many Third World countries, because food production in those countries has not kept pace with their ever burgeoning populations. Many African, Asian, and Latin American countries are barely able to meet minimum nutritional standards, either through domestic production or through purchases of food in the world market. Many others, the most notable is Bangladesh, which receives hundreds of millions of dollars worth of food assistance annually, survive on the basis of international donations of surplus commodities.

This perilous situation is not going to markedly improve in the near future, because population growth in many developing nations is only gradually diminishing. It will be decades, before food production in some Third World countries begins to meet and to even surpass population increase. During this lengthy transitional period, these nations will continue to rely on a handful of food exporters. At the present time, the United States, Australia, Brazil, Argentina, and New Zealand are the only major exporters of food commodities and thus are the countries that should bear significant surpluses of foodstuffs. These lands have to be relied upon to meet that discrepancy between inadequate food production and growing populations, but that situation is always prone to change as time elapses and we move forward to a framework of international reserves.

The food administration has proposed H.R. 9446, the International Emergency Food Reserve Act, in order to ensure that we will be able to respond to this problem. This bill would provide for adequate supplies of foods for emergency circumstances, by authorizing the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to participate in a system of nationally maintained and internationally coordinated food reserves. This approach will combine a continuation of national autonomy in the determination of agricultural policies with a binding commitment by each nation to hold and have available its assigned portion of the international food reserve.

The administration has proposed H.R. 9446, the International Emergency Food Reserve Act of 1978. This bill has two major differences from the bill which I cosponsored. First, it does not authorize the President to establish a system of international reserves with other nations to establish a system of international reserves, but it does at least make provision for the President to authorize the establishment of a national wheat reserve and does not call for a general food reserve. I believe that a general food reserve approach would be superior, because it would give the President and the Secretary of Agriculture needed flexibility to determine exactly what should be held in the reserve at any given time. This flexibility provided by the administration can accurately respond to market conditions for U.S. agricultural products and to the particular needs of Third World countries.

This could result in a food reserve entirely constituted by wheat or in a reserve consisting of wheat, rice, and others. Several nations have expressed interest in forming a wheat reserve. This bill would provide for adequate supplies of foods for emergency circumstances, by authorizing the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to participate in a system of nationally maintained and internationally coordinated food reserves. This approach will combine a continuation of national autonomy in the determination of agricultural policies with a binding commitment by each nation to hold and have available its assigned portion of the international food reserve.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that this is most assuredly an idea whose time has come. The world's present ability to respond to starvation and disasters relies on luck and chance. The chance that most major food exporters will have bountiful harvests, and the chance that neither the Soviet Union nor Communist China will have dismal harvests, and the chance that both of those will occur, when a disaster takes place in the Third World. These are not chances that we can afford to take. It is at stake is the fate of millions of people's existence throughout the world. A system of international food reserves would allow us to effectively respond to any worst-case scenario, and they could very well be an important weapon in the struggle against world hunger.

United States participation in such a system could have positive domestic consequences, in terms of farmer and the U.S. economy. As we all know, the American farmer has been recently buffeted by abrupt and often times severely damaging changes in the markets, as prices have rapidly fallen or risen with little prior warning. A U.S. contribution to an international food reserve could help level out the demand for U.S. agricultural products, by absorbing substantial amounts of U.S. foodstuffs, when this is exactly what is needed, and by providing a surplus fund in times of acute scarcity, when various buyers are clamoring for scarce American products. This stabilization of the marketplace could help provide the American farmer with the necessary assurance that he will be able to sell his crops and receive a fair price for the farmer.

Mr. Chairman, I firmly believe that the establishment of an international food reserve could benefit both the American farmer and the American consumer. Freed from some of the drawbacks in the wild fluctuations in food prices, the American farmer could perform his role as granary for the whole world. In the process, we could begin to register meaningful progress in the struggle against world hunger, which should be one of our most important and urgent priorities for the future.

STATEMENT HONORING THE NORTHPORT VA HOSPITAL ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, JUNE 15, 1978

HON. JEROME A. AMBRO OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 15, 1978

Mr. AMBRO. Mr. Speaker, on June 15, 1928, the Northport Administration Hospital will celebrate its 50th anniversary. For five decades this facility has provided Long Island veterans with the finest health care available.

“Fifty years of progress and service” is the theme of the anniversary, an appropriate one for a hospital which has always responded to the requirements of the veterans of Long Island. The facility, originally built as a neuro-psychiatric hospital, had 1,000 beds when it opened in 1928. The depression increased the need for veteran's health care and throughout the 1930's the size of the hospital grew.

