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FNMA participation sales are authorized, the FHA and GI mortgages, and other home mortgages as well, will become less and less attractive to investors. In order to meet competition and obtain home mortgage financing, higher home mortgage financing costs will have to be imposed. As a result, the prospective home builders or buyers will be forced to carry an additional financial burden.

On June 23 two sales were made under the Participation Sales Act. The first was for \$350 million of participation certificates of assets of the small business obligations trust at an interest rate of 5.75 percent with maturity varying from 1 to 5 years. The second sale was of \$180 million in participation certificates of assets of the Government mortgage liquidation trust with an approximate interest rate of 5.40 percent with a maturity of 13 to 15 years.

By these sales, the administration is competing for the available money. Interest rates are the highest in the last 40 years. The rising demand for credit by the Federal Government and business has drawn funds away from credit-sensitive industries such as homebuilding.

Despite the fact that personal consumption has leveled off, plant and inventory expansion continue at a record pace as a hedge by industry against the continuing inflationary cost spiral.

The only remedy offered by the Johnson-Humphrey administration has been support for an ill-conceived effort to place a statutory interest ceiling rate over time deposits in banks and savings and loans institutions.

This finger-in-the-dike approach will not create new savings nor direct additional funds to the homebuilding industry. On the contrary, it could drive personal and corporate savings from banks and savings and loans to government bonds, Federal agency issues, or the stock market—thereby further compounding the homebuilding problem.

The President can not continue his present practice of assuming credit for ever achievement and passing the buck for every failure, as he recently tried to do with regard to federal spending. This time he must stand on his own record. His record of indifference and of keeping hand-off while a major crisis develops.

Since the administration seems to be gripped by inactivity in this area, I want to urge the President to adopt the measures recommended recently by the House Republican Policy Committee.

First. Slash nondefense, nonessential domestic spending. Not just in regard to appropriations, but also with respect to new program authorizations which trigger the appropriations process.

Second. Reduce point discounts on FHA and VA home financing through administrative adjustments of rates to more realistic levels. Five and six point discounts—\$1,500 on \$25,000 home mortgage—are stifling home financing and wiping out personal savings.

Third. Suspend any further issues of FNMA participation sales other than for VA and FHA pooled housing mortgages. When the participation sales bill was being debated, the President was warned

that this multibillion dollar budgetary gimmick would place severe strains on the private credit market and push up interest rates to record levels. Experience with the program has fully confirmed these fears.

Fourth. Enact the Republican initiated proposal to grant FNMA additional borrowing authority in a prudent and legal manner.

Fifth. Remove FNMA's \$15,000 administrative limitation on purchase of mortgages under its secondary market operations.

Sixth. Appoint an emergency Presidential fact-finding committee on the homebuilding crisis to report its findings in sufficient time for congressional consideration prior to adjournment of the 89th Congress.

These are stern measures. However, the ever-deepening homebuilding crisis demands that immediate and effective steps be taken. This "do not open until after election" tag must be removed from this problem.

#### AARON G. BENESCH

(Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. DE LA GARZA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart. A dear friend, not only to me but to many in this Chamber, a courageous and kind-hearted newspaperman, Aaron G. Benesch, is no longer with us. His passing leaves us deeply saddened, yes, but there is a warmth in our hearts, and a twinkle in our eye for having known him. For Aaron was a person who, through a long and distinguished career in a rough and competitive field, maintained at all times a dignity of self, a wry sense of humor, and above all, a kindness of spirit that endeared him to all who knew him.

Aaron, who was a native of St. Louis, started out in 1913 as a \$3-a-week copy boy on the old St. Louis Star. He later served as the Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Globe Democrat, and, back in St. Louis, as managing editor of the Globe Democrat and the old St. Louis Times. In 1957 he returned to Washington as a member of the Newhouse National News Service, and was serving as associate editor at the time of his retirement on December 31, 1965.

