

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## President Johnson's Burdens

## HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, these have proven to be a difficult few weeks for President Johnson and the Nation.

We can only imagine the pressures of the weighty decisions that are confronting our President. He has not complained. Crisis and tough decisions are part and parcel of the office.

But as reporter Garnett D. Horner of the Washington Evening Star pointed out recently, the difficulties of the President's job are being complicated by those—who innocently, in most cases—are "promoting the Communist propaganda line."

I am referring, of course, to the stories, articles, and editorials in our press suggesting that the United States has suffered humiliation and defeat at the hands of the North Vietnamese in the recent terrorist raids on Saigon and other South Vietnamese cities.

We know that the Communists have lost 20,000 men in these raids. We know, too, that their hope of sparking widespread defections among the South Vietnamese have failed miserably.

As Mr. Horner writes:

He (the President) might ask: "Isn't it a defeat for the enemy when they lose on the order of 20,000 men to our 400? What would it be if it was the other way around? What if the American Embassy was in their hands?"

There have been other complicating reports, too. We have seen dispatches giving unverified reports that the North Koreans have agreed to release the *Pueblo's* crew in exchange for an American apology. Yet, there is no such agreement.

We have read that the South Koreans might pull out 50,000 troops from Vietnam in retaliation against American bilateral negotiations with North Vietnam.

The President, as Mr. Horner notes, is well aware that a prime Communist objective is to divide the allies in South Vietnam and send the Korean troops home.

In short, Mr. Speaker, the American people have the right to expect the best performance from their President during times of grave international crises. I think we can say with assurance that President Johnson has not let them down.

Yet, I think our people also have the right to expect the best possible performance from the news media. This means careful and responsible coverage of dangerous and delicate situations.

I think the record will clearly show that we have not quite enjoyed such wise and mature news coverage during these difficult days.

The article by Garnett D. Horner, entitled "Trying Times for Johnson," follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Feb. 6, 1968]

## TRYING TIMES FOR JOHNSON

(By Garnett D. Horner)

Life is trying for President Johnson these days.

He has no reason to complain about having to deal with such crises as the massive Communist offensive in Vietnam and the North Korean seizure of the USS *Pueblo*. That's part of his job.

But it can only be frustrating for him to see his job complicated by fellow countrymen who, from his point of view, might be giving comfort to the enemy—innocently, in most cases—by promoting the Communist propaganda line. He must feel something like a man trying to swim upstream in choppy waters with lead weights around his legs and arms.

## STRESS ON UNCERTAINTY

Knowing that one of the Communist objectives in their coordinated attacks on South Vietnamese cities and the U.S. Embassy in Saigon was a psychological and propaganda victory, Johnson must have trouble keeping his temper when he hears Americans of some standing, or reads newspaper stories and editorials, suggesting that the U.S. side suffered a defeat in the raids.

He might ask: "Isn't it a defeat for the enemy when they lose on the order of 20,000 men to our 400? What would it be if it was the other way around? What if the American Embassy was in their hands?"

When critics emphasize that Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk are uncertain whether the *Pueblo* intruded into North Korean territorial waters, the President must feel especially frustrated.

Of course, that is legitimate news and Johnson would not blame anyone for reporting it. The galling part is to emphasize the uncertainty while subordinating the fact that McNamara said he is sure from clear evidence that the *Pueblo* was in international waters when seized, there is no indication it strayed too close to North Korea during preceding days of radio silence, and he doesn't believe it did.

It is as if someone asked the President if one of his trusted aides ever robbed a bank, and he said the aide never had while he knew him, he didn't believe he ever had, but of course he couldn't be absolutely positive what the aide did before he knew him until he checked all the records—and a headline reported "President Uncertain Whether Aide Robbed Bank."

## FALSE HOPES FED

Adding to the President's troubles is the prominence given unverified reports that the North Koreans have agreed to release the *Pueblo's* crew in exchange for an admission that the *Pueblo* violated territorial waters, and an apology—when there is no agreement. He might well feel that his effort to guard against raising false or premature hopes is endangered.

To see a television news program playing up reports that South Korea might pull some or all of her nearly 50,000 troops out of South Vietnam to meet the threat of renewed North Korean aggression, in the absence of fresh U.S. support, must sorely tempt the President to blow his stack.

His intelligence reports indicate that a prime objective of North Korean and other Communist leaders is to divide the allies in South Vietnam and divert the South Korean troops there homeward.

While he could not rule out forever the possibility of South Korea withdrawing some of its forces from South Vietnam without

risking new credibility gap charges, he feels sure such a move is not likely and knows it is not under active consideration now. So reports to the contrary could only escalate his frustration.

Unquestionably it is particularly irksome to a man of Johnson's "can-do" disposition to be able to do little or nothing about statements and reports that seem to play into the hands of the enemy.

But he recognizes that free speech and a free press are mainstays of the American system. About all he can do is hope that people quoted in the news, and the news media themselves, will always keep in mind the national interest and their responsibility to it.

## New Concepts and New Tasks Ahead as Efforts Continue in Water Resource Development

## HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, in addressing the Mississippi Valley Association at a convention banquet session in the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., February 5, 1968, I stressed my belief that few programs are more essential to the economic and social well-being of our people than that of our comprehensive water resources development.

Another area of vital importance for the extension of water resources planning which I emphasized was the view that we should use our refined techniques of economic evaluation to identify regions of the country which, with water resources development, could support large population increases. In almost every major urban area we observe the continued increase in crime and juvenile delinquency, in civil disorders, and a general degradation of the quality of life, and in congestion and environmental pollution. It is also a fact that few of our cities today offer a foundation for a good life, much less the basis for a great society.

Yet the march from rural areas to the cities continues at a rate of about a half-million to 600,000 a year. And current population projections indicate that by the end of this century, unless the trend is reversed, there will be an additional 100 million people occupying the urban spaces now occupied by 140 million persons. We now have the social, economic, and technological tools to disperse our population and to resist the inertia which continues to crowd more and more people into less and less space. I believe that water resources planners should lead in this effort and thereby stimulate a new surge of social and economic development in America.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my speech be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

SPEECH BY SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH,  
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,  
BEFORE THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION,  
FEBRUARY 5, 1968

NEW CONCEPTS AND NEW TASKS FOR WATER  
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

It is a pleasure to be with you in the Gateway City, in a city and in a region where so much of American history has been forged. The Mississippi River is deeply interwoven with the economic, social and cultural fabric of American life. It is appropriate that we give thought at our meeting to the new concepts, the new uses and new tasks for water resources development in the United States during the last third of the 20th Century.

The Congressional delegation from Missouri, led by my very good friend and your senior Senator, Stuart Symington, has always been in the forefront of support for the development of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. And had Stu Symington, a former member of our Public Works Committee, remained on the Committee, I would probably not now be addressing you—because he would now be the Chairman. I cannot wholly disapprove of his having left the Committee for another assignment. But this departure did not decrease his commitment to the development of public works in the national interest. Both he and Senator Ed Long, are diligent supporters of our national and regional water resources development programs.

Few programs are more essential to the economic and social well-being of our people than that of our comprehensive water resources development.

In 1808 Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under President Thomas Jefferson, submitted his historic report on Federal participation in an extensive public works program to develop inexpensive water transportation and post-road construction, in order to (quote) "... facilitate commercial and personal intercourse."

Secretary Gallatin enunciated for the first time the policy of our young Republic regarding water resources development by declaring "... no other single operation, within the power of government, can more effectually tend to strengthen and perpetuate that union which secures external independence, domestic peace, and individual liberty."

Approximately sixteen years later—and following the landmark decision by Chief Justice Marshall which upheld the power of the Congress to undertake navigation improvements (quote) "... within the limits of every State in the Union ..."—a Federal program for waterway improvement was initiated with the removal of snags and sandbars from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Throughout the 19th Century, the Federal effort was devoted almost exclusively to the improvement of navigational facilities, although flood control became a consideration with the formation of the Mississippi River Commission in 1879, and was extended with the establishment of the California Debris Commission in 1893. The concept of water resources development continued to broaden through the turn of the century, particularly in 1906, when the Inland Waterway Commission declared the need for comprehensive plans which "... should consider and include all the uses to which streams may be put."

In transmitting the report to the Congress, President Theodore Roosevelt emphasized (quote): "The National Government must play the leading part in securing the largest possible use of our waterways; other agencies can assist and should assist, but the work is essentially national in its scope." This concept has guided our water resources policy, and it has enabled us, to date, to meet the demands of a constantly expanding industrial technology and a growing population. In meeting these demands, many of our pub-

lic works programs have succeeded far beyond our expectations.

Water has become so important to industry that it is now regarded as an indispensable raw material, for processing purposes as well as for the transportation of its products. Cities along the river are rapidly providing port and terminal facilities to handle the expanding river commerce. The Mississippi River and its tributaries and connecting waterways have had a definite and major influence on the economic growth and well-being of the mid-continent Valley area. Basic industries have poured billions of dollars into the area since World War II, drawing subsidiary industries not only to the river's banks but to the surrounding countryside. States bordering the lower Mississippi River are changing from an agricultural to an industrial economy.

The Upper Mississippi from Minneapolis to St. Louis, which was improved in the expectation of 9 million tons of traffic, now is carrying almost 40 million. From 1952 to 1962, 218 new plants came in at the waterside—34 chemical plants, 57 warehouses and terminals, metal working plants and others.

The Intercoastal Waterway is another example. It rims the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Texas. When it was authorized, people were thinking it terms of perhaps an ultimate 5 million tons of commerce. It was carrying more than when it was finished, and now its commerce is approximately 70 million tons.

In the decade 1952 to 1962, 170 plants were built at the waterside—50 chemical plants, 32 petroleum plants and refineries, 9 iron and steel mills, 8 aluminum plants; sulfur plants, power plants, shipyards, carbon plants, coking plants, a sugar refinery, and many others.

The canalization of the Ohio River offers a dramatic illustration of the contribution of waterway development to economic and industrial growth. When the original system was completed in 1922, the river was carrying 6 million tons of cargo annually. By 1929 traffic had increased to 24 million tons. Although the system was expected to meet foreseeable requirements, the impetus given to commercial and industrial expansion in the Ohio Valley was so great that in less than 20 years it became apparent that a modernization program would be necessary. At that time traffic was in excess of 34 million tons, and modern tows had to be broken in order to pass through each of the 46 locks.

By 1955, when construction was started on the first of the new and larger replacement structures, traffic had risen to 71 million tons. And by 1963, with only 3 of the 17 proposed new locks in operation, annual tonnage had increased to more than 88 million. Of even greater significance, however, is the fact that since World War II, more than \$21 billion worth of new industrial development has taken place in the counties along the Ohio River and its navigable tributaries.

A success story of similar proportions has emerged in the Pacific Northwest—the great region which Daniel Webster once referred to as "... this vast worthless area—this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs ..." The multi-purpose development of the Columbia River providing abundant cheap electric power, has, within the past 25 years, transformed much of the Pacific Northwest from a region largely dependent on farming, mining, lumber and fishing, into a major center for the production of aluminum and aircraft.

Thus we see the reciprocal interaction between new technologies, new social and economic needs and new uses for stream development. In the past, our national interest in water resources was concentrated on navigation, irrigation, winning the West and lessening the impact of natural disasters. Today, our concern is widening—to include the ef-

fort to provide a greater share of the national growth for the lesser developed regions, to assure the protection and enhancement of the quality of our physical environment, and to provide opportunity for our citizens to enjoy the physical and spiritual enjoyment of the natural environment.

Largely the mission for developing our water resources is the Corps of Engineers. The Corps can take justifiable pride in its accomplishments, which include a record of having completed some 3000 projects, with approximately 300 now under construction. The overall program represents a capital investment in excess of \$17 billion. I emphasize that these are investments, not expenditures, and they are translated into benefit productions in a variety of forms. For example: flood control projects have saved over \$14 billion in flood losses; one-sixth of the Nation's intercity freight traffic is carried on Corps-built waterways; projects constructed by the Corps generate over 20 percent of the hydropower of the United States; the multi-purpose reservoirs constructed under this program supplement the water supplies of more than 2 million people, and accommodate some 200 million recreation visitations per year. I know that Lt. General William F. Cassidy would agree that much more remains to be done if our water resources development program is going to keep pace with the population and economic growth of our country.

Our methods of water resources planning and economic evaluation should meet several general objectives. They should generate and evaluate the widest possible range of alternatives for consideration by the public and their elected representatives. For example, in order to maintain the water quality of a given stream in the face of industrial expansion, we must examine the options of stream augmentation, construction of waste treatment facilities, requirement of in-process changes, or a combination of these—as well as a consideration of other values which might be of such weight that industrial expansion should be curtailed. And whatever the choice, we must determine how the costs should be allocated for the non-direct user benefits.

Our planning and evaluation processes should appraise the values that all segments of society place on specific uses, abuses, enjoyment or appreciation of water resources.

The appraisal of values must include an attempt to ascertain how values develop or deteriorate with the passage of time, either because corrective action is too slow and alternatives are lost, or because action is so hasty that future options are foreclosed.

These are some of the general objectives that are being met by the water resources planning which was authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act. This law was a fundamental step forward for the Congress, not only in the development of our general economic policy, but also specifically with regard to water resources planning. The Water Resources Survey is the first major attempt to analyze the developmental role which water resources planning may perform in stimulating a regional economy and in the achievement of sustained regional growth. And I commend Colonel John C. H. Lee, Jr., Director of the Office of Appalachian Studies, and his staff for their constructive approach. The knowledge and expertise developed in the past two years in the Region can be applied to the other economic development regions.

The benefit analysis method developed under the Appalachian Act departs from traditional methods in several important respects: (1) it proposes to trace the benefit flow beyond the initial users in order to assess the impact of public investments on the regional and the national economy; (2) it provides for two separate accounts, regional and na-

tional, in which the estimate benefits; (3) it distinguishes between user and expansion benefits; (4) it provides for the apportionment of benefits among development programs where economic expansion is the result of combined development efforts, such as water resources, vocation education facilities and improvement of health facilities; and (5) it suggests methods for comparative weighting of regional and national benefits where a single benefit cost ration is desired.

The Committee on Public Works this year will consider the first of the projects to be developed under this new method of benefit analysis, and I am hopeful that as other regional economic development programs become formulated, this method can be applied to water resources development in those areas also.

Our Committee will give consideration this year to the need for changing and enlarging our method of studying deepwater port requirements, particularly in light of technological trends in container shipping and supertankers. We need to plan for both short and long range development of navigation requirements on a regional basis.

Similarly, we need to develop well-defined framework plans in the area of municipal and industrial water supplies on a regional basis. The Congress recognized this need for the Northeast after the protracted dry spell of the early 1960's when we authorized the Corps of Engineers in 1965 to make a comprehensive study of water supply requirements for that area. Such studies for other regions should not wait until the crisis is on us.

We must look closely at the problems of stream flow regulation and basin transfer of water. I am, of course, aware that the issue of stream diversion is a much debated topic in the Mississippi River Valley. I would hope that the issue would be debated on economic and technological grounds rather than in ideological or emotional terms. For our primary consideration should be to put the water where it will do the most good for the greatest number, within terms of the regional as well as the national perspectives.

Another area of vital importance for the extension of water resources planning would be to use our refined techniques of economic evaluation to identify those regions of the country which, with water resources development, could support large population increases. In almost every major urban area, we observe the continued increase in crime and juvenile delinquency, in civil disorders and a general degradation of the quality of life, and in congestion and environmental pollution. Few of our cities today offer a foundation for a good life, much less the basis for a Great Society.

Yet, the march from rural areas to the cities continues at a rate of about 500,000 to 600,000 a year. And current population projections indicate that by the end of this century, unless the trend is reversed, there will be an additional 100 million people occupying the urban spaces now occupied by 140 million. We now have the social, economic and technological tools to disperse our population and to resist the inertia which continues to crowd more and more people into less and less space. I believe that water resources planners should lead in this effort and thereby stimulate a new surge of social and economic development in America.

The world will not stand still for us now any more than it would on that terrible morning 27 years ago, when America found itself thrust into violent world conflict. Then, as now, whether we speak of military or civilian problems, we can agree with Abraham Lincoln that "the dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate for the stormy present. We must think anew, we must act anew, we must disenthrall ourselves."