World War II also resulted in increases in the facilities and the number of patients at the Northport hospital. During the 1950's it was the largest psychiatric hospital in the VA system. In the last 15 years, treatment concepts have changed and it is no longer considered necessary to institutionalize patients for long periods of time. Northport has accordingly discharged many of the veterans who were once in its care and has created aftercare facilities to ease their transition into the community.

The decline in the number of inpatients resulted in a major turning point for the hospital. In 1971, it was reclassified as a general facility. This led to the construction in 1973, of a 470-bed medical/surgical unit. Rather than solely providing psychiatric care, the Northport hospital can now serve all the
June 13, 1978

THE MILLION DOLLAR MINNOW

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN
OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as most of my colleagues are aware, the Tellico Dam project in my congressional district has been plagued by established environmentalists for the last 20 years. The Tellico Dam project is a multimillion-dollar project that has been under construction for more than a decade. The project was proposed to create a reservoir that would flood an area of 20,000 acres, or about 30 square miles. It was estimated that the reservoir would be a major recreational site for fishing, boating, and other water-related activities.

However, the environmentalists argued that the dam would destroy a unique ecosystem and the habitat of endangered species, including the snail darter, a small fish that lives in the Clearwater River and is considered an endangered species.

The project was finally halted in 1976 after a court ruling, and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was ordered to develop a habitat for the snail darter. The TVA, which runs the dam, was also required to pay $100 million in damages to the state of Tennessee as a result of the 1973 lawsuit.

In my statement before the Committee on Human Rights in Cambodia, I attempted to draw attention to the plight of the Cambodian refugees and the need for the United States to take action to help them.

I think that most people within our minority industries are not cruel hearted or villainous. They enjoy a walk in the woods, a day at the beach, a good fishing trip as much as any environmentalist. Mother Nature is beautiful and should be preserved. But there has to be a balance, a perspective and common sense that needs to be applied. When every tree is declared a national monument, when each creature that creeps, crawls, climbs, and cavorts is declared a national treasure, then the pendulum has swung far to far to the extreme.

Someday when visiting friends in Tennessee, standing with water up to the navel from a recent flood, I will provide illumination during a blackout, another sweater on to replace the warmth of the furnace that no longer has energy, I will give thought to the snail darter. My best wishes will go to the minnows for happiness and success. There are 15,000 Cambodians in the United States today and they have chosen to leave their land. They have chosen to leave the land of the United Kingdom of Cambodia with a new type of fish. They have chosen to leave the land of Cambodia with a new type of fish.

Cambodian refugees currently in the United States have been systematically slaughtered by the Khmer Rouge. Additionally, I am disturbed by the fact that the United States is one of the few ways in which the United States can assist in relieving the suffering caused by the Cambodian holocaust.

In my statement before the Committee on Human Rights in Cambodia, I attempted to address each of these concerns. For Members information, I respectfully submit that statement.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, JUNE 12, 1978

Ladies and gentlemen, Cambodian government policy, involving the systematic slaughter of all Cambodian refugees currently in Thailand. Unfortunately, the walls of silence surrounding Cambodia create a simple excuse for mankind's neglect. We cannot allow them to take this route. The words of Polish Jewish poet Edith Wirthnsky provide a valuable message. "Fear not your enemy, for they can only kill you; fear not your friends, for they can only betray you; fear only the indifferent, who allow the killers and betrayers to walk safely on the earth."

Cambodian holocaust memorial

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon, the committee of United People for Human Rights in Cambodia held a commemoration ceremony at the west front of the United States Capitol. The ceremony was held in memory of the millions of Cambodians who have been systematically slaughtered by the Government of the Democratic Kampuchea.

I fear that the lack of international concern about human rights violations in Cambodia will facilitate the continuation of the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge. Additionally, I am disturbed by the fact that the United States is one of the few ways in which the United States can assist in relieving the suffering caused by the Cambodian holocaust.

We have no alternative. If the President does not direct the Attorney General to allow entry into the United States of the 15,000 refugees, I will be introducing legislation designed to direct the Attorney General to take such action.

Thank you.
HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM OF NEW YORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, we are approaching the first anniversary of the introduction of the Constituent Postal Card Act of 1977. The bill has been on a long vacation in the Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services. During that time, the post of mailing a letter or post card by a constituent to his Congressman has again gone up, making it even more expensive for our constituents to share their opinions with us. This will no doubt, result in less constituent mail, a development which those in our offices who have the job of opening the mail might welcome, but one which fortuitously serves us well in our attempt to reason and talk to each other in a more meaningful way.

I would like to share with my colleagues a letter which I received recently in the hope that it may draw H.R. 8026 out of its premature retirement in committee.