Aaron's coverage of national politics went back to the 1928 Republican National Convention in Kansas City that nominated Herbert Hoover. And since 1957, he had been a frequent visitor to the offices of the New Jersey congressional delegation. In fact, Aaron, who wrote regularly for the Newark Star Ledger, became an adopted New Jerseyan, serving for a time as historian of the New Jersey State Society.

The outpouring of friends at Aaron's retirement party, and the scores of wires and letters from Congressmen, Senators, people throughout the Government, and newspapermen from all over the country who had worked with him, were an

eloquent testimonial to a distinguished journalist and gracious gentleman. I think the sentiments of former President Harry S. Truman at that time were indicative of the feelings of us all:

You have put in all of 50 years in the hectic field of journalism and that is a long time, even in a normal field of operation. I hope your transition from overactivity to retirement is as comfortable for you as it has been for me.

Unfortunately, Aaron was not able to long enjoy the relative calm of his retirement, or the pleasure of being able to spend more time with his lovely wife Eva and their daughter and her family. To them I extend my deepest sympathy, and the knowledge that their great loss is shared by all who had the good fortune to be touched by the joie de vivre that filled Aaron Benesch.

(Mr. FRASER (at the request of Mr. DE LA GARZA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. FRASER'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. DE LA GARZA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

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#### TRANSPORTATION, SALE, AND HANDLING OF DOGS AND CATS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

(Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. DE LA GARZA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I have long been interested in legislation for the protection of laboratory animals and have sponsored legislation in this field over several years. I am very happy that Congress has at last taken action. It is a great pleasure to me to cast my vote for H.R. 13881. The conditions which have been exposed in the animal supply trade to laboratories require immediate reform. The theft of pets and the inhumane treatment of animals bound for the laboratories cannot be tolerated.

H.R. 13881 is a bill primarily designed to regulate animal suppliers. But in the Senate it was amended and in its present form it now contains sections applying to the laboratories themselves. These I consider to be weak and inadequate. For several years I have sponsored compre-

hensive laboratory legislation and am thoroughly familiar with the subject.

I should like to remind the House that there are something like 11,000 laboratories in this country; that more than a quarter of a million people are engaged in biomedical research; that annual expenditure for this research is approximately \$2 billion a year; and, finally, that upward of 100 million animals are consumed by biomedical research every year.

There are many critical problems which require a legislative remedy but I cannot agree that the coverage of the present bill is little more than a token gesture.

Only 2,000 of the 11,000 laboratories will be covered; only 5 million of the hundreds of millions of animals will benefit from this coverage; and, lastly, the coverage itself is extremely limited. The Secretary is directed to promulgate standards for the care, handling, and treatment of these 5 million animals but these standards apply only until actual research begins, with the determination of when research has begun left to the research facilities. Personally, I fear that many of these animals will not be covered because in many facilities, I am told, animals are involved in the process of research throughout their stay in the laboratory.

Mr. Speaker, may I reiterate that the laboratory coverage of H.R. 13881 is little more than a token gesture.

H.R. 10050, introduced by me over a year ago, not only sets standards for housing and care but deals with many other matters. Standards for the proper administration of anesthetics and of painrelieving drugs during aftercare are required. The science of statistics must be brought to bear in determining the number of animals necessary to be used in a given experimental series. Needless duplication is eliminated. Tissue cultures and less sensitive forms of life must be substituted for higher forms whenever possible.

The swelling mass of scientific information must somehow be brought under control so that every investigator may have the full benefit of work already done in his field.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in voting for the animal dealer provisions of H.R. 13881 and want to express my hope and earnest desire before this body that comprehensive laboratory legislation which is so badly needed for the protection of these hapless animals will soon follow.

(Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. DE LA GARZA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. PEPPER'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### REMARKS ON THE ORDER OF AHEPA

(Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. DE LA GARZA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's Capital is privileged this week to have the opportunity to host the 44th Supreme Convention of the Order of AHEPA. I know that all of us want to wish a very hearty welcome to the thousands of Greek descents who are gathering here.