## Project Vietnam

### HON. ROBERT MCCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, during this month of February, a great number of special observances will occur. "Brotherhood Week," "Human Relations Week," "American History Month," and other such engrossing occasions are suggested in pulpit and press to remind us that "no man is an island unto himself."

It is with pride that I call to your attention a recent illustrated article in the Postmasters Gazette entitled "Project Vietnam." This is the story of the people of Antioch, Ill., a town in the 12th Illinois Congressional District. And this is the story of brotherhood, the best in human relations and the stuff of which American history is made—circa 1968. Not for a day, or a special month, but day in—day out—Project Vietnam goes on because it is the year around way the people of Antioch say "We love you!" to our fighting men in Vietnam.

The article follows:

PACKAGES AND LETTERS BRIGHTEN LIVES OF GI'S: ANTIOCH (ILL.) POST OFFICE COMMENDED FOR "PROJECT VIETNAM"

Antioch, Ill., is proud of its PM, its post office employees and the U.S. Armed Forces. The feeling stems from a mission of goodwill which began about Christmas, 1966, when mothers of Vietnam servicemen mailed their holiday packages. In conversation with mothers, personnel of the Antioch Post Office learned of the distasteful water soldiers were drinking because of the added chemicals needed to purify it. Mothers sent packages of *Kool-aid* with other gifts to make the water more palatable.

The idea attracted Antioch postal employees with a desire to assist in this mission. Acting PM Joe Wolf cleared the matter with Chicago Reg. Dir. Donald L. Swanson, and *Project Vietnam* became a reality at no expense to the POD. *Kool-aid* purchased by postal employees at wholesale prices was packed and addressed to the servicemen. Postage was paid at the "SAM" rates by postal employees at first and later by Antioch citizens. Since then other items have been sent such as powdered soups, combs, multi-purpose knives, tea bags, ball point pens, chewing gum, candy, paper-back books, playing cards, and other gifts. Outside donations and gifts have been pouring in since the project was started.

In the following 10-month period of *Project Vietnam*, numerous awards and citations have been given to Antioch postal employees, including a *Superior Accomplishment Award* from the POD, another from the American Legion and one from the U.S. Air Force.

Many letters lauding their efforts in support of the servicemen have been received from the GIs themselves, the Red Cross, and the 67th and 85th Evacuation Hospitals. Scores of newspaper articles and editorials praised the combined cooperation of all Antioch citizens within the town's delivery limits (16,000 people).

With the *Superior Accomplishment Award*, Reg. Dir. Swanson wrote PM Wolf, "I know that PMG Lawrence F. O'Brien would join me in thanking all of you for what you have done. We are proud of your success."

Servicemen in Vietnam from Antioch average about 50 on a continuing basis. More

than 2,000 individual packages have been mailed since the project began.

Typical of the appreciative response from the military personnel, GI Ray Nordling wrote:

"I'd like to express my thanks for the packages I have received in Vietnam," he said. "They contained many wonderful and enjoyable items, but more than the contents of the packages is the thought and support of the people back home that does me so much good."

"Knowing that there are some people who do care makes being there much more meaningful and bearable."

"It makes me very proud to be from a community such as Antioch where there are so many fine people who are willing to go out of their way to make our lives a little happier," Nordling concluded.

Capt. Anton J. Jirka, battalion surgeon with the 101st Airborne, stopped at the Antioch PO to thank PM Wolf and his staff for the packages he had received. "I think *Project Vietnam* is great," he said. "The packages mean a great deal more to the boys, coming from the people of their hometown. It makes them feel good and proud of Antioch."

"Soup really goes over big there," the captain said. "You cannot get that there. You know, food hits the spot when you must stay awake all night."

*Project Vietnam* has generated much goodwill. As a result, the number of local complaints against the war has been considerably reduced in Antioch.

The PO bulletin board in the lobby displays pictures of GIs from within the Antioch mail delivery area who are serving in Vietnam. The scrapbook on the lobby desk presents a touching story of the community's men in service and the care shown for them by their hometown.

Special envelopes depicting the town's patriotism and support of their servicemen are available for Antioch citizens. The envelopes carry a two-color picture of three soldiers reading their mail. Beneath the picture is the caption *Antioch Is Proud of The United States Armed Forces*.

## The Rising Crime Rate

### HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, many steps need to be taken to deal adequately with the Nation's rising crime rate—one of the most important being the strict, impartial enforcement of our present laws. I am in favor of passing a crime control bill which will, in fact, give local law-enforcement officials much needed assistance; I am in favor of an antiriot bill and I am in favor of an all-out war on organized crime. But, just passing another law does not automatically eliminate the problem.

Mr. President, the rising crime rate has grown into a gigantic problem during the past 4 years and the big reasons are lack of effective leadership and lack of decisive law enforcement. We have sufficient laws under which to prosecute members of our society who feel they are above the law such as Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown, but the Justice Department refuses to prosecute them.

A hundred laws will not ease the domestic tension unless they are enforced, and enforced without regard for race, color or political repercussion. I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a resolution adopted by the City Council of the Isle of Palms, S.C., which urges the Justice Department to see that justice is done regarding the flagrant violations of our law by Stokely Carmichael. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

#### RESOLUTION OF ISLE OF PALMS, S.C.

Whereas, by Federal Statute, the crime of treason is defined as giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States anywhere in the world, and

Whereas, the United States is at war, whether declared or undeclared, with the enemy, North Viet Nam, and

Whereas, over sixteen thousand (16,000) loyal Americans have died in the Viet Nam War, and

Whereas, one Stokely Carmichael while recently visiting Cuba and North Viet Nam, countries off-limits for travel by U.S. Citizens, did express while in Hanol, "warm support for the struggle against the common enemy", meaning the United States, and on numerous other occasions, all of which is documented by competent evidence, has encouraged insurrection and rebellion within this country, and

Whereas, the City Council of the Isle of Palms, South Carolina believes that such conduct is disgraceful and illegal and that prompt and adequate legal action should be taken by the Justice Department against Carmichael and anyone else giving such aid and comfort to the enemies of our Nation.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the City Council of the Isle of Palms, South Carolina urges the President of the United States, the United States Senators from South Carolina, and the Congressman from the First Congressional District, to exercise their influence with the Justice Department to forthwith take whatever legal action available against the said Stokely Carmichael and any others displaying such un-patriotic action against the interest of the citizens of the United States and the foreign policies of our government. And

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be sent to President Lyndon B. Johnson, Senators Strom Thurmond, Ernest F. Hollings and Congressman L. Mendel Rivers.

Unanimously adopted at a regular Council Meeting on January 10, 1968.

JOSEPH H. HAMER,  
Mayor.

#### American Conduct in South Vietnam

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1968

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Extensions of Remarks of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent letter sent by Rev. John L. Matovich, pastor of SS. Andrew and Benedict Church at 2430 South Beatrice, Detroit, Mich.

This fine letter directed to the question of American conduct in South Vietnam merits careful reading by all interested and patriotic Americans:

SS. ANDREW AND BENEDICT CHURCH,  
Detroit, Mich., February 1, 1968.  
Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, Detroit, Mich.

BRETHREN: I am an American and therefore believe in Civil Obedience.

I am a Catholic, and believe in backing my Country to the hilt and to the end.

Disagreement with the present policies of our harassed Government just gives comfort and aid to the enemy which schemes, by any means whatsoever, to create confusion here and abroad.

This is a war against an enemy that is trying to destroy us, and, I pity those who cannot see into this intrigue.

I cannot agree with those who are hiding behind the cloak of their conscience, and those aiding them. Conscience is something personal and not something to be exploited as in this case. Our Government certainly recognizes true conscientious objectors, but you are attempting to inject a diseased needle into the minds of all our American Youths.

When I was in Czecho-Slovakia a few years ago, the first question I was confronted with was: "What is your opinion on Viet-Nam?" When I told them we had a commitment there and would adhere to it, I became a "Persona non-grata."

I back our President, the Justice Department, the Department of State and General Hershey 100%, and I'm urging my people to do the same. Incidentally, 98% concur with me. It's this 2% of un-American population that is responsible for the war being prolonged, our boys dying, and, creating hope of internal confusion in the minds of the enemy.

Your caption should read; "Clergy and Laymen Concerned for the United States and Viet-Nam."

No, thanks, we do not care to be identified or to support your so-called; "Washington Mobilization of Clergy and Laymen on Feb. 5 and 6 or ever, and we shall fight tooth and nail to support our country as true Americans in this hour of need.

Hip, hip, hurrah for America. The land of freedom and opportunity!

Respectfully yours

REV. JOHN L. MATOVICH,  
Pastor.

#### FBI Police Training Courses

### HON. MILTON R. YOUNG

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, there is a great deal of interest in North Dakota in the police training course conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Recently a course was conducted at Rolla, N. Dak. It was attended by law-enforcement officials from a wide area.

One of the ablest newspaper editors in North Dakota, Mr. Lester J. Dewing, of the Turtle Mountain Star, wrote an excellent editorial on this meeting. I believe it merits insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because the views he expresses will be of interest to Members of Congress as well as people all over the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have this editorial printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

MOUNTAINS AND MOLEHILLS

(By Lester J. Dewing)

I have just returned from a two-hour session of peace officers' training school and my most sincere conviction arising from my observations is that this newspapering business is the place for me. Brother, I would gladly move to Lower Slobovia and comb the ice crystals off wolves, or work in the salt mines of Siberia before being forced to take a job as a law officer. Until I attended the school, I thought that the most dangerous element of police work was apprehending a criminal, but I have changed my mind. I believe those badge wearers are in much more danger of being "shot down" by the technicalities of the law in pursuing their duties than by any Jessie James or John Dillinger!

It's just too bad that every John Q. Citizen can't go into one of these peace officers' training schools and observe just for a few hours like I did. This school went on for three solid days, and I picked up enough information and instructions in the two hours I was there to fill a bushel basket full of brains my size. Admittedly, my brain size might be smaller than most, but by gosh, any of those peace officers at the school who retain half of what they hear will have to be gifted with brains like Solomon. When I was at the school, a special FBI agent, George Burton from Minneapolis, was shoveling out information and answers to technical questions faster than a steam shovel could fill up a tea cup. I'll tell you by the time I left that place, I had come to the conclusion that this man Burton is a genius or has a photographic mind or both. You would be amazed at the questions officers threw at him arising from the many and varied situations they run into, and he fielded every one of them perfectly, giving his opinion and citing the court decisions upon which he based that opinion. I was sitting there in a state of shock staring at this man and his phenomenal demonstration until he finally did admit that it is his job to keep up to date on all court decisions which affect law enforcement so he can instruct at such schools.

Now, picture this if you will. Here is a man who has been educated for years, received a law degree in 1935, and has had umpteen years of experience in the law enforcement field. Yet, he comes out flatly and states that he must study and work full time every hour of every day, and at times into the night, to just keep completely posted on the various aspects, procedures and technicalities of law enforcement as laid down by the courts of our land. And yet, our ordinary citizens complain and harp because our peace officers do not "know beans about anything" and we claim that we could do a better job than they do. Well, just try it, buster, that's all. . . . I'll guarantee you that after one hitch as a peace officer, you'll find out you didn't know anything about the law.

Yet, we expect these men who we place in the position of peace officers, and pay very low wages usually, to know everything about law enforcement, which one well-educated and well-trained man spends full time learning, and still carry out their 24-hour-a-day duties. Many of our law officers have had little formal education, certainly nothing like a law degree, and they gain most of their knowledge from the school of hard knocks. Now, experience is a sure way of learning something, and learning it well, but it can be very painful, too, especially in such an important area as law enforcement. I am sure they would not like to have to face the facts that assorted number of criminals are roving the streets because of mistakes they made while learning by experience, or reverse, that some poor soul has been put in jail for five or 10 years for a crime he did not commit in order that an officer can get a lesson by experience.

Now, these fellas who are our law enforcement officers are just ordinary guys like you

and I. Sure, there may be a rotten apple in the barrel on a rare occasion, but as a rule peace officers are no more anxious to see a guilty man go free, or an innocent man convicted than any of us. Yet, they know and must live every day with the fact that one small act by them which does not meet all requirements and technicalities of the law as interpreted by countless judges across our land will do just that—free a guilty man or convict an innocent one. Who can they turn to, these minions of the law? Well, the state's attorneys of course, and they are lawyers so they should know how to interpret all the technicalities of the law. Just wait a darn minute now. Do you mean to tell me that a state's attorney sitting in Bottineau, Rugby, Cando or Rolla is supposed to be able to keep completely versed and up-to-date on all the variations of the law as represented by decisions handed down day-by-day in the U.S. Supreme Court and other federal and state courts? Well, if that's what you want from your state's attorneys, voters, you better start paying more taxes to provide salaries for two or three assistant state's attorneys. Because, if he is going to have in his office and at his fingertips, the information to provide the proper answer for every situation law enforcement officials bump up against, it is going to take that many, or one guy like FBI Agent George Burton working full time. I rather doubt if Mr. Burton's services would be available to each individual state's attorney in North Dakota, but if you are in doubt, you might write J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, D.C., and ask.

To make law enforcement work even tougher these days, the U.S. Supreme Court and other courts seem to infer by their decisions that it is the police officer who is at fault when he brings a man into court, at least until he can prove that he is right. The old rule of thumb, which still applies and is an excellent one, is that every man is innocent until proven guilty. But, it does not follow that the courts should need to, lean over so far backward in protecting human and individual rights that they automatically assume that the police officer is always wrong and up to no good. Yet, that is the way it sounds from the U.S. Supreme Court decisions these days. The classic case I always think of in this respect is the one reported in the daily newspapers a few months ago.

It seems a police officer in Philadelphia had arrested a man for having narcotics on his person. The officer was to appear in a city court as the complaining witness. The night before his court appearance, the officer was on duty until 1 a.m. and then went to the funeral home to view the body of his grandmother who had died the previous day. He was required to report in court at 7 a.m. the next day, so he rushed home from the funeral parlor to grab a few hours of sleep. He reported in court at promptly 7 a.m. that morning and sat down to wait the calling of the case in which he was involved. Well, as courts sometimes do, time passed and passed and still his case wasn't called. He dared not leave the courtroom so he sat through the forenoon, and until mid-afternoon. The court room was hot and crowded, and he became drowsy just sitting, as will most of us after only a few hours of sleep the night before. Well, the judge spotted him relaxing with his legs stretched out and yawning occasionally. So, the judge ordered this officer dressed in uniform to be brought before the bench by the court balliffs, and charged the police officer with contempt of court. He refused to hear any explanation from the officer, and found him guilty of that charge. To add irony to insult, when the narcotics case finally did come up, the man the officer had arrested and charged was found not guilty by the judge and the case dismissed. Net result: one man, who a law-abiding officer doing his duty felt

was a narcotics dealer, getting off scot free, and a police officer with a conviction for contempt of court on his record!

Don't get the idea that this type of thing is condoned by all judges or that court policy is intended to put law officers and state's attorneys in a jackpot all the time. Actually, it is a trend of the times which has seen such a drastic switch to protection of the rights of the individual that it has been overdone to the detriment of society as a whole. However, some judges recognize the problem and talk about it. For instance, Federal District Judge Marovitz in Illinois says, "The police must feel defeat when constantly bombarded with cries of police brutality, knowing that in most instances this is but a pre-planned phrase glibly invoked by self-serving individuals to arouse undesired sympathy". And Chief Judge Foley of the U.S. Court in New York said, "We may strangle law enforcement and court function if in these cases distinctions become too finespun and unreal. We can quibble forever as to when the arrest took place; at the stopping of the car, or the stepping out of the car at the command of the detectives, or after the brown paper bag was found on the floor of the automobile."

Finally, as a result of my visit to the police training school, I firmly believe that these schools are most important. In fact, if our law officers are to continue to give us the kind of protection all society needs, they are as essential to the lawman as the belt to hold up his trousers. No doubt, some taxpayers say, what a waste of money for these other counties to send their officers to Rolla for a police school. To that I reply, as a taxpayer, that I just wish all my tax dollars could be "wasted" so usefully. The police school here was for six counties, and there was some talk of staging one in the area at regular intervals. I assume they meant at least one a year. Since I was in a group where my opinion would not count for much, I had nothing to say, but I will say right now that I am all for holding these schools at least once a year. I have never seen such an attentive bunch of "students" in all my life as these lawmen were at the school here, and I am sure they were learning much from it. If they retain even one-tenth of what they have learned, their value to the communities they represent will increase greatly, and the school will have been a rousing success. If they retain more than one-tenth of what they gleaned from the huge mass of information and education given to them, I would have to say they are more than law officers . . . they are intellectual geniuses!