Hon. JONATHAN BINGHAM, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Jack: You know, of course, that my wife and I, who write with at least similar frequency, but do you also know that she writes with at least similar frequency to such elected officials as the President, members of Congress, Senators, State, municipal, and even county officials . . . you name them, she writes to them. To my personal knowledge, she is the voice of the people—the liberal voice that sustains the good guys in elective office, and rebukes—may, terrorizes—the bad guys.

And I have limited myself to elected officials only because I want (alas, too late) to keep this letter short; she also advises cabinet members, administrative agency heads, and the like, when they pause on the brink of decision, or when they have performed an act of folly, or on rare occasions, of greatness.

Why am I telling you all this? Well, I tell you why: Who do you think has been paying the postage for these public spirited supplications that starts in our feet and swells to a crescendo that makes of our heart toward uncharted galaxies to trace even just one other planet's pulse and prove that in this cosmic sphere there is not one unique, only to return to earth, the terminus of our journeys, more human, more alone.

Now, in the soft, tilted loam of our friend's family garden, as we track today's last flock of northbound geese, almost invisible against the darkened sky, we are rooted in the moment of amazement under arcs of brilliant single syllables of breath ignited in our throats and booming in the early evening air, like exploding rockets at a local county fair celebrating still another season's harvest.

Our faces and our arms are raised by a supplication that starts in our feet and clings to the lip of the last wing-feather as it suddenly bursts into flame with sunlights with arcs as a pectoral tongue plunges deep into the opposite horizon.

Stunned, our arms wrapped around each other in a warmth of friendship, fear of our world, we walk back into our house that hovers in the dark like some familiar ancient shrine.

And when we speak again, softly, anxiously as first lovers or as lovers who have lived a lifetime when they go to bed our sleep is not broken by another season's longing or of one more and more insurmountable migration, but we shall speak, shall be aware of the brilliance of the stars, this gift that makes our bodies ache.

A. POULIN, JR.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE TITLE TO CERTAIN RESERVATION LAND TO BE TAKEN IN TRUST

HON. TENO RONCALIO OF WYOMING IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to authorize title to certain individual Indian lands, to the Secretary of the Interior, to take title in trust to land purchased with funds borrowed from the Farmers Home Administration. At present, the Secretary of the Interior may permit land on the reservation to be taken in trust if the land has been purchased with funds borrowed from the tribes, or from certain BIA programs.

The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) states:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to provide capital on a reimbursable basis to help develop and utilize Indian resources, both physical and human, to a point where the Indians will fully exercise responsibility for the utilization and management of their own resources and where they will enjoy a standard of living from their own productive efforts comparable to that enjoyed by non-Indians in neighboring communities.

To carry this out, the Indian Financing Act authorizes a revolving fund from which Indians may borrow to buy land, and the act also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to guarantee (up to 90 percent) a loan taken by an Indian from private money sources. The act also provides that, when an individual Indian purchases land on an Indian reservation with money borrowed either from the revolving fund, or from the loan guarantee fund, he should take title in trust. (25 U.S.C. 1466; 1495.)

In some instances, Indians borrow money from the Farmers Home Administration for land purchases; however, even when the land purchased is on the reservation, the Secretary of the Interior under the Indian Home Administration Act does not contain that authority. That act, of course, deals with Farmers Home Administration policy in general, and does not specifically refer to reservation Indians in any instances.

So, while Indians are not prohibited by law from taking land in trust when purchased with a Farmers Home Administration loan, neither are they allowed by law to do so.

My bill gives uniformly to congressional policy that permits the Indian to borrow and then buy land for his family's farm or ranching, is the title to be taken in trust. By obtaining the Secretary's approval, we further insure that...
land is taken in trust only for the benefit of the Indian and not for any other purpose.

TAX REVOLT: LET’S CUT OUT PAPER SHUFFLERS, NOT ESSENTIAL SERVICES

HON. JOHN M. ASHBroOK OF OHIO  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. ASHBroOK, Mr. Speaker, all over this country, while the crime rate reaches new heights, thousands of policemen sit in uniform, guns at their sides, at a type-writer, while people are robbed and murdered on the streets. Thousands of bureaucrats, in State capitals and in Washington shuffle those papers at public expense. Yet as soon as tax cuts occur, liberals, who are the ringleaders, demand a reduction in the number of policemen on patrol. There is no mention at all of cuts in paperwork or paper shufflers.

It is not the educational bureaucrats that liberals remove when there is a tax cut, nor is it the liberal’s pet experimental education boondoggles that get the axe. Instead, they threaten to fire the classroom teachers. Liberal politicians respond to tax cuts by cutting out essential services first, in order to punish taxpayers for daring to demand lower taxes. But this threat and punishment is something the voters have had enough of, and politicians who try it are on their way out of office.