The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association is an organization which bears living witness to the great cultural richness and democratic spirit which took root millenniums ago during the Golden Age of Greece. It is an energetic association with 1,125 local chapters in 49 of our States, the Bahamas, Canada, Australia, and Greece. It is an association which strives to enrich its members through fellowship, through instruction in the tenets of good government, through increased understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenic culture, and through the development of a high moral sense.

The Order of AHEPA encourages its members to responsible, active participation in the privileges of citizenship. It is devoted to education and the search for new channels to facilitate the dissemination of culture and learning. It is responsible for one of our finest people-to-people efforts in its work to maintain strong and friendly ties with the citizens of Greece. AHEPA is a large-scale example of good citizenship in action.

The AHEPA was organized in 1922 as a national secret society by a small group of Greeks in Atlanta, Ga. But membership was not limited to those of Hellenic descent alone. Two of our greatest Presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, our esteemed Vice President, HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, and many of our congressional colleagues have been welcomed as members in this outstanding organization.

Its early aims were to bridge the gap between Americans and Greeks and to help the latter absorb the American culture through contacts, naturalization, and other appropriate means. It offered a friendly, helping hand to the new immigrant. The organization grew rapidly. Today, the AHEPA program has expanded to include active support of Greek educational and religious activities, as well as encouragement and aid to a broad spectrum of civic and charitable projects. They have lent notable support to the political, civic, social, and commercial endeavors of their communities. But they have not forgotten the land of their ancestors. AHEPA's contributions to Greece have been marked by herculean effort.

Following World War II's devastation of Greece, AHEPA built seven health centers, two hospitals, a girls' shelter home, a preventorium, and an agricultural college, not to mention the countless other relief projects and worthy causes in Greece which have been bolstered by the helping hand of AHEPA.

The determined, and energetic Hellenic spirit which goes hand in hand with the aims of AHEPA has been one of the world's greatest benefactors. And the legacy of Greece and her people has made far richer the heritage of all of us. We are delighted to be able to welcome

this 44th supreme convention to our Capital City.

#### TENNESSEE LOOKS AHEAD WITH NEW LAND USE PROGRAMS

(Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. DE LA GARZA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the people of Tennessee are working hard to develop our resources of land and water. One hundred percent of the farms and ranches in the State are included in organized soil conservation districts, and over 5,363,000 acres of land are covered by basic soil conservation plans.

These plans recognized fully the changes that are occurring in Tennessee, as elsewhere, in the use of land and water resources. For instance, in my district, in Hickman, Lawrence, and Stewart Counties, among others, many farmers are now offering farm vacations, converting croplands into golf courses and farm ponds, and generally entering the field of income-producing recreation.

This is a particularly apt use of land in Tennessee. Our climate, natural beauty and traditional hospitality—when combined with planned recreation—offer visitors a truly refreshing outdoor vacation. In many cases, also, the use of land for recreation is better for that land than constant cropping and, at the same time, provides the owner with higher income. This is one example of how soil conservation districts, with the technical assistance of the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, keep abreast of the times with new solutions to the perennial problem of how to both conserve and wisely use our natural resources.

Another development I note in my district is the increasing appreciation, by nonfarm people, of the value and importance of land and water resources. More and more urban people are realizing they depend on land owners and land users not only for food and fiber, but also for good drinking water, for new suburbs and even for flood protection. Soil conservation districts contribute to proper land use in rapidly developing areas by, among other ways, cooperating on soil surveys and working on small watershed projects.

I have met with many soil conservation district leaders, and I am impressed by their dedication to the unglamorous, unpaid, but essential task of wise land use. I think they must feel, as did an early conservationist, Gifford Pinchot, that "a nation deprived of liberty may win it; a nation divided may reunite, but a nation whose natural resources are destroyed must inevitably pay the penalty of poverty, degradation, and decay."

Tennessee became known as the "Volunteer State" because our people volunteered so willingly in this country's wars. Today, their descendants continue to fight for their land both in battle overseas and in peacetime conservation projects here at home. I salute the volunteers of both kinds. They are both