### Nixon Support Gathering

## HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, recent months have witnessed a growing wave of sentiment in favor of former Vice President Richard Nixon for the Republican presidential nomination. His February 1 announcement that he will actively seek the nomination has met with enthusiastic acclaim.

Two recent editorials, appearing in different parts of the country, reflect Mr. Nixon's widespread appeal.

The first of them appeared in the Chattanooga News-Free Press of January 13; the second in the December 31 issue of the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch. Because of their interest, I include them in the RECORD as follows:

[From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News-Free Press, Jan. 13, 1968]

### THEY SUPPORT NIXON

Of course Richard Nixon is going to announce his candidacy for President.

There's no question about it. He's been running for months—or even years. He is not one of the reluctant candidates. He has not said, like Govs. Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller, that he isn't running. He is. He will say so specifically perhaps within a very short time.

That doesn't mean, however, that the action taken by Tennessee Republican Reps. Bill Brock, Jimmy Quillen and Dan Kuykendall didn't mean anything. It meant a lot.

These three Tennesseans joined 33 other members of Congress in public urging of former Vice President Nixon to make an immediate announcement that he is seeking the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

"The coming campaign is so critical for our country that a forthright and vigorous Republican effort must begin now," the pro-Nixon GOP congressman said.

They are quite correct. And Mr. Nixon is the strongest, most conservative Republican who has indicated a desire to run, thus far. The support coming from the Tennessee congressmen and others is part of the political effort to focus attention upon Mr. Nixon's candidacy and to give it impetus.

Gov. George Romney of Michigan virtually killed himself off as a presidential contender before publicly getting into the race. He has shown he simply is not a big enough man to be President, and has failed to attract a wide public following. He is going to attempt to reverse this by running in primaries. If he takes a substantial beating there, as expected, he's through. With Rockefeller and Reagan declaring themselves out, and with nobody else rising to the top, Mr. Nixon is by far the frontrunner, though he does not have the Republican nomination sewed up. As Romney falters, there will be strong efforts to get Rockefeller to take his place as the liberal standard-bearer in the GOP. If Nixon should waver, there would be a Reagan demand.

Most of the regulars who will have influence on the decision at the August Republican National Convention seem to be lining up behind Mr. Nixon. The Brock-Quillen-Kuykendall move is a part of that drive. It indicates where the Tennessee delegation majority will be when the chips are down.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch, Dec. 31, 1967]

### REPRESENTATIVE BOW DECLARES FOR NIXON

Ohio's most influential congressman, Rep. Frank T. Bow of Canton, places himself openly in the presidential campaign camp of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Bow is the ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, a spot that gives him a great deal of power despite his minority status.

So sold on Nixon is Bow that he has decided not to seek election in the May 7 primary as a delegate to the GOP National Convention Aug. 6 at Miami Beach.

Bow explained that he had been a delegate to previous conventions. This time, he said, he wants more freedom at the convention to work for Nixon. Delegates must stay close to their seats on the convention floor, Bow said.

Despite his devotion to Nixon, Bow has no plans to buck the Ohio Republican committee's decision to have all convention delegates from the state support Governor Rhodes as a "favorite son."

Bow said he will back Rhodes. But once Rhodes has made whatever moves he intends toward the nomination for president or vice president, Bow said he will shift his support to Nixon.

## The Staggering Budget Total

**HON. E. ROSS ADAIR**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, the Nation has been deeply disturbed by the President's budget request of \$186 billion for running the Federal Government during fiscal 1969. This is reflected by the editorial which recently appeared in the Fort Wayne, Ind., News-Sentinel.

I believe that this editorial comment is typical of the public's reaction to the President's continued spending policies at a time when we are engaged in a very difficult and costly military conflict in Vietnam.

It seems to me that others should be afforded the opportunity of reading this editorial, which follows:

### THE STAGGERING BUDGET TOTAL

In a situation where the National Administration is irrevocably committed to the concept of bigger and bigger government, budgetary economy must be measured not in a reduction in the annual budget, but in a reduction in the annual growth of the budget.

Thus we have President Johnson, in his budget message to Congress, making some left-handed responses to the long battle of House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills for governmental economies and a re-establishment of governmental fiscal "priorities."

"The Great Society," under the budget outlined by the President Monday, will not grow as rapidly in 1969 as it is growing in 1968. How much it will be slowed is a matter for conjecture.

However, one can get some idea of just how far the Administration has gone in realigning its military and civilian "priorities" by comparing the increase in the budget for the Vietnam war (\$1.3 billion, or 5 per cent) to the great cutback in appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—economies to which the resignation of HEW Secretary John W. Gardner was last week attributed.

Major Health, Education, and Welfare programs, last year allotted \$19.1 billion, will receive just \$1.7 billion more under the new budget—an increase of 9 per cent, or nearly twice the defense increase, percentage-wise.

Where are the much-discussed "economies" in HEW? Well, they seem to focus on the fact that the 1968 HEW increase was \$3.9 billion, or something like 25 per cent.

From this, it could be inferred that the Great Society plans, in this election year, will proceed at canter, not a gallop, and that the revised priorities of the Johnson Administration still stress advancement of its social programs over defense or, to put it another way, "butter over guns." The stress is only a little less emphatic than it was for the current year.

The new "all-inclusive" budget described by the President in his message already has been heralded as more complete and forthright than any used in the past, since it includes items which have heretofore been classed as "trust" accounts, such as Social Security taxes, which previously were excluded. We already have found in the new budget form a more honest presentation of the Government's fiscal problems. However, it must also be recognized that it makes comparisons with the past very difficult, if not impossible. It continues the Administration's faculty for revision of the ground rules of budgetmaking, and only when it has been in use for two or more successive

years will it begin to reflect an accurate picture of governmental economies and excesses.

In the meantime, the new budget total of \$186.1 billion gives us a figure to stagger the taxpayer, both in his imagination and in his pocketbook.

## The State of L. B. J.

**HON. STROM THURMOND**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, after visiting in South Carolina following the state of the Union address, I had the opportunity to speak with a number of my constituents concerning the proposals of the President and the decisions facing the Congress during 1968.

The views of my constituents have been well summarized in an editorial entitled "The State of L. B. J.," which appeared in the Friday, January 19, 1968, issue of the State newspaper, which is published in Columbia, S.C.

Mr. President, I request unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

### THE STATE OF L. B. J.

Within a space of two days, the world has seen two of its top-ranked statesmen, Harold Wilson and Lyndon B. Johnson, stand up and admit, explicitly or tacitly, failure of socialist programs they have espoused.

Britain's Wilson was the more candid of the two, as indeed he had to be. His nation's economic situation is much more critical, much more immediate. He grabbed headlines by hauling down the Union Jack east of Suez and ending Britain's role as a world military force.

But he got boos from his own Labor Party backbenchers for his domestic retreats—cuts in housing, education, welfare, road construction, civil defense (which saved Britain in World War II). He called for installment curbs and higher taxes and even wants Britons to pay 30 cents apiece for drug prescriptions. So British medicine becomes a bit less socialized.

Now it is not altogether fair to compare Britain's economic woes with America's. The resources here are too much greater. But overindulgence abroad and inflationary spending at home have put both nations on the sick list.

President Johnson's State of the Nation speech was not an open-handed admission of failure. Indeed, he seemed to be calling for a ride further down the road he recommended in previous addresses. But in tone and in emphasis and in what was left unsaid, he signaled changes of direction needed to cope with problems that his old policies have created or failed to solve.

On Vietnam, he was firm on America's commitment and pragmatic about negotiations. The first order of business in talks, he said, must be complete cessation of all hostilities. Months earlier, he had laid the basis for such talk by starting to heed the advice of military professionals rather than civilian advisers.

On the home front, one of his major proposals was a 25 percent increase in manpower training funds to put 500,000 hard-core unemployed to work in private business in the next three years. The upgraded role of private business represents a shift a virtual acceptance of Republican suggestions.

On Wednesday night, the President declared, "The American people have had enough of rising crime and violence." Although in 1966 he vetoed a strong crime bill for the District of Columbia, now he wants an enlarged Safe Streets law, a stronger drug act to control LSD and other such drugs, 100 new assistant district attorneys to prosecute criminal cases, 100 additional FBI agents, and a strong gun control law.

It is interesting and perhaps significant that he received his most enthusiastic applause from the Democrat-controlled Congress when he mentioned the war on crime.

In 1965, Johnson chanted "We shall overcome" to the Congress and later urged that the masses be aroused and be told that "their hour has arrived and their day is here." The masses got the word but not all of the action they wanted. So they took to the streets and they killed and destroyed in a terrible two summers of rioting.

Now, LBJ calls for "civil order founded on justice" and he announces to "preachers of violence" that the federal government will aid local authorities to resist them firmly and decisively. Since he had sowed the seed and reaped a harvest he didn't want, he had to change his tune to "We Shall Overcome The Rioters."

On the monetary front, the President bowed to demands for a budget that more accurately reflects the total picture, but it is not as tight as he would have us believe and it is predicated on passage of a 10 per cent surtax. He called on business and labor to act responsibly but made no suggestions for legal restraints. He wants to free gold from currency backing requirements. He wants to restrict foreign travel.

Some of these are difficult steps for an old easy-money advocate who has seen interest rates zoom, who put in a tax cut earlier and who finds deficits and an embattled dollar everywhere he looks.

Lyndon Johnson did not eat as much crow as Harold Wilson. But some day he might have to consume an even bigger helping.

## No Trade Is Good Trade That Isn't Fair Trade—Domestic or Foreign

**HON. JOHN H. DENT**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, during these days of devoted, and sometimes heartless practice of the old "dog eat dog" philosophy, it is refreshing to find that on the American scene there is at least one unquivering and unafraid forthright voice that keeps preaching the benefits of fair and equitable trade procedures and practices in the marketplace.

I have listened to Ed Wimmer and read his column as often as it comes my way, and I have never known him to deviate from the main and the principal theme of playing the market game in a way that guarantees a fair wage, a reasonable profit and a quality product. Ed Wimmer, like many of the rest of us in a smaller or greater degree, has felt the cold stare and sharp tongue of the vast numbers of our fellow Americans, who from deep convictions, or blind stubbornness or a pitiful ignorance—or perhaps all three combined—have refused to acknowledge a simple and verifiable fact; the American people will prosper only so long as they are willing to pay for a product the price demanded for producing it.

Price cutting can only be achieved by reducing quality, paying lower wages or exploitation of the worker at the production line. Once prices for the product have been reduced by such methods the next step is to cut out the normal business channels for doing business and operating through short changing, non-servicing, false advertising retail outfits. In the end, this kind of operation reduces all quality, acts as a deterrent to reasonable wage payments and curtails industrial expansion.

This is true and absolute, since the economic laws of an industrial economy are based upon three equal factors and they are: production, distribution, and consumption. Not one of these three can stand alone and an injury to one eventually becomes an injury to all; serious in some cases and fatal in others.

A demoralized price structure in the marketplace opens the door for cutthroat low-waged products, flooding of the American marketplace by foreign-produced products. This is so true today that the doctrinaire freetraders in our Government are scampering from pillar to post trying to bolster our crumbling trade policies.

We are offered a program encompassing such products of great mental exercise, such as a tax on tourism, which will only hit the once-in-a-lifetime traveler who has saved for years to make a trip back to the old country, by taxing all over \$7 a day spent in foreign travel. All this does is add a tax to the limited travel funds of the ordinary citizens. It will not and it cannot affect the travels of the jet crowd, or the pleasure-seeking American businessman with investments overseas, because the habitual traveler will disguise his spending by parading as the guest of foreign friends. The business traveler will charge it off to his travel expense account. I predict if such a tax is passed it will fall flat on its unworthy face, unless taxes are assessed arbitrarily on the basis of income bracket of the traveler and includes Government and congressional members.

The second proposal places a tax on all imports regardless if they are needed for our economy or if it is a surplus commodity in our market, and then further proposes to take these tax revenues and pay them out to the exporting crowd, many of whom are already subsidized by the American workman and the stay-at-home businessman.

This proposal can be likened to trying to kill one deer in a herd with a shotgun filled with scattershot and wounding the doe and the fawn, although the target happened to be the buck; a rifle would be a better weapon. In the matter of surcharges, customs, or outright border taxes on imports we can better justify equalizing charges against surplus cheap imports, or competitive steel, glass, textiles, mushrooms, and so forth.

Those of us like Ed Wimmer who have been labeled protectionists would not dare, even in our most protective moments, advanced an across-the-board trade tariff regardless of the need or the economic impact of the tax. These measures, in my opinion, will be about as effective as trying to inflict a mortal wound on an elephant with a blunt safety pin.

While the following remarks, made by

Mr. Wimmer, deal more directly with the problem of fair trade within the U.S. marketplace, there is no fundamental difference between domestic and foreign trade when it comes to price structure, quality of goods, taxes, and so forth. I, therefore, include a radio address and column by Ed Wimmer, president of Forward America, Inc., and public relations director of the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., as part of my remarks:

[Radio address and column by Ed Wimmer, president of Forward America, Inc., and public relations director of the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.]

#### APPEASEMENT VIA DESTRUCTION OF U.S. INDUSTRY—JOBS: NO WAY TO SOUND TRADE

If you were an employee, distributor, stockholder, official or supplier of an efficient, progressive and highly reputable American tile maker, and if the Federal Government subsidized a competitor enough to put your company out of business, what would you say?

If you were a tax collector, Chamber of Commerce, Community Chest or Red Cross worker and you saw this happen to a company that was one of the mainstays of your community, state and nation, and you read about the layoffs and discontinuation of this enterprise, would it disturb you? Cause you to ask questions?

Suppose you were 50 years old and you worked in a textile mill, and you had read of 1,100 mills that closed in one year due to government subsidized competitors, and you knew that few if any corporations would hire workers over 50, what would you say about a government that did such a thing?

If you were a stockholder or worker of a glass manufacturer as efficient as any competitor, but ready to close down several modern plants due to government subsidized competition from abroad, would you write your Congressman?

Our government subsidized billions of dollars worth of plants for foreign countries now making steel, textiles, shoes, toys—almost everything, and then permitted these low wage, low taxed, American subsidized competitors, to wipe out your factories, your farms and your jobs.

To make matters worse, the foreign governments favoring our demise as a strong competitor, are openly supported by U.S. corporate officials, those who have subsidiaries abroad making goods under the same low wage—low tax conditions. A leader among this group is IBM's Arthur K. Watson who recently warned that "excessive American corporate control in Europe is creating violent hatreds," and breeding monopolies foreigners hope will be big enough to compete with our monopolies. IBM sells 9 out of 10 computers sold in the world. Seven hundred of the biggest U.S. firms have subsidiaries abroad, and they want to produce abroad for American markets, and they want subsidies via tariffs so they can undersell their own home plants.

Mr. Watson says he is "baffled" by the "wave of protection" now building up in Congress—which our organization has backed to the hilt. We don't believe American tax-paying businesses and American jobs should be expendable to keep any government happy, and at the risk of making us a dependent nation for vital needs.

Our tile, textiles, shoes, rugs, glass, gloves, steel, bicycle companies—every kind of company you can think of—pays workers more in fringe benefits than importers pay in total wages. The taxes on our goods are more than production costs abroad, and keep in mind, that no country is going to buy our high priced exports once they can meet their needs at home.

In my travels I talked to Japanese, Norwegian, English and other foreign manufac-

turers about this problem. They emphatically said they could compete on a "fair market under tariff protection or fair trade laws that promote quality and fair competition." What is so bewildering is the failure of businessmen to help get these facts to the public.

#### FAIR TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES

No speaker in America, I am sure, has quoted the Wall Street Journal more often than I, or with more respect, and I have felt very much the same about Barron's Weekly. There is one subject over which we have been in complete disagreement, however, and that is on the subject of Fair Trade legislation permitting a name brand manufacturer to establish a price on his product below which no seller may go without permission of the manufacturer, or in special cases where excess or outdated merchandise must be moved.

The whole idea behind Fair Trade legislation (and the proposed Quality Stabilization Bill now buried in Congressional committees by discounter opposition), is to give a maker of a quality product sold in free competition with like products, the simple right to prevent a price cutter from using reputable, name brand merchandise as a decoy for the purpose of selling highly profitable unknown merchandise—the result of which is the destruction of the legitimate retailer and distributor.