No mayor, no Governor, and no other public official has any right to talk about cutting essential services until he has made substantial cuts in paperwork and frills. To respond to a tax cut by announcing cuts in essential services is a blatant show of incompetence and is a demonstration of contempt for the voters. It fools nobody but the die-hard liberals, because everybody knows that a new, pro-bono, government economic policy, that money is wasted, and that waste should be cut before any reduction in essential services is even considered.

Ten years ago, when some politicians were still willing to call themselves liberals, a huge number of voters could be cowed by these threats of cutting back on police, firemen, and teachers. But today’s electorate has become a hardened bunch, and the public official who tries this sort of thing is going to have his bluff called.

No liberal has any right to complain that the American taxpayer did not give big Government all the chances it deserved. William Simon estimates that the taxpayers dumped about a trillion dollars into trying to solve all our social problems, as high by Governor. Politicians who try to punish their constituents for demanding tax cuts are trying to live in the past, because today’s electorate is going to be intimidated. The Carter budget and the support it receives in Congress clearly show that the liberal majority is trying to live in the past, as are local politicians like Mayor Bradley of Los Angeles, who has begun cutting back on police and school budgets in his city.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WHATS RIGHT WITH THE LAW PROFESSION

HON. BOB WILSON  
OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. Speaker, it seems that recently the profession of law has been the subject of increasingly scathing criticism and the popularity of lawyers is almost approaching that of our own. While some of that criticism may be warranted in some segments of the profession, it should by no means be applied to lawyers across the board.

In a letter to President Carter, the President of the San Diego County Bar Association, Kevin Midlam, tells of the positive work that is being done, and I commend it to my colleagues as an example of what is right with the profession. I include it as a portion of my remarks.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION,  

JAMES E. CARTER,  
President, United States of America,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President: Your address to the centennial celebration gathering of the Los Angeles County Bar Association on Law Day, 1978, caused many of us who are attorneys considerable concern. At a time when it is fashionable to castigate the Bench and Bar it seems only appropriate that an insight as to the activities of one Bar Association in the areas of pro bono and public services be brought to your attention.

The San Diego County Bar Association is a volunteer organization of approximately 2,800 attorneys. Our Association takes pride in its efforts over many years of having coped with the unique problems designed to provide more and better legal services to all segments of the public regardless of financial capability or nature of the cause.

It implemented one of the first indigent criminal defense panels in the state of California staffed by attorneys who rendered defense services free of charge. It developed a Lawyers Referral Service which over the years has served as a model for other Bar Associations across the country as a means of matching the legal consumers needs with expert counsel. It sponsored at the First College of Advocacy, the San Diego Institute of Court, a program designed to train young attorneys to be better trial advocates thereby insuring more competent representation of the public in our courts.

Each year we provide $66,000.00 in funding to our legal aid clinics which renders legal services in civil matters to the poor. We spend $10,000.00 a year on our Tel-Law Program which provides a telephone tape service that gives general legal service designed to alert a person to a potential problem. At present we are exploring the possibility of opening a law center designed to better serve indigent and low income persons faced with legal problems.

During Law Week, which commenced on May 1, San Diego County implemented new experimental legislation for the Small Claims Court which handles civil cases with a value of up to $750.00. Aside from Saturday sessions and evening sessions conducted by Judges as no extra pay we have commenced mediation procedures involving the use of volunteer attorneys, serving at no cost to provide more informal and expeditious resolution of small claims disputes.

As a special project for Law Day we conducted a "No Bills Day." For that day 200 attorneys donated a full day to provide free legal advice to the public. Approximately 2,000 people who responded to a $2,200 ad- vertisement paid for by our Association were served.

In an effort to relieve court congestion we operated a Speedy Trial Committee, this committee, again comprised of volunteer attorneys, serve as judges pro tempore at no cost to the public andstaff panels comprised of one judge and two attorneys to assist in the settlement of civil cases. The success of this program can easily be measured by the fact that approximately 60% of all cases handled were resolved with a savings to the taxpayers of over one million dollars and $2,000,000.00 in court time and costs. In addition this program has provided easier, quicker, and less expensive means for resolving civil disputes.

Within this past year when faced with the specter of contested judicial elections, a relatively new public phenomenon, we conducted an evaluation of the 38 candidates and incumbents. This evaluation, designed to assist the voting public in making informed decisions at the polls, involved approximately 800 hours of volunteer attorneys with excellent credentials and high degree of competency.

In addition to the foregoing our Association maintains an Arbitration Committee designed to assist clients in the resolution of fee disputes at no cost to them. The same is true of our Client Relations Committee which assists clients experiencing difficulties with their attorneys involving lack of communication and services rendered or not rendered. Our Attorney Disability Committee assists in seeing that capable attorneys who are protected in the event the client is abandoned by a disabled or incapacitated lawyer. The costs of this program are borne by our Association and all attorney participation is voluntary and free.

The foregoing is not an exhaustive list of the many services offered by our Bar Association but is certainly indicative that at least in San Diego County 90% of the lawyers serve 90% of the public.

Very sincerely yours,

KEVIN MIDLAM,  
President.


HON. LARRY MCDONALD  
OF GEORGIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 13, 1978

Mr. MCDONALD, Mr. Speaker, on May 19, CIA defector John Stockwell was a featured speaker in the opening session of a conference held in the Rayburn House Office Building. This conference, held by the so-called Government Accountability Project (GAP) of the Institute for Policy Studies, was de-
signed to encourage other middle-ranking employees of our intelligence agencies to divulge national security secrets to that Marxist think-tank under the camouflage of "whistle blowing."

Douglas Farah has recalled that the Institute for Policy Studies Latin American projects were headed by Chilean Marxist-Leninist Orlando Letelier. Letelier does not appear atypical of Chilean Marxist Orlando to that Marxist think-tank under the Institute. His work with the Transnational Project, the Transnational Institute (TNI) is Saul Landau, a long-time publicist for the Cuban Communists who described himself in a letter to a top Cuban Communist leader as a "propagandist for the American revolution."

The director of the IPS GAP operation is Ralph Stavins, an attorney active with the Communist front National Lawyers Guild in anti-intelligence work. IPS' new director, Robert Borosage, another active NLG member, worked with Stavins in developing attacks on the U.S. intelligence community for several years before heading their spinnoff project, the Center for National Security Studies, staffed by a number of IPS veterans.

CTA's John Stavell has been using a CNSS lawyer while writing his anti-CIA smear book; but British journalist Robert Moss has found information strongly indicating that Stockwell began working with IPS and CNSS long before he resigned from CIA. In this, Stockwell has joined the ignoble company of Philip Agee, expelled from England and Holland for his continuing contacts with hostile intelligence services; and with the IPS/CNSS stable of defectors—Morton Halperin, John Marks, Victor Marchetti, and Frank Snepp.

Robert Moss' article also covers in great detail the current stage of disintegration of the U.S. domestic and foreign intelligence gathering ability. I highly commend the Moss article published in the June 5, 1978, edition of the London Daily Telegraph, to the attention and consideration of my colleagues.

The article follows:

(The Daily Telegraph, June 5, 1978)

PRESIDENT CARTER AND THE CIA

(By Robert Moss)

The Central Intelligence Agency's lawyers are debating how, and whether to prosecute Mr. John Stockwell, the Agency's latest "Ideological defector," for publishing secrets to which he had access without seeking the approval of his former employers.

Some readers of Mr. Stockwell's book "In Search of Enemies," which deals with the CIA's role in Angola, and is soon to be published in Britain, have closed it, with a strong sense of deja vu.

It is not just that Mr. Stockwell has followed the lucrative example of other ex-CIA men—trickling disinformation on Senator Marchetti, in joining the Left-wing campaign to down the CIA. It is many of his revelations, and even his phraseology, appeared in print more than two years before his book came out.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In January, 1978, when the debate between the Ford Administration and Congress over whether the CIA should be permitted to give aid to Angolan rebel forces in Angola was still raging, a radical pressure-group called itself the Centre for National Security Studies (CNSS) brought out a surprisingly well-informed pamphlet entitled "CIA's Secret War in Angola."

THE WRONG GAME

It quoted John Stavell, "officially directly involved" as the source for various allegations about CIA arms, supplies to Angola that are reported in Stockwell's book. Most intriguing, this anonymous "Deep Throat" is quoted commenting that "It's the wrong game and the players we got are losers."

Yet in January, 1978, Stockwell was still a CIA officer (he resigned in April, 1977), in charge of the task force that had supposedly been using the Agency's covert operations in Angola.

It is difficult not to conclude that, while still employed as a CIA intelligence service, Stockwell helped the group that was working full out—then and now—to betray its secrets and undermine the Agency.

One radical group has even secured a court order requiring the FBI to disclose the names of current FBI agents involved in the Agency's covert operations in Angola.

No fewer than four Congressional committees have to be notified.

This means involving dozens of Congressmen in an issue which is the interest of varying intensity. The requirement makes it 100 percent certain that news of any major undertaking will be leaked—to the Press or (since the FBI is forbidden to combat Soviet bloc espionage on Capitol Hill, where the Congressional hearing was held) if the "KGB" (and other sections of the Soviet Embassy) direct to Moscow.