Can you imagine, for example, what would happen to local Hart Schaffner & Marx dealers, and the reputation of this old line company, if a price cutter could offer H.S.&M. suits either at or below cost? . . . Is it difficult to understand that in a few months or years the dealerships would be terminated and the quality go down as it always has when price cutting cuts deep enough?

Both the Wall Street Journal and Barron's Weekly are uncompromisingly opposed to the maintenance of price levels that insure workers, owners, distributors and producers a fair return, but in their own case, both the Journal and Barron's Weekly are sold at a price stipulated by the publisher of each; and they control their advertising rates.

On January 2, the distributors and the newsstand buyers were notified that the Journal would be increased from "10 to 15 cents" and Barron's Weekly from "35 to 50 cents" which in the case of the Journal, is a raise of \$12 annually for the daily newsstand purchaser. (In my opinion, 15 cents is not an unfair price for the Journal considering what it dishes up for its readers. This is not my gripe.)

What I cannot understand is how these two price protected publishers can make one vicious attack after another on anyone seeking passage or enforcement of fair trade legislation, when its advocates include big names like Sunbeam, General Electric, Westinghouse, Bulova, Hamilton Watch and thousands of other companies that are subscribers of both the Journal and Barron's; and when none of these companies need price protection at the maker level.

Furthermore, there are more than 170 leading associations that have fought for passage of price maintenance legislation, which a V.P. of the AFL called a "charter of free enterprise." He also said that the day will come when "cutthroat competition will be considered the practice of criminals."

As a contrast, the Champion Spark Plug Company brought five suits against sellers who were using the Champion name to pull customers away from legitimate dealers. Champion won all five cases. At a cost of nearly \$1 million, the small Schwinn Bicycle Co. carried on a long court battle to protect its dealers against the unfair merchandising of its fine product. The final round was won in the U.S. Supreme Court, but at what a price just to keep a good name and a costly built distribution system from being dragged through the gutter.

Why? Why should a company like Shulton, for example, be forced to go to court

in Ohio and other states, to keep its Old Spice brand out of the bait columns? Why shouldn't a company like Motorola, that advertises:

"Motorola is for the independent retailer because without the independent retailer, there would be no Motorola," be given the right to protect its dealers from price cutters using Motorola products as baits?

A few years ago I walked into a convention hall in San Diego and found a big rainbow sign over a display. It read: "Independence with independents."

The sign was Motorola's. But what was wrong? The convictions of this fine company were not taken to the public.

Consider the statement of the general counsel for Esso Standard Oil Co., Mr. R. E. Keresey (and, believe me, you can trust your ears and eyes), taken from testimony before a Congressional committee. He said:

"For the few dollars the consumer saves during a price war, we may have lost an independent businessman. If so, we have lost the productivity of his invested capital and we have lost a member of the business community. We have lost him not because he is a poor businessman or inefficient. We have lost him because in the mad scramble of a price war, he has been priced out of business."

Why wouldn't such a defense of the profit system carry weight with American lovers of fair play? Did Esso really believe what its general counsel was saying, and if so, wouldn't it be good public relations to tell it to the public?

Paul Fisher of the Fisher Pen Co. has spent thousands of dollars promoting fair trade. . . . Champion announces unhesitatingly it will fight to keep its good name and protect its dealers wherever protection is lawful, but look at the number of drug manufacturers who dropped fair trade, double-crossed their small dealers, went berserk in the merger field, and are now neck deep in investigations; yet, they could have made millions without merging. They could have continued to concentrate on research and protection of the public and their smaller suppliers. Instead, they let their industry fall into the hands of men stricken with the disease of mergeritis and volume, and now they're paying for this folly.

In Gulliver's Travels, Jonathan Swift wrote:

"Honesty has no defense against superior cunning, and since it is necessary that there should be a perpetual intercourse of buying and selling and dealing with honesty, where fraud is permitted and connived at or hath no law to punish it, the honest dealer is always undone and the knave gets the advantages."

Doesn't this have a reasonable sound? Don't you believe the young man starting out in an appliance store, drug or hardware business, should have his chance to compete for customers under the same ground rules that prevailed on the football field or the baseball diamond? In hockey or basketball? Are rules of fair play all right in sports but all wrong in business? Was an advertising agency official talking sense when he said that in a few more years—only the predators will remain?

Vice President Humphrey told Business Week that his drug store was the "only one left out of five in his home town." "The discounters got the other four," he said, and indicated his might be next. When the Vice President was a Senator, he fought constantly for the principles underlying fair trade laws and the Quality Stabilization Bill. Other Senators like Morton of Kentucky, Proxmire of Wisconsin, Lausche of Ohio, the late Senator Robert Taft, and some 50 other Senators voted for fair trade laws which were killed in the courts by discounters who found a technical weakness in the law. To offset this defeat by eliminating the technicality, a House committee approved the Quality Stabilization Bill by a 32 to one vote in 1966, but it was

tabled by a half attended Senate committee meeting by a one-vote margin.

Senator Morton castigated the discounters for their admission that they had killed the bill at a cost of millions of dollars—but what really killed it was the lethargy of too many of its friends.

This commentator was in the first fair trade fight in California in 1931, the second year of the depression. There was no such thing as price stability at that time, and chaos reigned in the market place. The National Association of Retail Druggists took up the fair trade fight at this time. John Anderson, president of the Anderson Manufacturing Company (inventor of the wrap-around windshield wiper (ANCO), was still battling for the Quality Stabilization Bill at 92 when he passed away. This man attained great stature among businessmen by spending untold sums to back up his dealers and his convictions, and ANCO was never marketed as a bait.

My friends, I ask you, what has happened to us that we glory in trying to beat someone out of a profit, or buy something we know is a decoy—a bait—destroying opportunities for our young and closing the doors to free enterprise forever? Just what does it take to teach us that all this "something for nothing" which labor demands in its contracts, the "something for nothing" appeals of the market place, and all the "something for nothing" supposedly handed down by the government, is nothing for something and on the grandest scale in history?

In coming weeks I will return to this subject, but for now I ask only that you figure out in your own minds just what kind of country you want for yourself and your boys and girls, and ask yourself why so many students are growing more and more antagonistic to the business world—for what it is offering in Human values.

I leave you with this thought: Buy independent—your dollar is more powerful than your ballot.

### Article on the Greenbrier Commended by Randolph

#### HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I recently read an excellent article by Leavitt F. Morris, in the Christian Science Monitor, on the Greenbrier in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

This magnificent hotel is visited and enjoyed annually by many of my colleagues.

I ask unanimous consent to include the article, "How a Resort Hotel Can Keep Growing—In Good Taste," from the January 30, 1968, issue of the Christian Science Monitor in the RECORD at this point.

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

HOW A RESORT HOTEL CAN KEEP GROWING—  
IN GOOD TASTE

(By Leavitt F. Morris)

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.—The Greenbrier here, set majestically in an estate of nearly 7,000 acres, is the one vacation resort that I have visited which can entertain guests and convention groups simultaneously without one getting in the way of the other.

This indeed is a happy achievement and one I would not believe possible unless I had seen it myself.

And now I have. During our visit I had to be told that a large group of stockholders from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was meeting here, so casually and easily did these people integrate with the regular guests.

How does The Greenbrier accomplish this most difficult task? Its size, of course, enables management to feed convention groups apart from the regular guests. Meeting rooms are situated far away from the guest lounges.

But there is another factor which I feel helps to make the conventioneer inconspicuous at The Greenbrier. The hotel's exquisite taste in décor gives it such a richness in atmosphere that convention people tread softly, keep voices down, and move about with almost awesome respect for what has to be recognized as one of the great resort hotels in the United States. Management told me that it experiences little, if any, rowdiness among convention people.

One only need travel the long hallways, step into the many lounges, and private rooms to note the meticulous housekeeping job that is done here. The fussiest housekeeper would have to do a lot of searching to find any fault in the way this hotel is kept. All of the fabrics on the chairs, the drapes, and the carpets look freshly cleaned or new. It is no easy housekeeping task at The Greenbrier. For example, about 40 miles of carpeting has to be vacuumed each day when the hotel is at its capacity of 1,140 guests.

Seventy five percent of those who check in at The Greenbrier throughout a year are members of convention groups. Without them the hotel could not open its doors, so great would be the costs to operate. Because of these convention people rates at The Greenbrier for vacation guests can be held to the minimum of \$30 a day. This rate includes three meals and a pleasant afternoon tea hour.

In the very early years of this resort much emphasis was put on the waters for curative purpose. Today, however, emphasis has shifted to the scores of outdoor activities made available to guests.

There are three challenging 18-hole golf courses which Mr. Golf—Sam Snead—has made famous as he is the summer professional. There is a fine stable of horses for those who want to ride over all or part of the 200 miles of scenic bridle trails. Five Har-Tru tennis courts, two heated pools, a modern Gun Club on Kate's Mountain, shuffleboard, archery, horseshoes, putting greens, driving range, plus bowling lanes are among the other sports activities at the visitor's fingertips.

From Nov. 20 to March 31 The Greenbrier offers very attractive special package rates which include gratuities, free golf and tennis, and many other activities for which there is a fee in the busy season.

While golf cannot be guaranteed during the winter months, tennis can. The snow can be removed easily from the courts and play resumed. Usually the climate is temperate at the 1,925-foot elevation at which the resort is located.

There are pleasant walks for guests and a stroll through the landscaped grounds will reveal, in the flowering season, bright beds of tulips and scores of other blooms. The hotel sponsors nature and garden walks Monday through Friday during the summer. The garden tour, conducted by the resident naturalist, deals with features of design and ornamental plantings of the hotel.

A stroll along Alabama Row will bring you to the Presidents' Cottage Museum. Built in the early 1800's by Stephen Henderson, a sugar planter from New Orleans, it has housed such heads of the United States as Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan. In all, some 17 presidents of the United States, including Dwight D. Eisenhower, have visited White Sulphur Springs.

The Presidents' Cottage Museum, which I was unable to see, is open to visitors. In addition to the bedrooms furnished with many antiques, some originals used in the days the cottage flourished as a guest house for presidents, is the Display Room. Here are old photographs and other items of interest dealing with White Sulphur Springs.

The Greenbrier and its large acreage is owned by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Managed by the competent and affable E. Truman Wright, who started his hotel experience at the Waldorf Astoria, the hotel now turns over a handsome profit to its stockholders.

A project in which Mr. Wright is now involved is the building of a new golf and tennis club house to replace the old one. The new structure will provide additional banquet facilities and a gourmet dining room on the third floor where late diners can be served. After 10 p.m. all meals will be on an a la carte basis. Guests staying at the hotel wishing to eat at the gourmet dining room up to 10 p.m. will be given a credit of \$6 toward their meal.

So The Greenbrier keeps on growing. But always in good taste. For The Greenbrier is a hotel of grandeur but managing to embrace simplicity; it is a hotel exemplifying lavishness but never excessively; it is a hotel providing maximum modern comfort in surroundings maintained much as they were in the early 1800's.

The hotel's slogan, I think, sums up The Greenbrier about as succinctly as any I can think of:

"The resort that is a way of life."

### Congress Views the Application of the Systems Approach to Public Problems

#### HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, on January 30, our colleagues from Massachusetts, the Honorable F. BRADFORD MORSE, addressed the American Institute of Architects and the Consulting Engineers Council on the progress being made in the application of the systems approach to public problems. Mr. MORSE has touched on an impressive number of examples of progress being made in the field of public problem solving. As he has pointed out, the expanded use and further possibilities of modern management techniques are more and more beginning to be understood and appreciated by Members of the Congress, executive branch departments, and administrators of government at all levels, as well.

Mr. MORSE has noted that the world of automatic data processing has not always been easy to comprehend nor have many people cared to take the time and effort to delve into it. Now, however, legislators, administrators, and their staffs are familiarizing themselves with these new concepts.

Every effort should be made to continue this process and this progress. For this reason, Mr. MORSE's speech merits our close attention and thoughtful consideration:

#### CONGRESS VIEWS THE APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEMS APPROACH TO PUBLIC PROBLEMS

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, members of the American Institute of Architects and the Consulting Engineers Council, honored guests:

It was with genuine pleasure that I ac-

cepted your invitation to participate in this Joint Legislative Affairs Conference. The importance of a gathering of this type scarcely can be overstated, for it is increasingly imperative that responsible individuals in both the public and private sectors work together in coping with the problems of our age. My concern, as a Federal legislator, stems from conditions which are evident to any perceptive witness.

Our heritage as a nation has been one of virtually unlimited resources and a plenitude of the good things in life. It has become apparent during the past few decades, however, that the demands of a mounting population and the inroads caused by technological consumption of many resources would force us to reassess our way of life. A new set of problems has emerged: air and water pollution, solid waste disposal, the chaos of choked transportation systems, the multiplicity of problems involved in urban expansion and renewal, and many others.

The problems have been identified but unfortunately the solutions have been slow in forthcoming. The nation has marshalled impressive forces to accomplish the penetration of space and the development of nuclear energy, but for the most part the non-space, non-defense dilemmas have received less than a minimal allocation of resources to deal with them. I have believed for some time that ours has been a haphazard, piecemeal approach that depends far too much on good luck. The environmental problems facing this nation are very real . . . they are not going to disappear in and of themselves. The Federal government, the States, the local communities must bring intelligent, rational action and must work hard to bring about the restoration of healthful living conditions.

Not only must the public element be aroused and its powerful resources focused on the critical problems of this generation, but the private elements also must shoulder their portion of the burden. The universities, the foundations, the industrial and commercial institutions—all are essential to the maintenance of the strength and viability of the nation.

While technology has created new problems, it also has provided our civilization with a fantastic array of innovative products, tools, services, and techniques. I often stand in awe of the strides made in the years since the Second World War. Atomic energy now is broken to peaceful uses; time- and labor-saving devices combined with improved management techniques have resulted in the more effective utilization of human effort; the electronic computer with its capability to store, correlate, and retrieve data at incredible speeds has become an integral part of our lives.

This morning, I am going to emphasize the role of the systems approach in our everyday life, and comment upon some of the alternatives which have been proposed by thinking men who now realize that traditional solutions no longer can suffice. We are on the threshold of an entirely new approach to the solution of these public problems. Long-standing relationships between government and business will, of necessity, have to be altered. Our best creative effort will have to be exerted through the evolution, testing, and full utilization of more forceful, imaginative techniques and devices.

In this audience there is a proven capacity to contribute to the welfare of our nation. We have labored to ensure national security. We must now join forces to create a capability that can bring about an ever-increasing standard of living for all citizens. Technology has had an immeasurable impact on our institutions, laws, and mores. I shall attempt to identify some of the ways in which systems technology can be applied to the problems of today. Your reaction and commentary will be useful in denoting where we shall go from here.

#### LEGISLATING A SYSTEMS APPROACH IN HELPING TO SOLVE PUBLIC PROBLEMS

The Congress of the United States is comprised of men and women who have been sufficiently concerned about how our nation is to survive that they have sought public office with all of its challenges and penalties. The average constituency of today for a member of Congress is roughly 450,000 persons. The Federal legislator must be responsive to the ideas, needs, and complaints of each constituent, and also to the needs of our people as a nation. Little wonder, then, that as the new series of problems—foul air, clogged waterways, mountainous deposits of refuse, jammed highways and byways, and all the rest—began to impinge on the lives of our citizens that an outcry was forthcoming that has crescendoed with each passing year. "Grass roots" needs never are ignored for long, and Congress began to look for new approaches to correct the threatening conditions.

Commencing with the 89th Congress, a series of legislative measures were introduced that were designed to confront and overcome the problems of the type earlier discussed. I have long had a deep concern regarding the lack of funding for research and development in these public problem areas. In Fiscal Year 1968, only 14% of all Federal R & D funds will be earmarked for developmental activity in the realm outside Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, and NASA activities.

The expenditure of these limited funds by diverse civil agencies must be conducted with maximum management skill, and the improvement of this management capability demands attention! Management science has been much talked about during the last two decades, and the aerospace industry has utilized it to the fullest. Unfortunately, few groups responsible for dealing with the "soft" problems of society have progressed toward the better utilization of management tools and techniques.

As the criticality of our situation became more and more glaring, I introduced legislation (H.R. 20) calling for the establishment of a National Commission on Public Management. Stress was placed upon having a working commission which would be comprised of representatives of industry, labor, government, and the academic world. Its charter would feature two major objectives:

(1) to collect and analyze information about the application of systems techniques to non-defense, non-space public problems, and

(2) to develop programs which would use these techniques to solve specific problems.