It was disclosed last April, that the CIA's Director, Admiral Stanfield Turner, refused an Italian request for help after the abduction of Aldo Moro because his advisers were worried about running foul of the law.

After baffling the CIA, the anti-intelligence campaigners have hounded in on the FBI. Mr. Patrick Gray, a former Acting Director of the FBI, was indicted last April, together with other senior FBI agents, on charges of "conspiring to deprive citizens of their civil rights."

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Radical groups in Britain smearing civil servants against other former FBI men, and they are now being made to pay for their (sometimes stupendous) legal costs out of their own pockets.

One radical group has even secured a court order requiring the FBI to disclose the names of current FBI agents involved in the Agency's covert operations in Angola. If carried out, this would of course mean the death of the FBI as an intelligence-gathering organization: no such body can exist without being able to protect its sources.

In a further move to restrict the FBI, the Senate has passed a Bill at the end of April requiring the FBI to prove that a "foreign power" is involved if it seeks authority to tap a suspect's telephone. Even then, authority would only be given by a court order after a lengthy process involving the Attorney General and the President himself.

According to a report from Senator Kennedy's office, monitoring would not be justified by the mere fact of contact with KGB agents of the criminal law would have to be broken.

Now you believe in the words of an American comic strip hero, that "the enemy is us," such moves may appear unexceptionable. I do not doubt that agencies like the CIA have, in the past, exceeded their legitimate functions, whether or not at someone else's behest. It was Robert Kennedy who ordered the FBI to put a wiretap on Martin Luther King, and he didn't bother about getting a court order.)

But a balance must be drawn between the libertarian case and the requirements of national security. The CIA's counter-intelligence staff got into hot water in 1974, for example, because they opened the mail of American citizens.

They trespassed, by so doing. In an area they were explicitly prohibited to enter—even if they acted in liaison with the FBI, which has (or used to have) the right to examine the mail of American citizens, subject to certain controls. All very scandalous and irregular.

LETTERS TO KGB

But it is worth recording that one of the things that was turned up by the CIA's mail monitoring program was correspondence with a prominent Senator—ever more prominent now, with his confirmation as a full sitting member of the National Security Council.

No, by the way, of the senior officers of the National Security Council.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I wish to share with my colleagues an interesting article on this subject by Dr. Rudolph G. Penner which appeared in the Denver Post, June 7, 1978. Dr. Penner suggests tying social security benefit levels to a price index rather than to a wage index, and he feels this approach would keep additional payroll taxes at a lower level than those included in the 1977 amendments. This proposal certainly merits careful consideration.

SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDS UP UNEXEMPLARY

(By Rudolph G. Penner)

Massive Social Security payroll tax increases voted by Congress last year—currently the cause of a taxpayer near rebellion—actually are unnecessary.

Congress could roll back much of the additional scheduled tax increases voted for future years, and still keep Social Security solvent in the long run, simply by changing the formula for calculating future retirement benefits.

The 1977 Social Security amendments tie future benefits to a wage index. In other words, future benefits will grow at the same rate as wages.

The reasonable alternative is to tie the Social Security benefits to a price index that fits increasing at the same rate as prices. Price indexing, which was recommended by a congressional special investigating committee, would fully protect Social Security beneficiaries against inflation. The cost saving over the next 75 years has a present value of more than $1 trillion.

Prior to 1977, the Social Security laws permitted both wage and price increases to influence future retirement benefits. This was recognized as an overcompensation for inflation that could allow some beneficiaries to receive more than they were earning before retirement. On the recommendations of President Carter and President Ford before Congress acted to index future benefits to wages only.

"Wage indexing, however, will also result in some external benefits in the long run. Under reasonable assumptions, the maximum tax-free benefit for couples retiring in the year 2050 will be well over $80,000 per year in terms of today's purchasing power.

"Although it is unlikely the law will remain constant until 2050, it is important to ask whether we should now embark on a course toward such lavish future benefits. Price indexing at a slightly slower rate than wage indexed benefits. At first glance, the difference does not seem important. If real wage rates grow at 2 percent per year, wage indexed benefits for the average worker grow at a rate that is less than 1 percent faster than price indexed benefits.

"Over time, however, small absolute differences in growth rates lead to enormous differences in benefits and costs. This is the basis for the calculation of an estimated present value of $500 billion in savings over 75 years with price indexing.

"Even a price indexed system would require some increases in Social Security payroll taxes. But these increases would be much smaller than those voted by Congress under the wage indexed system."

Congress performed its major surgery on the Social Security system primarily because the system faced a short term financial problem. High levels of unemployment and inflation experienced since the 1974-75 recession created a deficit which threatened to exhaust the combined old age, survivors and disability trust funds by the early 1980s. Price indexing does not solve the shortrun deficit problem and the trust funds would require some temporary financial support from general revenues.

"However, this is not a serious problem as long as we have a responsible system in place to eventually lead to surplus. In the 1970s we have a surplus of $15 billion with the Great Depression retire."

"With price indexing and the necessary tax increases in place, should the economy could then be repaid and surplus accumulated to cover the retirement of those born during the 1940s and 1950s."

The congressional panel did not wish to rule out benefit increases beyond those provided by the price indexed formula. It only wished to leave such increases up to the discretion of future Congresses.

"Future economic or demographic developments favorable to Social Security may allow us to decide that we can afford further periodic increases in real benefits. There is simply no reason to build in such increases in advance."
Robert J. Miller and newspaper columnist Alice Scott Ross. All three were awarded honorary degrees by Our Lady of the Elms.

Bishop Maguire, chairman of the Elms Board of Trustees, was ordained a priest in 1945 and appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Springfield in 1977. Robert Miller, a former president of the First National Bank of Northampton, has served as director of the Northampton Chamber of Commerce and established the Richard J. Rahar Elms Scholarship Fund. Alice Scott Ross has been a distinguished columnist for the Springfield newspapers since 1943 and was named Woman of the Year by the women’s division of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce in 1955. I congratulate these three fine citizens on their honorary degrees.

I know I speak the sentiments of all of my colleagues in extending congratulations at this time to Mrs. and Speaker O’Neill. I include with my remarks the citations conferring their honorary degrees. I insert Speaker O’Neill’s address in its entirety. MILDRED MILLER O’NEILL We honor Mildred O’Neill as a symbol of the beautiful virtue of fidelity so much esteemed through the Cardinal Cushing Guild.

President D’Alelio, Sister Mary Dooley, your Excellence Bishop Maguire, Sister Maria Morris, Sisters of St. Joseph, degree recipients, board of trustees, members of the faculty and students of Our Lady of the Elms College and distinguished guests—It is a personal privilege and high honor for me to be your commencement speaker on the 50th anniversary of Our Lady of the Elms College. It is a privilege and joy to bring the recipients of the first husband and wife honorary degrees.

Of all the honors and awards that I have been privileged to receive in my public career, none is more deeply appreciated, more moving and more gratifying to me than this one—this beautiful partnership that Millie and I share together. I have always believed that one’s family is where one finds the greatest joys and delights of life have been with Millie and our five children.

My loving wife, Millie, has laughed with me in moments of personal triumph and in moments of personal defeat. She has been drawn into and is being transformed by the demands of public life: the challenges of representing the people’s interests in the classroom molded and toughen us in the crucible of life and educate us in the art of compromise. Compromise remains a skill demanding a capacity for the spiritual and the intellectual growth of the individual to participate in an ever more complex and disjointed pace of modern life.

When President D’Alelio informed me of the occasion extended to me, I described the intent of the trustees as “affirming the value of a Christian marriage in today’s society.” The College of the Elms has decided on the occasion of its golden anniversary to recognize the importance of the family in our society. I am deeply appreciative of the fact that the College of the Elms chose my wife and I to do so.

It is indeed appropriate to discuss the current state of the family in American society because its current state and its future condition have become of great interest to scholars, political leaders, and laymen over the past few years.

There is no question that the family is under great pressure, so severe in fact that commentators like Alvin Toffler, author of Futures Shock, have spoken out strongly against the continuing trends in Northern Ireland, South Africa, and other troubled areas of the world.

Highly esteemed as a man of principle, his colleagues elected him to the third highest place of honor in the country—The Speaker of the House of Representatives. The College of the Elms, on the occasion of its golden anniversary to honor Thomas P. O’Neill with an honorary degree. The College now bestows upon you, Mr. Speaker, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

REMARKS BY THOMAS P. O’NEILL, JR., SPEAKER OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Here it is—the academic year with Mrs. Rosalyn O’Neill, called the “trial marriage” and wages working outside the home. The family has been drawn into and is being transformed by an accelerated rate of change in post-industrial America.

There are those, particularly social scientists, who would say that this is an inevitable by-product of economic and social trends—but there are many, beginning with the President of the United States, who are concerned about the consequences of rapid change on the family. We are not prepared to ignore that change, but we wish to assess its consequences.

My generation always wanted a better education for our children. Who are about to reach new heights.

There is a feeling of trepidation as one leaves the familiar atmosphere of the college, with the slower pace, with the security of the family, with the stability of the intellectual growth of the individual to participate in an ever more complex and disjointed pace of modern life.

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is in jeopardy. It is in jeopardy because of rising medical costs as well. When the American family cannot adequately provide for the education of a child, then it is indeed facing a serious test.