In addition, the National Commission would be given the responsibility for considering appropriate financial arrangements for the use of private management skills and experience.

Support for the concept has been forthcoming from many quarters. Recognition that we as a nation must better apply the advanced technology which we now possess was admirably captured in a recent statement by Dr. Simon Ramo, an eminent scientist and captain of industry:

One of our biggest challenges today is not so much the development of new technology but rather the utilization of what we have for the betterment of mankind. For the past few years, we have been watching our cities decay, our transportation systems choke with too-heavy traffic, our school and hospital facilities grow less and less adequate, and our water and air become more and more polluted.

In underscoring the need to delineate the ways in which systems technology could be applied to the spectrum of public problems, the National Commission has seemed logical to leaders in Congress and the private sector. More than 50 members of the house of Representatives joined me in sponsoring this concept, while in the Senate leadership was pro-

vided by Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, backed by nearly 15 members of that chamber.

Another approach to the same general problem area has been developed by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin. He has concentrated upon the need to employ systems analysis and systems engineering in collaboration with plans to selectively allocate the nation's scientific and engineering manpower to the tasks facing us. Grants-in-aid to states or contracts with university groups are provided for in his bill. Both Senator Scott and I fully agree with Senator Nelson's statement that:

Nothing short of a massive effort by industry and government at every level will solve this problem. This can be done only after a total analysis of the problem and development of an overall program of action.

It should be noted that this is not a partisan matter. An effort now is underway to combine the two approaches, which in some ways are complementary, so that the best elements of my proposal and the Nelson grants-in-aid strategy are retained.

Among the members and committees of Congress, there has developed a cognizance that understanding of the so-called "systems approach" required special orientation and education. The terminology itself often seemed unclear. What was meant by operations analysis and research, simulation and modeling, or systems management and planning? Esoteric phrases such as "symbolic logic" or "queueing theory" posed even greater mental impediments. The world of automatic data processing—the subject of countless articles in the popular press and professional journals—was not always easy to comprehend. Gradually, politicians and their staffs are striving to understand the new jargon to understand the system approach.

Quite recently I attended an excellent informal seminar sponsored by The Brookings Institution at which 19 members of the House, from both parties, discussed candidly their need for better information, and how systems techniques and automatic data processing might help them in their day-to-day office functioning and in their role as national legislators.

Among the Congressional groups scrutinizing the possible application of systems technology to public problems has been the House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development. In a report entitled "Environmental pollution—a challenge to science and technology" the Subcommittee urged that:

To place pollution abatement on a comparable basis with other national technology programs, systems analysis and management capability should be established within the Federal Government.

Another perspective of the problem has been reflected in the deliberations of the House Subcommittee on Research and Technical Programs, and its criticism of low levels of funding for such vital program areas as sewage treatment, pollution control, urban complex planning (including housing, schools, parks and recreation), and transportation network design.

So numerous are the activities throughout the country wherein automatic data processing and systems analysis are in use that Senator Edward Kennedy has come forward with a recommendation for a study and investigation of information service systems for states and localities. Here again, the size and complexity of our nation make the problem difficult. A simple exchange of problems solved, mistakes made, and lessons learned is a matter of enormous difficulty.

We know, for example, that a great many states and metropolitan governments are utilizing systems analysis in such diverse application areas as procurement activity, welfare and anti-poverty and planning and policy determination. Of the 25 states and 19 metropolitan governments replying to a

recent questionnaire, 77% indicated activity in management and related activities; 60% in services and transportation; 57%, social and economic development; 51%, utilization of resources (such as parks); and 40%, legal and regulatory activities. Funds expended for these programs and projects during 1966 totalled an estimated \$22,500,000 for both in-house and external systems activities.

As Federal legislators face the plethora of activities being undertaken at the Federal, regional, state, and local levels, it quickly becomes apparent that assessment criteria and procedures are an absolute "must" if order is to emerge out of relative chaos. One step to bring this about has been the introduction of a bill by Representative Charles E. Goodell calling for the establishment of an Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation and a Joint Committee of Congress on Program Analysis and Evaluation. In urging that "objective, scientific, and empirical analysis" be used in assessing all Federal programs, the sponsors are pointing up the requirement for strong controls in order to optimize the results to be derived from those programs which have been chosen for funding.

#### THE IMPACT OF THE PLANNING-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING SYSTEM

While Representative Goodell and his colleagues have placed emphasis on improving evaluation and measurement mechanisms, there has been a major force in motion throughout the Federal community for several years that is called "PPBS," standing for the "Planning-Programming-Budgeting System." Initiated by Charles J. Hitch, former Comptroller of the Department of Defense, this system features the adaptation of systematic quantitative analytical techniques developed in industry and studied by the Rand Corp., on defense activities. A great many of the DOD programs and projects could be approached logically through the use of highly structured analyses and econometric procedures. In order that we all have a common frame of reference, let me run through the four salient characteristics of PPBS:

- (1) Focus is placed on the basic objectives of the Federal government and establishing a relationship between these objectives and all program activities;
- (2) The impact of program development and funding for several years into the future is identified;
- (3) All costs germane to the given program are noted; and
- (4) Alternative courses of action are delineated and analyzed.

It should be noted that PPBS was not placed in operation without some opposition, but as results proved the value of the precisely developed techniques and procedures, wider acceptance was forthcoming. Late in 1965, a directive signed by President Johnson was sent to all Executive Branch elements, notifying them that PPBS would be used in the preparation of all program and financial plans. The incorporation of PPBS now is in progress and a great deal is being learned about the differences between some of the planning needs in more subjective areas and the often more readily quantifiable programs of DOD.

The possible effect of PPBS on the authorization-appropriation cycle of the Congress is not yet known. Several Congressional committees have begun to examine the impact of PPBS on individual agencies. The Senate Special Subcommittee on Scientific Manpower Utilization was the first group to consider the lessons being learned in departmental use of PPBS; commentary from officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare aided Congressmen in understanding some of the problems being encountered by civil agencies.

Recognition of the growing impact of PPBS was present in the 1967 report, "Fed-

eral Research and Development Programs: the Decisionmaking Process," prepared by the Subcommittee on Research and Technical Programs of the House Committee on Government Operations. The report noted that the defense, space, and atomic energy programs have drawn heavily on the new systems techniques, and that while mathematical models and computers often have been utilized, such tools have limited utility. Parenthetically, the Executive Branch of the Federal government has an inventory of nearly 3,000 computing devices and spends approximately 1.2 billion dollars annually on procurement, rental and operating expenses.

Another Congressional element active in examining the role of PPBS has been the Senate Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations. Here, the emphasis has been placed on considering the role of the budgetary process in helping plan and control the national security policy. The testimony of such qualified advisors as Charles L. Schultze, the retiring Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and Dr. Alain C. Enthoven, DOD Assistant Secretary for Systems Analysis, has proven to be invaluable to the Congressional observers.

The most recent series of hearings on the subject of PPBS were held by the Subcommittee on Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee. Published as "The Planning-Programming-Budgeting System: Progress and Potentials," this legislative group, through its spokesman Senator William E. Proxmire of Wisconsin, went on record as saying:

Certainly at a time when approximately 30 percent of our national income flows through the public sector, it is of the utmost importance that our policymakers be armed with the best possible tools for evaluating the effectiveness of our public programs and expenditures.

Not only have Congressional committees sought to hear the experience of the military and civilian agencies within the Federal government, but witnesses from state and city jurisdictions have been invited to testify. Included have been officials from the states of New York, Wisconsin, and Vermont. Also, there has been useful information provided by representatives of not-for-profit foundations, universities, and business institutions.

The members of the Congress are commencing to realize that a cleverly derived mixture of technological and political solutions is going to be needed to overcome the problems of our age and the means by which government strives to overcome them. I would agree with Professor Harold P. Green of the George Washington University when he states:

"At the present time, national policy decisions with respect to go or no-go on technological programs are made on the basis of judgments only as to feasibility, cost, priorities, and budgetary considerations. What is required in my view is that judgments on legal, economic, and social aspects be integrated into the decision-making process."

#### EXAMPLES OF AGENCY PROJECTS INVOLVING SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY

Over the past several years, there have been significant numbers of systems contracts awarded by Federal departments and agencies to private sector groups. Many agencies have been in a quandary as to what extent internal staffing should be developed in lieu of going "outside" for consulting support. In many instances, abortive efforts have been made to conduct inhouse systems analysis without properly qualified personnel. The usual result was eventual reliance upon outside assistance in requirements analysis, systems designs, personnel training, and equipment selection.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has been heavily involved in using systems analysis. Robert A. Levine, chief of the OEO Office of Research, Plans, Programs, and

Evaluation compared the problems of this civil agency with DOD:

(1) Welfare is easier to define than national security. That is, we know what we mean and can measure what we mean in terms of improvement of people as defined by income and other variables. Deterrence is much more difficult to measure.

(2) We had a lot of data to begin with—more than defense. Good economic data have been gathered and tabulated in this country for 30 years or more, and for the 20 years since the Employment Act of 1946 created the President's Council of Economic Advisors, the data have been quite good. Unfortunately, as most users will testify, these data are almost always out of phase with operational needs. There are problems such as the need for series on time and geographical bases different from the bases on which the data are gathered.

(3) Unlike the Defense Department, we play a game against nature which makes our task considerably easier. We do not have to contend with a malevolent enemy.

As OEO utilized the expertise of university and "think type" corporations, it was able to examine many areas which had been the subject of conjecture for many years. Among the study efforts funded by OEO were:

- (1) Study of organization and measurement of urban poverty;
- (2) Study of employment possibilities for sub-professional workers;
- (3) Study of how poor youth view their problem;
- (4) Study on analyzing alternative hypothetical urban community action programs; and
- (5) Study of the effectiveness of Project Head Start in performing its manifest function.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development also has relied upon systems technology as applied by private sector contractors. In a study recently completed by Consultech, Inc. for the HUD Fort Worth office, a comprehensive work processing system that would significantly increase the effectiveness of renewal operations was proposed.

The safety of aircraft activities over our cities has necessitated the rapid updating of pilots' aids, and this requirement resulted in an operations research study of the preparation of aeronautical charts by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Many of you assembled here are aware of the numerous contracts which have been let by the Federal government as it has studied the development of transportation and communications systems within the Northeast Corridor. The list is almost endless, and its ever-increasing length is mute evidence of the reliance placed by our nation's leadership in the usefulness and promise of systems technology.

#### IN CONCLUSION

We live in an age where change is the *modus vivendi*. Achievement succeeds achievement, and mankind can scarcely draw another breath before being confronted with yet another pressure. The job we perform, the pattern of life in the home, recreation, travel—every facet of our existence is in a state of flux.

What is the answer to this unprecedented condition? The new trends are not necessarily destroying what we used to call "the good old days." America is living in an affluence never before known on this planet. My appeal to you is this: let us work together as never before, keeping an open mind and grasping every opportunity that will help assure the preservation of our cherished heritage while offering the maximum opportunity for the better life. The greatness which America can attain is unlimited. To reach this pinnacle we must work harder and more intelligently than ever before. Perhaps of greatest importance is the willingness to use every re-

source—human, material, financial, and moral—that the nation possesses. With such a concerted effort, the achievement of our goals will never be in doubt. Thank you.

#### Escalation in Space

### HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, one of the most thought-provoking editorials on our involvement in Vietnam has been written by John Chamberlain and appeared in the Saturday, January 27, 1968, issue of the News and Courier at Charleston, S.C.

This article, entitled "Escalation in Space," draws some analogies between the Vietnam war and other conflicts in which this country has been engaged.

Mr. Chamberlain makes the point that in the past the leadership in this country has the vision to see what was necessary to achieve a military victory. Such is not the case as it applies to Vietnam, and the author concludes that until this military reality is accepted, the policy of gradual escalation will only lead to years and perhaps decades of useless American deaths in this faraway land.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier, Jan. 27, 1968]

#### ESCALATION IN SPACE

(By John Chamberlain)

If nothing positive comes out of the recent "peace" disputation over the semantic difference between "could" and "will" as used in various North Vietnamese offers to "talk" after cessation of the bombing, the pressure on President Johnson to step up the war will be close to irresistible. Already, in Washington, attention is centering on what must happen when the weather changes in Southeast Asia. The idea of "hot pursuit" of the enemy into Laos is in the air.

Well, the U.S. people might as well face it: there is a geographical imperative to every war, and the imperative cannot be dodged forever.

War, between gritty and determined opponents, swings eventually on supply, and supply moves over well-recognized highways. It follows that the nation which can sever its opponent's supply lines will end up by dictating, or at least making a favorable settlement, at the peace table.

In the Civil War, President Lincoln discovered the geographical imperative only after an unsatisfactory period of futile pounding at Gen. Robert E. Lee's front in Virginia.

After Gen. George McClellan's dispiriting stand-off along the Potomac, Generals Grant and Sherman broke the struggle wide open by shearing the Confederacy in two along the line of the Mississippi and cutting in through Georgia and the Carolinas to roll up Lee's rear.

Meanwhile, the Union navy blockaded Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans, risking trouble with Great Britain. But, because Britain needed America's wheat, the blockade never turned the battle into an international war.

All this is obvious stuff from the books. And it is just as obvious that the penalty of refusing to exploit the geographical imperative is a bloody dragged-out mess, an escalation in time that is more brutal than any conceivable escalation in space.

In World War I, the Western Front in France became a meat-grinder operation, with the appalling casualties of the Somme and Verdun, simply because Winston Churchill's attempt to link up with Russia in Germany's rear failed at Gallipoli. (The irony of this became apparent after the war, when it was discovered that the Allies had called off the Gallipoli campaign when the Turkish forts were running out of ammunition.)

In World War II, Gen. Douglas MacArthur exploited the geographical imperative by continuously getting behind the Japanese forward positions on the southwestern Pacific flank while the U.S. Navy attacked frontally in the north.

The Pacific War came to an effective end when Japan's oil route to the Indies was severed at the line of the Philippines; there was never any need to consider invading Japan, or to use the atomic bomb in Hiroshima.

The geographical fact of the Vietnamese War is that it is being fought in a peninsula, which could be closed off laterally.

But, absurdly, only the North Vietnamese are privileged to make flanking moves in the space involved.

The twin geographical keys to the war are the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos and the ocean approaches to Haiphong and other North Vietnamese ports.

In Civil War terms, the Ho Chi Minh trail is the Mississippi; Haiphong is Charleston or Mobile.

But our Gen. Westmoreland is not permitted to act like Grant or Sherman, and nobody is allowed to mention Adm. Farragut. We are fighting the war as Lincoln would have fought the Civil War if he had resolved to do no more than invade Kentucky.

Gen. Thomas Lane says we could put a million men into South Vietnam and still get nothing better than a long and bloody stalemate if we aren't allowed to touch the Ho Chi Minh trail. There is the danger, of course, that Red China and Russia might react in an incalculable manner if we really tried to win.

Lincoln faced the same unknown when he gave the order to keep British ships from moving into Confederate ports. But Lincoln had that northern wheat to use as a diplomatic weapon. Similarly, the U.S. has Chiang Kai-shek's army of 600,000 men on Red China's flank.

There may be good political arguments bound up with atomic fears for not attempting to sever the supply arteries of the Viet Cong.

But if the Ho Chi Minh trail and Haiphong are to be forever sacrosanct, then Sen. Eugene McCarthy is obviously right: we should try to wind up the struggle with the best deal we can make.

If escalation of the war in space cannot be accepted with a view to winning it, escalation in time will only lead to years—and perhaps decades—of useless American deaths.

#### The Reserves Were Spared McNamara Boobery

### HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, Congress is berated by its critics when it does not completely acquiesce in the demands it

receives from the executive branch. However, with the passage of time, these congressional critics are given the advantage of hindsight and then discover the wisdom demonstrated by the Congress in rejecting these ill-considered proposals by the executive branch.

The Members of this body are quite aware of the determination of the Committee on Armed Services to discharge its constitutional responsibilities in respect to the readiness of our Armed Forces. It therefore received the overwhelming support of Congress in rejecting the ill-conceived and abortive effort of the Department of Defense to destroy our Army Reserve and National Guard capability.