Those of us in Government have begun, and must continue to, analyze the broader effect of our actions on the structure of the American family. In our roles as spouses and parents, we are keenly aware of the profound influence our own attitudes as to our roles and responsibilities.

Asunting, cultural, religious, ethnic and economic barriers are rapidly disappearing today. In their place, a new generational barrier is beginning to appear. We are fast becoming a nation segregated not by race, class or distance, but by age. Like "Brave New World," we seek a society of youth and profesisonal people. These gaps appear within the family as well as outside of it. And they inevitably conform to the age categorization we fall under as consumers. We must not view ourselves as we are viewed by the advertising industry—those that consume the most, do not matter.

One observer has written that our new idea of freedom is separating us from our past. Freedom has been defined for us by those who have never been limited by our circumstances. We have seen this idea of freedom sought at the expense of, first, the extended—and now the nuclear family. What has been described by one writer as our "pursuit of loneliness."

If we left our senior citizens alone and abandoned; our cities brutalized without stable communal links; and our society at large segregated by age and embittered by generational conflict.

Families are the basic building block of our society. If they are threatened, we as individuals are threatened. If they are weakened, we as individuals are weakened.

If they have lost their sense of purpose, we as individuals will lose ours.

We cannot solve these problems by our own observations alone; we cannot enjoy ourselves by ourselves; we cannot seek our future without a sense of our past. We have perspectives about ourselves unless those we live among are at peace as well.

To understand the changing role of the family in the "world today," institutions like the Elms provide a supportive environment where articulate with clarity and precision their ideas, opinions and feelings.

What has been unique about Our Lady of the Elms College is its flexibility, creativity and adaptability, combined with a serious long-range planning and execution of that plan.

Our Lady of the Elms College has given you a firm foundation upon which to build your future. Through the sacrifice and selfless dedication of its founder, Mother John Berkman, and the Sisters of St. Joseph, and always with the support of the diocese of the area, the Elms College has maintained throughout the years of its development, one simple, yet noble objective—to give Catholic women a college and education here, so that they could not otherwise receive in this nation.

What I see the future for educated women of the class of 1978 is a wider range of choices and greater combinations of opportunities: and with these larger options for women, a reduction and eventual elimination of overt discrimination in careers and employment. You will make your choices tomorrow. Before you, because, it is your generation which will experience the real significance of careers completely open to talent, regardless of sex.

If you make the most of your education and the opportunities it presents, the years
The Senate met at 11:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. Paul G. Hatfield, a Senator from the State of Montana.

PRAYER
The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

God of our fathers and our God, we thank you once more for the flag of the United States around which we rally in daily work, in war and in peace, in adversity and prosperity, the symbol of a free people striving to know and to do Thy will. Forgive those who defile, corrupt, or in any way blemish this precious symbol of heritage and destiny. Bind us together under this ensign as "one nation under God, indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

Give us the will to correct what is wrong, affirm what is right, and to rededicate ourselves and our land so that the flag may be to all the world a sign of compassion and healing, truth and beauty, peace and good will.

In Thy holy name we pray. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication from the Senate (Acting President pro tempore (Mr. Eastland)).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable Paul G. Hatfield, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair.

JAMES C. EASTLAND,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. PAUL G. HATFIELD thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the majority leader is recognized.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON CLOURE

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the motion to invoke cloture extend for 30 minutes today, with the warning bells to be sounded after the first 1½ minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 1 hour of debate before cloture be equally divided between Mr. Williams and Mr. Hatch.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I have no further need for my time.

RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the minority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I yield my time to the distinguished Senator from Alaska. (Mr. STEVENS)

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Steve Silvers, of my staff, be permitted access to the floor until the termination of my special order today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I have no further need for the time under the order.

SPECIAL ORDER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Sen-

Federal Government employees involved in translation work (one of whom shall be the National Translation Coordinator), and 4 experts in translation from the private sector. The Chairman of the Council will be appointed by the President from among the members, and shall have the authority to appoint such staff, as it deems necessary, to carry out its functions. The Council will also be able to 'borrow' personnel from other departments and agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Federal Translation Coordinating Council will make a report to Congress, the President and the Secretary of State, which shall include recommendations for overall policy coordination including any suggestions for legislation with respect to the Federal programs it oversees and the standards that it has established.

In establishing the Council, I do not wish to imply that all Government translation work is bad; most of it is good and a great deal of it is excellent. But serious problems do exist in the translation community and they require our attention. This bill is not intended to be a final version, but is introduced with the hope that it will begin the process whereby we may begin to seek our solutions to the many problems that exist in this vital area.

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RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the minority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I yield my time to the distinguished Senator from Alaska. (Mr. STEVENS)

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