The Congress in passing H.R. 2, now Public Law 90-168, the Reserve bill of rights, left no doubt as to its complete disapproval of the Department of Defense's plans to emasculate our Reserve strength.

It therefore may be of considerable interest to the members of this body that a recent issue of the Nashville Banner carried an excellent editorial commending the Congress on its actions in respect to our Reserve Forces.

The editorial, which appeared in the Nashville Banner on January 29, 1968, was called to my attention by my good friend and colleague from the Fourth District of Tennessee, JOE L. EVINS.

I therefore include in the RECORD at this point, the full text of this editorial entitled "Thanks to Lawmakers, the Reserves Were Spared McNamara Boobery".

THANKS TO LAWMAKERS, THE RESERVES WERE SPARED McNAMARA BOOBERY

In the sudden crisis begotten of North Korea's seizure of a U.S. ship and its crew of 83, President Johnson (and the Pentagon) found it militarily advisable to call up manpower and equipment strength from the Air Force and Navy reserves. It also was hinted that Army reservists may face the same swift induction.

The wonder is not that this occurred; but, as a disconcerting thought, what there would have been available for callup had Robert S. McNamara had his way in his long and insistent campaign as Defense Secretary to merge the Reserves with the National Guard—including cutbacks for both—and to strictly limit the equipment available for them.

That is a matter of record, as is his obvious belief that nuclear weaponry as a war-deterrent disposed of the necessity for preparedness to wage conventional warfare. Nevertheless, he has bitterly opposed—and for years blocked—deployment of the anti-ballistic missile system strongly advocated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff; consenting reluctantly last year to a start on Nike-X installations.

Thus his seven-year tenure of the top defense seat was marked by computerized reckoning to fit his own theories, in salient particulars challenging the reasoned judgment of competent military advisers. And for that fact, in terms of insecurity by inadequate preparedness, the nation has paid a high price. The same Whiz Kid analyses, whenever they interfered with tactical and strategic decisions, have contributed to lengthening the war in Vietnam.

The Banner published Saturday a recitation of that record as compiled and verified by the House Armed Services Committee—the study supplied by Rep. F. Edward Hébert, Louisiana Democrat and veteran member of that body. As stated, "the authority for the Reserve callup came under legislation enacted by Congress, which McNamara didn't want." Further, the Sec-Def and his aides

were "determined they were not going to call up the Reserves for the Vietnam war, so the Army Reserve and National Guard have suffered tragically from lack of equipment." To correction of that, the Reserve Bill of Rights was enacted last year, ordering that they be properly equipped.

But for congressional action, there would have been no blocking of the McNamara drive to merge the Reserves with the Guard—a scheme announced in December, 1966, and which, as Hébert warned at the time, could leave the Army too weak "to satisfy general mobilization requirements in a major conventional war."

The oddity of the total situation is that while McNamara enunciated policies of reliance on nuclear power as a war-deterrent—in other words that logically no such conflict could occur because of its horrendous mutual destructiveness—simultaneously he was obsessed with policies that actually encumbered and weakened the capacity to wage conventional war; the type in which we are engaged in Vietnam, and toward which we could be stumbling in the Korean affair.

It is thanks to Congress, not McNamara, that a measure of preparedness, respecting Reserves, remained for the callups noted or pending. In the \$70 billion defense money bill for fiscal 1968, the lawmakers required that the Army National Guard have a paid drill strength of 400,000 and the Army Reserve 260,000; and insisted that the Reserve include three combat brigades totalling 41,000.

Mr. McNamara was beyond his depth in the responsibilities assigned in the Kennedy administration and prolonged to such extent in the Johnson administration, and the nation has paid a high price for his boobery.

In those initial years of his misfit incumbency, he was party to the security default—purlblindness and reckless naivete—which permitted the Soviet missile buildup in Cuba before even acknowledging its occurrence, much less acting to challenge it in the confrontation that finally came on overwhelming congressional and public demand. But for that prompting on the part of men who knew the score, inaction by amateurism at the helm, obsessed with appeasement policy, could have brought disaster both national and hemispheric.

The McNamara exodus, with Clark Clifford as replacement, cannot fail to make for improvement.

The nation has learned the hard way that once a war is joined—or its gathering clouds threaten—there is no substitute for victory. It also has learned that to that end there is no substitute for preparedness, and willingness to use it for national and free world security.

### Something for Everybody but the Taxpayer

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I believe the following editorial on President Johnson's recent state of the Union message reflects the views of a vast majority of people in this country. It is written by Donald Cammack, editor and publisher of the Times-Herald in Buffalo, S. Dak. Entitled "Something for Everybody but the Taxpayer," I include it in the Extensions of Remarks of the RECORD:

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY BUT THE TAXPAYER

President Johnson's State of the Union message last week contained little of assurance for the overburdened taxpayer, although

he singled out most of the segments of the American economy for assurances that the Administration had something in the works to improve their condition.

Little hope for an early settlement of the Vietnam war was held out. Most of the nation will back President Johnson when he calls for assurance of reciprocal action on the part of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong as a condition for cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam, and assures the enemy that the United States stands ready and anxious to pursue any avenue toward negotiation, providing there is some assurance that talks might be fruitful.

Most folks, in this area of the country at least, do not see eye to eye with the President's demands for a tax increase as a necessary means to curb inflation. It is our opinion that unless domestic spending can be cut sincerely and seriously, further taxes will only hasten the downward slide of the economy of the agricultural areas of the nation, and will cause further overburdening of the small business segment of the economy, which has been having hard sledding as it is. Planned increases in federal programs at the same time the administration is calling for a further belt tightening by the private economy leaves doubt as to the sincerity of any talk about federal economy moves.

The big problems of Vietnam, crime, poverty, civil disobedience and lack of respect for America abroad will not be solved by taxing the industrious among us and giving their substance to the less industrious at home and abroad in the form of increased relief payments, grants-in-aid, etc., and in the form of reduced tariffs to encourage greater imports of products in direct competition with the production of our heavily-taxed American farmers and producers of other goods.

To be sure, if federal spending continues to increase, increased taxes will be the inevitable result. Therefore, many of the nation's Congressmen and a growing percentage of the populace are beginning to demand a cut in domestic spending instead of a tax increase, as a curb on inflation. As long as defense budgets must remain at their present high point or increase, in order to insure the security of the nation, the federal government must show an inclination to hold back on nonessential spending before the man in the street in this part of the country will favor a tax increase.

### "Kiki" Cuyler Named to Baseball's Hall of Fame

HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago this month I called attention of the House to the desire of many of us in Michigan to have "Kiki" Cuyler named to baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y.

"Kiki," whose home was in Harrisville, Mich., in my congressional district, will be remembered by many of you as one of baseball's outstanding players during his era.

I am pleased to announce today that Mr. Cuyler has appropriately, though belatedly, been selected for the national pastime's Hall of Fame. In 1964 he was selected for Michigan's Hall of Fame. Both of these honors, of course, are made posthumously because Mr. Cuyler passed away in 1950.

Mr. Merrill Weber, publisher of the Alcona County Herald and veteran campaigner for Kiki's recognition, announced the long overdue honor of Mr. Cuyler's outstanding baseball record in a recent edition of his paper with the following news story:

**"KIKI" CUYLER NAMED TO BASEBALL'S HALL OF FAME**

Many Alcona County residents as well as baseball fans across the country were thrilled with the announcement Sunday that the late Hazen "Kiki" Cuyler had been voted to baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y.

Cuyler, a native of Sturgeon Point and a lifelong resident of Harrisville, starred for 18 years for four National League teams and was third base coach for the American League's Boston Red Sox when he passed away in February, 1950, following a heart attack suffered while ice fishing at a lake near Glennie.

The Hall of Famer's greatest athletic feats were performed while a member of the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Chicago Cubs. His speed, daring and batting prowess earned for him the name of "the right handed Ty Cobb." He compiled a life-time batting average of .321 and year after year was among National League leaders in stolen bases.

Kiki started his baseball career on the sandlots of this county where he drew the attention of scouts who signed him to a contract with Bay City in the old Michigan-Ontario (Mint) League. He went from there directly to the major leagues with Pittsburgh.

After starring in the Pennsylvania city where, among other outstanding feats, he won the 1925 World Series from Washington with a clutch ninth inning double off the immortal Walter Johnson, Kiki was traded to the Chicago Cubs where he reached the peak of his playing career.

After ending his playing days, Cuyler managed at Chattanooga and Atlanta in the southern association and then went with Boston as a coach.

Cuyler's widow, Mrs. Bertha Cuyler, still resides in Harrisville as do his daughter, Mrs. Ted Krutlin, and a son, Harold.

To report that members of the family were thrilled at the news of Kiki's selection would be an understatement. Mrs. Cuyler says she has received numerous telephone calls from many of Kiki's old baseball friends from all over the country, conveying not only their congratulations but pleasure over the event.

Members of the family, including five of Kiki's grandchildren, plan to attend installation ceremonies this summer at the Hall of Fame. Only one of the family who will be unable to make the trip to Cooperstown will undoubtedly be Harold "Butch" Cuyler who is presently serving with the army in Vietnam. Butch is the third consecutive generation of the Cuyler family to serve in the armed forces.

**Proposed Travel Tax**

**HON. WALTER S. BARING**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, once again Mr. Average American Taxpayer is being given a "snow job." The latest is the proposed travel tax overseas.

The administration is going to ask Congress to impose a temporary—and where has the American taxpayer heard that word before—impose a temporary

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15-percent to 30-percent tax on spending in excess of \$7 a day on Americans traveling outside the Western Hemisphere.

By this tax, the administration figures to slice about \$500 million a year from our balance-of-payments deficit. Well and good. But what is it going to cost?

Secretary of the Treasury Fowler, in his statement before the House Ways and Means Committee the other day, said:

Implementation of the above measures—

And he is referring to all phases of the travel tax proposal—

Implementation of the above measures will entail increased administrative costs for the Customs Service and the Internal Revenue Service; and also for the Post Office Department to the extent its expenses in collecting the duty on parcels arriving by mail cannot be covered by postal handling charges because of the ceiling set under the Universal Postal Union Convention. Their ability to execute these measures is dependent upon the establishment of an adequate mechanism for reimbursement of these costs to the agencies involved.

Mr. Speaker, whenever the administration talks about increased administrative costs, you just know this is going to cost Mr. Average American Taxpayer a bundle.

According to an Associated Press story, the Customs Service would need an additional 535 employees to handle the increased workload resulting from the administration's proposals and to tighten collection of duties. The Associated Press went on to say there is no estimate of the Internal Revenue Service's personnel needs.

For something that is supposed to be temporary, it seems that we will be going to quite a lot of expense, which naturally wipes out the so-called \$500 million we are supposed to save.

In his rather lengthy statement presented to the House Ways and Means Committee, Secretary Fowler—when he wasn't weaving in the necessity of the need for a surcharge tax—came up with some rather conflicting statements along with amazing statistics.

On one hand, the Secretary points out that—

Travel enhances international understanding and the free interchange of people is a basic tenet of democratic life and an ingredient of an expanding free world.

On the other hand, he points out that this "free interchange" is going to cost the American traveler money in taxation if he even dares to travel.

Still representing the views of the administration, Secretary Fowler points out that—

The ideal program would be one which achieved the balance-of-payments savings with a minimum of trip cancellations.

Which more or less leaves one the feeling that Mr. Average American Taxpayer, and his insatiable desire to travel, is the cause for our payments deficit—not the Government.

Which brings me to the amazing statistics quoted by Secretary Fowler. In his statement, the Secretary said:

The average length of stay is 33 days. The average daily expenditures are \$16.73 per person. However, averages are misleading.

Misleading is hardly the word for it. If \$16.73 is the "average daily expenditure," I hope Secretary Fowler will let me in on the secret of how this can be accomplished. The Secretary goes on to say:

When the length of stay is analyzed by family income, we find that the lowest income travelers by far stay the longest, 51 days for those with under \$5,000 income. It is 26 days for those with over \$20,000 income.

Now there's something wrong here. If our poverty-level income is deemed to be \$3,000, pray tell, how does a person in the \$5,000 and under income bracket, after paying his taxes, have anything left over to make a European trip. And, I might add, get by on spending an average of \$9.63 a day. A rather incredible set of figures, I must say. Likewise incredible is the statement that those in the over \$20,000 group on the average have expenditures of \$25.39 a day.

I am getting just a little weary of all the various proposals placed before this body wherein we are asked to try and get more money out of the already over-taxed American taxpayer. At the same time of the gouging we are expected to soothe the American taxpayer by saying, "it is only temporary."

Just for once—just once—I would like the administration to live up to the wording, voiced by its official spokesman, Secretary Fowler and, until recently, Budget Director Schultz: "proper control of public expenditures, appropriate monetary policy."

What a wonderful day that will be.

**Emergency Work of the Corps of Engineers**

**HON. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, the entire Nation, and especially the people of Kanauga, Ohio, and Point Pleasant, W. Va., will long remember December 15, 1967, when the bridge between these two towns collapsed during the peak evening rush hour traffic and dumped scores of vehicles, commuters, and Christmas shoppers into the icy water of the Ohio River. Only 13 of about 60 people on the bridge survived, five from submerged vehicles, and eight who were in the section of the bridge which fell on the riverbank.

Local, State, and Federal agencies and officials such as policemen and sheriffs, State troopers, highway departments, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Army Engineers, and hundreds of volunteers responded immediately to the West Virginia Civil Defense Director's call for help. He asked the Army Engineers to direct the emergency search and recovery operations.

The Army Engineers quickly mobilized Government and contractor men and equipment and by nightfall started a round-the-clock operation which eventually involved more than 15,000 man-

hours, four derrick boats, several tugs and barges, and more than a dozen diving crews at a cost of about a quarter of a million dollars. More than two dozen vehicles and three dozen bodies were recovered and the more than 4,000 tons of twisted steel of the bridge was reconstructed on banks of the river.

The tragic collapse of the Kanauga-Point Pleasant bridge was another in a long list of catastrophes and emergencies which have always found the Army Engineers ready, willing, and able to respond immediately and effectively to natural or manmade disasters. I could discuss the dramatic restoration of essential public utilities following the Alaska earthquake in 1964, Hurricane Betsy in Louisiana in 1965, or floods in California and Oregon, or the tornadoes in Kansas in 1966.

But the important thing to remember is that the American people have in the Army Engineers an organization which is deployed throughout the 50 States, with a full range of engineering talent, congressional authorities and internal procedures, and the military discipline for extremely rapid mobilization of the engineering profession and the construction industry. It has the leadership and experience to undertake tasks of magnitude and complexity beyond the capability of any other engineering-construction organization in the world.

As a standard procedure for emergency operations, the Army Engineers immediately deploy forces which are normally used in the construction and operation of its farflung flood control, navigation, and other facilities. Their civil works program, emergency procedures, organizational skills, military discipline, and the continuing congressional authorities maintain the Army Engineers "at the ready" day and night to respond immediately, decisively, and effectively to any natural or manmade catastrophe, whatever its extent, scope, or complexity.

#### Danny Thomas: A Great Humanitarian

### HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, we of California are singularly fortunate in having in our midst a small hamlet known as Hollywood, to which talented people are drawn as by a magnet from all over the country; indeed, from all over the world.

Some make their mark, some do not. But a rare few emerge not only as great talents but as great humanitarians. One such has been loaned to us—permanently, I should hope—by the great State of Ohio. A Lebanese by heritage, he was born Muzyad Yaghoob. His family Americanized his name to Amos Jacobs. He had two brothers, Danny and Thomas Jacobs, and when he entered show business he took their names as his own professional name—Danny Thomas.

In Memphis, Tenn., there stands a hospital, the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, dedicated to helping all

children of all faiths and all races. It stands because some 30 years ago a broke and discouraged young comedian got down on his knees in a deserted church and prayed to St. Jude, patron saint of the hopeless. He prayed for guidance. And he promised to build a shrine to St. Jude should he become a success in the one business he loved so well.

Eight years later Danny Thomas began his one-man campaign to finance, build, and support the St. Jude Hospital. In 1960 it opened its doors for the first time. Last October the original \$6,180,000 mortgage was burned in a public ceremony.

That \$6,000,000 mortgage sprang directly from a \$50 a week job that came Danny Thomas' way just a week after he had said his prayer and made his vow.

On Monday night, February 26, Danny Thomas will do something unprecedented in show business. He will give away his nightclub act in a single television performance to millions upon millions of people. An entertainer's nightclub act is his bread and butter. He guards it with his life, for it is his life.

But Danny Thomas has other ideas. He puts it very simply.

The nightclub act has served its purpose. It has raised the money for St. Jude's. I don't need it any more.

We of California are very proud of Danny Thomas, the Lebanese boy who made the American dream come true. We are grateful to the great State of Ohio for sending him our way. We are happy that the great State of Tennessee shares so actively in the outward manifestations of his humanitarianism. Above all we are grateful for a warm and mighty nation whose youths are still allowed to dream, to work, to learn and to grow, as one of them has grown, to be such a man as Danny Thomas.

#### Bill To Amend Title 23, United States Code, in Regard to the Obligation of Federal-Aid Highway Funds Apportioned to the States

### HON. JACK H. McDONALD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. McDONALD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, once again this spendthrift Democrat administration has sought to victimize our vital Federal-aid highway program in a phony economy move.

The Secretary of Transportation has announced a \$600 million slash in Federal-aid highway obligation levels for calendar year 1968, assertedly to combat inflation.

However, these funds are derived from a special trust fund and have absolutely nothing to do with the irresponsible spending of the administration.

Under the unified budget, however, the President can claim a \$600 million saving on paper, then turn around and spend a like sum elsewhere, some perhaps on highway beautification, which the administration's 1969 budget indicates is more important than highway safety.

The administration's reckless politicking with the Nation's highway program has upset construction schedules in virtually every State in the Union and has left State agencies up in the air on planning.

The strain on our national finances has not been caused by the self-sustaining Federal-aid highway program. It has been caused by an overdose of new and often unneeded programs that are politically profitable to the Great Society.

The highway program thus has become a scapegoat and a stepchild, yet not a Member of this House will deny its vital role in our national welfare.

Because of the administration's callous attitude toward the Federal-aid highway program—and because its action in withholding funds can only result in higher ultimate costs—I am today introducing legislation assuring that funds apportioned to the States may not be impounded or withheld by the administration.

A copy of the bill follows:

H.R. —

A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, in regard to the obligation of Federal-aid highway funds apportioned to the States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 104 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) No part of any sums authorized to be appropriated for expenditure upon any Federal-aid system which has been apportioned pursuant to the provision of this section shall be impounded or withheld from obligation, for purposes and projects as provided in this title, by any officer or employee of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government, except such specific sums as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, are necessary to be withheld from obligation for specific periods of time to assure that sufficient amounts will be available in the highway trust fund to defray the expenditures which will be required to be made from such fund."

Address of Hon. Thomas N. Downing, of the First District of Virginia, to the Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Baltimore, January 18, 1968

### HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, my esteemed colleague and friend from Virginia, the Honorable THOMAS N. DOWNING, whose district adjoins mine and with whom I share a deep interest in the great port of Hampton Roads, has sounded the call that the United States rebuild itself to its rightful position as the world's maritime leader. I have found his address to the Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Baltimore, on Thursday, January 18, 1968, to be most timely, one which should be shared with all the Members of the Congress.

The address follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING, OF THE FIRST DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, TO THE PROPELLER CLUB OF THE UNITED STATES, PORT OF BALTIMORE, JANUARY 18, 1968

I am particularly proud and exceedingly happy to be in your port and I bring you greetings from my port, the Port of Hampton Roads, your great sister Port of the Chesapeake Bay Region.

We share innumerable common interests most important of which is a common heritage as centuries-old great maritime centers of America.

I welcome the opportunity to share Maryland hospitality whenever I can. I know you people are very proud of your heritage. I think you should know that there are many of us in Virginia who share your pride in your heritage. I did not come over here tonight to teach you Maryland history, but I would like to recall that the vessels Ark and Dove landed in Virginia before they reached Maryland. It was February 27, 1634, when Leonard Calvert and his band of adventurers stopped at Old Point Comfort where, according to the log, "We were kindly treated for eight or nine days." Old Point Comfort is in My Congressional District, and I am very happy that we had the opportunity to show your forebears a sample of Virginia hospitality on their first stop in the new world. I suppose that your fine hospitality to me tonight is an outgrowth of what your people got from my people 334 years ago.

It is indeed wonderful to be in Baltimore once again, a great port city with deep water terminals, shipyards, seafood and maritime people. It sounds, smells and feels just like home to me.

I am especially honored tonight to be in the port of two of the most dynamic leaders and best friends of the American-Flag Merchant Marine, Edward A. Garmatz and Helen Delich Bentley.

One of the great joys of my service in Washington is my association with your tower of strength, our Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine & Fisheries, Eddie Garmatz. Eddie has the knowledge, the interest, and the backbone that lets him do a job that is the pride of everyone who knows him. He is a peerless and a fearless leader. You have a great man there, and I hope you keep him there for years to come.

Helen Bentley is without question the most knowledgeable and gifted maritime reporter in the world today. She does a great service to the entire industry and everyone who is associated with it. I am not ashamed in the least to admit most openly that I depend on her to keep me abreast of developments. I frequently read under her byline in the morning edition of the Baltimore Sun what I am going to do some time in the future. In addition to her skills in ferreting out information and reporting it in masterly fashion, she has an insight which borders on clairvoyance.

To those of you who are so vitally interested in this great port and in the status of our American Merchant Marine, I say with the greatest confidence that 1968 will be the big year. I mean by that that this should be the greatest year of expansion in our merchant marine since World War II.

The program that we have pleaded for and even demanded for so many years has moved out of the planning stage and off the drawing boards. It was drawn after series upon series of hearings and discussions which have reached all levels of Government, industry and labor. Finally, as the first session of the 90th Congress looked forward to adjournment the program was introduced in both Houses.

Now, let me make one thing clear to you at this point. The current session of Congress will act.

Members of both Houses are well aware of what we must do. I believe we will get the program that is so vitally needed to

rebuild our maritime industry, and I believe it will be funded this year. In my judgment, we have the votes and they will be cast.

I hate to dwell on past history because I am a firm believer that the true greatness of any country lies not in its past but in its present and its future. However, there are some events of the comparatively recent past which I do want to recount for you at this point. They are important to me because I was privileged to be a part of them. They are important to you because of your proven maritime interest and because of your rightful pride in our great Chairman of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee who played a leading role in them.

They are important to the Nation because they have placed the feet of this country squarely on the first rung of the ladder which leads upward toward our rightful position of leadership on the high seas.

About the middle of August four of us in the Congress, who have never let up in our efforts to rebuild this vital industry, reached the conclusion that the Administration would and should be made to see the necessity for a strong merchant marine program. On August 23, we took our case to the White House, Senators Magnuson and Bartlett and Chairman Garmatz and I. We found an open ear. The President was interested and listened most attentively to all four of us.

Secretary Boyd was also present at that meeting and when we were about to leave, the President instructed him to work out a program and bring it back for his consideration.

It is seldom that I have been in the company of happier men than I was as the four of us rode back to Capitol Hill that day last August. Our feeling of accomplishment grew as we huddled with Secretary Boyd the following week and found him far more receptive to our proposals than he had ever been in the past.

Some of his demands which he had classified as "nonnegotiable" not only turned out to be negotiable, they became non-existent. For example, his hard insistence in building American ships in foreign shipyards was abandoned altogether.

We left Washington for the Labor Day recess fully expecting the President to soon announce a new, vibrant maritime program. During the last two weeks of September the fiscal crisis and the standoff between the President and Chairman Mills of the House Ways & Means Committee on the tax increase sidetracked the whole business.

We went back to the White House again to see what our chances were and we returned to the Capitol disappointed but entirely respectful of a Presidential reluctance to initiate a new spending program—regardless of its merits. But, sincerely believing in our cause and, believing that the national needs in both commerce and defense justified the expense, and; believing that funds expended for this cause now will be returned many fold in the years to come and; believing that we have the votes—we introduced the legislation which we had earlier hoped would come to Congress as an administration proposal.

I still believe we have the votes and I repeat, in my opinion, we will get the program this year.

It is no panacea for all the ills of our weak industry. It can by no means put us back on top next year or the year after or the year after that but it will start the ball rolling and I predict that the Congress will not have to do this alone.

The President knows the need. He knows the wishes of the millions of Americans who build ships and man them and supply them. He knows that this is a do or die year for the Administration and the Democratic party. I cannot see his remaining quiet on this issue and I fully expect him to come up

with a reasonable effort to bring this program into reality.

I do not mean to imply that this vital need of the Nation should become a political football during a Presidential election year. Certainly we have been blessed in the Congress by having strong maritime support on both sides of the aisle. I expect it to continue. However, leadership in the merchant marine has always come from the Democratic party. I think back to the so-called father of the modern American merchant marine, that great chairman, Otis Bland, who represented my district for more than thirty years. I refer to that great chairman, Herbert Bonner, under whom I first took my seat on the Committee and I certainly refer to our great chairman, Eddie Garmatz, whose position on the merchant marine has no negative side.

With this kind of leadership in the House and its companions in the Senate, the Democratic party must continue to play the role of savior in this situation and we have every reason to expect that the President will join us and press the advantage which we already hold.

Republicans make no bones about it. They have already said that they will make the merchant marine a campaign issue. If given an opportunity, merchant marine can be a major plan in their party's platform.

The leadership in both Houses of the Congress has indicated that this will be a relatively short session, particularly if we gauge it in comparison with the first session of the Ninetieth Congress. Everybody knows that we have to be out of Washington before the national nominating conventions touch off the major campaign late in August.

I hope most sincerely that the President will give this program his endorsement and support. He has shown us that he understands the need and is receptive to our thoughts. Now it is up to him to demonstrate this not only to the Congress but to the Nation at large.

When I speak of the merchant marine, I am by no means addressing an audience which consists solely of those who build ships, operate them, man them and supply them. This alone is a significant segment of our Country, proper attention to which is long over due. The maritime base of the United States is far greater.

Who builds ships? I will gladly tell you. Millions of people who work in thousands of industries, in thousands of communities in every state in the union supply and manufacture the materials of ship construction. This same ratio is prevalent throughout all phases of the industry.

The base, however, is broader still. Who maintains the lifeline to our men overseas? Who is fighting this war in Viet Nam? Those brave men who stand lonely vigils in rice paddies and jungles surrounding towns with strange sounding names are connected to the length and breadth of our great land not only by blood and a common cause. Sixty-five percent of those brave fighting men went to Viet Nam in American bottoms under American flags. These ships were manned by equally brave Americans who were prepared to lay down their lives as their predecessors did before them in wars almost forgotten.

We have not sent these men overseas unequipped. They have the most modern tools and machines of war. Their supply line is one which Caesar would never have dreamed nor Napoleon have dared. It is a supply line of Americans manning American bottoms under American flags. They carry almost 100% of the materials and supplies which sustain our forces in the field in Southeast Asia.

I referred a moment ago to wars which are almost forgotten. The ships which ply the Pacific supply routes have not forgotten these wars. Many of them are veterans. If a man who fought in one war is pressed into service to fight another you call him a re-tread but there is no way of retreading a

rust bucket. The ships are no better than they were during World War II. They are in far worse shape. But let us compare the ships with the men whom they supply. It is very proudly proclaimed that today's fighting man is the greatest in the history of the world. His physical condition is better. His training is better. His arms and equipment are better but the condition of his supply line is worse.

The MSTs Conference which met in Washington in December spoke loud and clear when it said that by no means do we have enough American-flag ships to meet our defense needs of the future. Who is kidding whom? How could we possibly have enough ships to meet our future needs when we do not have enough to meet our present needs—military and commercial?

There are so many things I could tell you, most of which you have heard before. We are concerned about the balance of payments. By carrying only 7% of our foreign commerce, the merchant marine nevertheless earns annually one billion dollars on the plus side of the balance. Can you imagine how great this advantage could be expanded if we carried only 25% of our own tonnage? It would be improper to suppose that the figure would jump more than three times in line with the percentage but the increase would be tremendous.

Those of us with any degree of memory at all know that cargo preference was meant to establish the fifty percent figure as the floor not the ceiling yet there are agencies of the Government which seem to have taken it as the floor and as yet have never climbed out of the sub-basement.

And let us not forget that more than one hundred Members of the House sponsored legislation to create an independent Federal Maritime Agency. Nothing like this had ever happened before. This should have been taken as a clear indication of the national interest in this most pressing national need.

Our victory in the House was obvious from the start in the face of known opposition from the Administration.

The need for an independent Marad can be likened, in a way, to the need for a large stadium on a neutral site for a major football game. Neither the Naval Academy nor the Military Academy has sufficient facilities at home to handle properly the Army-Navy game so they play it in Philadelphia before a tremendous crowd and everybody is satisfied. It has been obvious for years that the Commerce Department is not the proper place for the Maritime Administration. But, neither is the Department of Transportation—unless they build a large ball park for the merchant marine.

All we have said in the House is that Marad deserves more importance and that the uniqueness of ocean transportation—so different from all other forms of transportation—can best be administered by a specialized agency under knowledgeable and dedicated leadership. We said it in a voice that rang loud and clear that brought an overwhelming "aye" when the House voted on this legislation last October.

This same strong voice says today that we are going to carry through and revitalize the American-flag merchant marine in a manner indicative of our respect for the past and our determination for the future.

### LSD Menace Must Be Stopped

**HON. JOHN R. RARICK**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced two bills relating to the evils

of LSD, STP, and other psychedelic drugs.

Now the administration has taken the first step in what hopefully will result in effective criminal sanctions against traffickers in such dangerous drugs and the other hallucinogens.

We have heard from advocates of psychedelic drug use for the past few years that these drugs are the catalyst to a mystical, transcendent awareness of reality, and minimizing harmful side effects. Years ago, Dr. Sigmund Freud made similar claims for cocaine and other narcotics before there was adequate medical knowledge substantiating the harmful and dangerous effects of these drugs.

Today, with the medical course still uncharted, advocates of LSD are exposing our youth to hallucinogens and stimulants with no warning of the extremely dangerous side effects of the drugs which are now being discovered.

Medical experts, for instance, have recently stated that the use of such hallucinogens can cause birth deformities by chromosome breakdown. The very fact that many of the dangerous reactions from these drugs are still unknown makes it more imperative that inexperienced young people looking for a "kick" should not be exposed to this type of "guinea pig" experimentation, which may well result in permanent psychological and physiological damage.

I therefore applaud the President's realization of this threat to our youth and urge support of controls to stop the flow of these drugs now by imposing heavy penalties on the illicit manufacture or sale of hallucinogenic drugs.

### A Tribute to Bob Braun of the WLW Television Stations

**HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend publicly the selflessness of one of the most popular personalities of the WLW television stations.

His name is Bob Braun and his program is the 50-50 Club. Both are well known to the residents of my congressional district as well as to those residing in central and southwestern Ohio, northwestern Kentucky, and southeastern Indiana.

Mr. Braun and the cast of the 50-50 Club have done a consistently fine job in presenting an interesting and entertaining program.

But beyond that, Mr. Speaker, was the effort of Bob in contributing to the success of the 1967 Ruth Lyons Christmas Fund. The total amount received was \$482,280.31, which surpassed all previous records for the annual fund campaign. Benefiting from the proceeds are more than 90 hospitals in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

The Christmas fund drive is conducted annually over the WLW stations to raise

funds for toys, books, and playroom, playground, and therapeutic equipment for hospitalized children. Miss Ruth Lyons, who headed the 50-50 Club for 21 years, started the Christmas fund in 1939. The first drive raised \$1,000. Since that time a grand total of \$6 million has been generated.

The success of the 1967 campaign is a heartwarming tribute to the great lady who started the fund.

It is also a great credit to Bob Braun and the talented cast who worked so hard on this past year's campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all of the Members of the House are inspired, as I am, by charitable activities of this kind which do so much good for our fellow citizens.

Bob Braun can and should take justifiable pride in this successful undertaking.

### A Lifesaving Early Warning System

**HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, the sudden death and destruction of a tornado can only be prevented by an effective early warning system. Casualties and property damage can be kept at a minimum only if such a system is in readiness before the disaster strikes.

In Chattanooga, this important service is performed by area broadcasters. They pay for it themselves, without the help of any Federal or local subsidies. The Emergency Weather Warning System—EWW—is tested hourly, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

It has proven a great service to our community, and stands as a model for others who are interested in protecting their own areas from unexpected natural disasters.

The following feature on the Emergency Weather Warning System, by Associated Press writer Jay Bowles, explains how it works and the service it performs.

The article follows:

CHATTANOOGA.—A tornado rips a swath through a town, causing devastating damage and loss of life. The people most affected know about it because they experience it. But they didn't know about it soon enough to get out of its path.

The story is not an uncommon one. Take one weather bureau, one telephone and one meteorologist; then multiply the length of a warning message by the number of persons who have to be called—broadcast media, civil defense, police and fire agencies.

The result was an unsolvable arithmetic problem until some Tennesseans devised a method of communications which provided the proper divisor.

In most places, it takes more than an hour to alert the majority of the citizens of impending disaster.

In Chattanooga and Memphis, it takes three minutes.

The difference is a local network called the "emergency weather warning system." It's of such benefit that the Federal Communications Commission, through its industry advisory committees, has taken E-W-W-S as a prime nationwide project.

"The instinctive reaction of the average person in time of emergency is to turn on his radio or television," explained Gene Landau of radio station W-A-P-O in Chattanooga.

When he does, under E-W-W-S, he hears an immediate broadcast direct from the weather bureau or from civil defense headquarters telling him what the problem is and what to do about it.

The system, as devised by Henry Slavick of radio station W-M-C in Memphis and Gilley Stevens, meteorologist in charge of the Memphis weather bureau, is not a complicated one.

The weather bureau and civil defense headquarters have a direct "hot line" to all radio and television stations, fire, police and other concerned agencies in the immediate area.

Upon learning of impending emergency, either has only to push a button, immediately activating a tone at the receiving points and, in some cases, turning on recorders to tape the upcoming message.

Ten short "beeps" on this hot-line network clear the commercial airwaves for the announcement three minutes later. And the majority of the citizens are informed.

Other broadcast stations farther from the urban centers—as well as schools and offices—have only to install a regular radio to receive the messages.

Simple, but efficient. "It's being used as a pattern throughout the country," said Slavick. "The operations in Memphis and in Chattanooga are firsts of their kind. In the Memphis area, 46 broadcast stations are signalled by the system."

Similar networks now are being installed in Nashville and Knoxville. Slavick said one is about to be organized in the tri-city area.

Each of the networks is maintained entirely by the broadcast stations themselves, strictly as a public service. There are no Federal funds involved. But each of the stations, in turn, make constant use of the system, whether or not there is an emergency.

Every hour on the hour in Chattanooga, the weather bureau provides broadcast stations with current weather conditions. The same usage is made of the Memphis system once daily.

These provide constant tests of the networks ("You haven't got time to figure out what goes wrong when an emergency comes," Landau said) as well as up-to-date weather information.

"Figure it out," Landau said. "The weather bureau here used to have to make 54 telephone calls to disseminate emergency information. It would take a minimum of a minute a call—no matter how fast you dialed."

"Now, in any situation which presents a threat to life or property, the same information is given out to all of them in three minutes. The system needs polishing, but it has unlimited possibilities."

**The President's Sound and Sensible Crime Message**

**HON. WILLIAM R. ANDERSON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has presented a sound and sensible series of proposals to meet the rising crime rate that threatens every community in the land.

I am convinced that Congress will promptly enact these measures before adjournment. For, like the President, we in Congress believe there is no more urgent matter before the country than control of crime and a return to law and order.

**Report to the People of the First District of Maryland**

**HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report to the people of the First Congressional District of Maryland on my voting record for the first session of the 90th Congress.

The purpose of the report is to collect in one place and in concise form information which is scattered through thousands of pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The description of the bills and the amendments or motions in the report are for purposes of identification only; no attempt is made to describe the legislation completely or to elaborate upon the issues involved. This word of caution is advisable in view of the fact that the descriptions used are, for the most part, taken from the official titles of the bill which, unfortunately, do not always reflect the nature or true purpose of the legislation. Upon request, I will be pleased to furnish more complete information concerning any particular bill as well as a summary of the issues involved and the reasons for my vote.

In addition to the votes shown in this report, there were 201 quorum calls in the House which are omitted to conserve space. This accounts for the nonconsecutive numbering of the rollcalls.

My voting record follows:

VOTING RECORD OF ROGERS C. B. MORTON, 1ST SESSION, 90TH CONGRESS

Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 10	Call of the House	Present.	28	Mar. 2	H.R. 4515: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing supplemental military procurement, research, and construction in order to provide that none of the funds authorized in this bill shall be used to carry out military operations in or over North Vietnam. (Defeated 18 to 372.)	No.
2	Jan. 10	Election of the Speaker. (McCormack, 246; Ford, 186.)	Ford.	30	Mar. 9	S. 665: To approve the conference report on the bill authorizing supplemental military procurements, research, and construction for fiscal year 1967. (Passed 363 to 13.)	Yes.
3	Jan. 10	H. Res. 1: On a motion to close debate and vote on the resolution calling for an investigation of the right of Representative-elect Powell to take his seat; in the interim he may vote as a Member. (Defeated 126 to 305.)	No.	32	Mar. 9	H.J. Res. 267: To approve the resolution calling for emergency food assistance to India. (Passed 311 to 63.)	Yes.
4	Jan. 10	H. Res. 1: To adopt a substitute motion denying Mr. Powell the right to vote in the House while a committee investigates his right to his seat. (Passed 364 to 64.)	Yes.	33	Mar. 9	H. Res. 376: To order the "previous question" on the resolution authorizing the House of Representatives to employ special counsel in the court case filed by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (Passed 254 to 85.)	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
5	Jan. 10	H. Res. 7: On a motion to close debate and vote on the resolution calling for the adoption of the rules of the 89th Cong. as the rules of this Congress. (Defeated 196 to 224.)	No.	36	Mar. 15	H.R. 6098: To extend for 2 years the interest equalization tax. (Passed 261 to 138.)	No.
6	Jan. 10	H. Res. 7: To amend the resolution to remove from the rules of the House, the "21-day rule" as it applied to the Committee on Rules in the 89th Cong. (Passed 232 to 185.)	Yes.	38	Mar. 16	H.R. 7123: To approve the bill providing a \$12,190,000,000 supplemental appropriation for the Department of Defense. (Passed 385 to 11.)	Yes.
11	Feb. 8	H. Res. 226: To adopt the rule for consideration of the debt limitation bill (H.R. 4573) permitting no amendments from the floor. (Passed 223 to 184.)	No.	39	Mar. 16	H.R. 6950: To approve the bill restarting the 7-percent investment credit and the allowance for accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property. (Passed 386 to 2.)	Yes.
12	Feb. 8	H.R. 4573: To recommit to committee the bill raising the debt limitation in order to include within the limitation the sale of participation certificates and to remove the 4-percent limitation on long-term U.S. bonds. (Defeated 155 to 261.)	Yes.	40	Mar. 20	H.R. 2068: To suspend the rules and pass the bill relative to veterans' pensions and other benefits. (Passed 395 to 0.)	Yes.
13	Feb. 8	H.R. 4573: To increase the public debt limit from \$330,000,000,000 to \$336,000,000,000. (Passed 215 to 199.)	No.	41	Mar. 20	H.R. 2513: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish a Commission on National Observances and Holidays. (Passed 313 to 35.)	Yes.
15	Feb. 20	H. Res. 2: To suspend the rules and adopt the "reserve bill of rights." (Passed 324 to 13.)	Yes.	43	Mar. 21	H.R. 5277: To approve the bill authorizing appropriations for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and other purposes relative to the territory. (Passed 371 to 15.)	Yes.
17	Feb. 21	H. Res. 83: On ordering the "previous question" on the resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to make studies and investigations. (Passed 231 to 85.)	Yes.	45	Mar. 22	H.R. 7501: To adopt an amendment cutting \$185,000 from the appropriations bill for the Treasury Department to eliminate 15 positions from the Office of Secretary of the Treasury. (Passed 210 to 175.)	Yes.
18	Feb. 21	H. Res. 83: To approve the resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to make studies and investigations as amended not to include overseas travel. (Passed 304 to 18.)	Yes.	46	Mar. 22	H.R. 7501: On a motion to recommit to committee the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill in order to make a 5-percent reduction in the appropriation as recommended by the President. (Defeated 168 to 217.)	Yes.
22	Mar. 1	H. Res. 278: To adopt the "previous question" halting debate and calling for a vote without amendments on the resolution regarding Representative-elect Powell. (Defeated 222 to 202.)	Yes.	47	Mar. 22	H.R. 7501: On final passage of the Treasury, Post Office and Executive Office appropriation bill for 1968 in the amount of \$7,500,000,000. (Passed 371 to 7.)	No.
23	Mar. 1	H. Res. 278: To order the "previous question" on the substitute motion to exclude Mr. Powell from membership in the 90th Cong. (Passed 263 to 161.)	No.	49	Mar. 22	H.J. Res. 428: A motion to recommit to committee the resolution on the Alliance for Progress in order to strike out all after the resolving clause and to adopt language stating that the Congress will give sympathetic consideration to ways of implementing any agreements to be made at Punta del Este. (Passed 234 to 118.)	Paired for.
24	Mar. 1	H. Res. 278: To substitute for the recommendation of the select committee, a resolution excluding Mr. Powell from membership in the 90th Cong. (Passed 248 to 176.)	No.				
25	Mar. 1	H. Res. 278: To approve the resolution as amended to exclude Mr. Powell from membership in the 90th Cong. (Passed 307 to 116.)	Yes.				
26	Mar. 1	H. Res. 278: To order the "previous question" on a motion to adopt the preamble to the resolution. (Passed 307 to 9.)	Yes.				

See footnotes at end of table.

## VOTING RECORD OF ROGERS C. B. MORTON, 1ST SESSION, 90TH CONGRESS—Continued

Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
50	Mar. 22	H.J. Res. 428: To approve the resolution in support for a new phase of the Alliance for Progress at this meeting of American Chiefs of State to be held at Punta del Este. (Passed 234 to 118.)	Paired for.	116	June 5	H.R. 10226: To suspend the rules and pass the bill providing additional free letter mail and air transportation mailing privileges of the Armed Forces. (Passed 315 to 0.)	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
52	Apr. 5	H. Res. 364: To recommit to committee the resolution providing \$250,000 for use by the Committee on Science for employment, travel, etc., in order to provide \$30,000 more for employment and staff assistants to the minority. (Defeated 176 to 215.)	Yes.	119	June 6	H.R. 10509: To recommit to committee the agriculture appropriation bill in order to make a 5-percent reduction in the bill as recommended by the President. (Except for the school lunch and school milk program.) (Defeated 175 to 222.)	Paired for.
53	Apr. 5	H. Res. 221: On a motion to order the "previous question" on the resolution providing \$350,000 for investigative expenses by the House Un-American Activities Committee. (Passed 305 to 92.)	Yes.	120	June 6	H.R. 10509: To approve the \$4,700,000,000 Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. (Passed 357 to 38.)	Paired for.
54	Apr. 5	H. Res. 221: On a motion to recommit to committee, the resolution providing funds for investigations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in order that open hearings may be held on request of the committee. (Defeated 92 to 304.)	No.	122	June 7	H. Res. 504: To order the "previous question" on the resolution under which the bill authorizing an increase in the debt limitation was to be considered. (Passed 291 to 99.)	Yes.
55	Apr. 5	H. Res. 221: To approve the resolution providing \$350,000 for the investigative functions of the Committee on Un-American Activities. (Passed 305 to 92.)	Yes.	123	June 7	H.R. 10328: To approve the bill raising the public debt limit to \$365,000,000,000. (Defeated 197 to 210.)	No.
57	Apr. 6	H. Res. 413: To adopt the rule under which H.R. 2512, the copyright provision bill is to be considered. (Passed 347 to 42.)	Yes.	126	June 8	H.R. 9029: To approve the conference report on the \$1,400,000,000 appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies which was \$5,300,000,000 above the bill as approved by the House originally. (Passed 321 to 49.)	Yes.
60	Apr. 6	H.R. 2512: On a motion to strike the enacting clause from the bill providing for a general revision of the copyright laws. (Defeated 126 to 252.)	No.	128	June 8	H.R. 1318: To amend the bill relating to the food stamp program in order to require States or local political units to pay for 20 percent of the free coupons distributed in the area. (Defeated 173 to 191.)	Yes.
62	Apr. 11	H.J. Res. 493: To suspend the rules and approve the resolution extending for 20 days until May 3, the date at which the railroad strike can take place. (Passed 396 to 8.)	Yes.	129	June 8	H.R. 1318: On final passage to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964. (Passed 230 to 128.)	No.
63	Apr. 11	H.R. 2512: To approve the Copyright Provision Act as amended by the House. (Passed 379 to 29.)	Yes.	131	June 12	H.R. 7476: To approve the bill making adjustments in the amount of outstanding silver certificates. (Passed 234 to 109.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
65	Apr. 12	H.R. 5404: To approve the bill amending the National Science Foundation Act to make certain changes with organization and operation of the Foundation. (Passed 391 to 22.)	Yes.	135	June 13	H.R. 10738: To approve the \$70,000,000,000 defense appropriation bill. (Passed 407 to 1.)	Yes.
68	Apr. 13	H. Res. 418: To adopt the resolution establishing a Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. (Passed 400 to 0.)	Yes.	139	June 19	H.R. 6111: To suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the establishment of a Federal Judicial Center. (Passed 229 to 98.)	Paired for.
70	Apr. 20	H. Res. 443: To approve the resolution expressing sympathy to the people of West Germany in the death of Konrad Adenauer. (Passed 357 to 0.)	Yes.	140	June 19	H.R. 10730: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965. (Passed 331 to 0.)	Paired for.
71	Apr. 20	H. Res. 207: To provide for the participation for the Department of the Interior in the construction and operation of a large prototype desalting plant. (Passed 315 to 38.)	Yes.	141	June 19	H.R. 480: To suspend the rules and pass the bill extending for an additional 8 years the act relating to the acquisition of wet lands. (Passed 328 to 8.)	Paired for.
73	Apr. 27	H. R. 9029: On a motion to recommit to committee the 1968 appropriation bill for the Department of Interior in order to make a 5-percent, across-the-board reduction in the appropriation as recommended by the President. (Defeated 158 to 231.)	No.	142	June 19	H.R. 482: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing an increase in fee for migrating bird hunting stamps. (Passed 238 to 97.)	Paired for.
74	Apr. 27	H.R. 9029: To approve the \$1,300,000,000 appropriation bill (1968) for the Department of Interior and related agencies. (Passed 376 to 11.)	Yes.	144	June 20	S. 1432: To adopt the conference report on the bill to amend and extend the Universal Military Training Act. (Passed 397 to 29.)	Yes.
75	Apr. 27	H.R. 442: To adopt the "previous question" on the resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 2508, the bill relative to establishing Federal standards for congressional redistricting. (Passed 284 to 99.)	Absent. <sup>3</sup>	145	June 20	H.R. 10480: To approve the bill to make it a Federal offense to desecrate the U.S. flag. (Passed 385 to 16.)	Yes.
76	Apr. 27	H.R. 2508: On a motion to recommit to committee the bill on Federal standards for congressional redistricting for the purpose of striking out the provisions that "the State of Hawaii and New Mexico may continue to elect their Representative at Large." (Defeated 161 to 203.)	Yes.	147	June 21	H.R. 10867: To recommit to committee the bill increasing the public debt ceiling in order to set the limit at \$336,000,000,000. (Defeated 191 to 224.)	Yes.
77	Apr. 27	H.R. 2508: On final passage of the bill establishing Federal standards for congressional redistricting. (Passed 289 to 63.)	Yes.	148	June 21	H.R. 10867: On final passage of the bill to increase the permanent debt limit to \$358,000,000,000 with a "supplementary \$7,000,000,000" for fiscal year 1969 and subsequently. (Passed 217 to 196.)	No.
79	May 1	H.J. Res. 543: To suspend the rules and pass the resolution extending the "cooling off" period in the potential railroad strike to June 19. (Passed 301 to 56.)	Yes.	153	June 26	S. 1226: To approve the bill relating to the issuance of marriage licenses in the District of Columbia. (Passed 355 to 6.)	Yes.
81	May 3	H.R. 9481: To approve the 2d supplemental appropriations bill in the amount of \$2,040,000,000. (Passed 391 to 6.)	Yes.	154	June 27	H.R. 10783: To approve the bill relating to crime and criminal procedure in the District of Columbia. (Passed 355 to 14.)	Yes.
84	May 9	H.R. 9240: To approve the bill authorizing defense procurement, research, and development in the amount of \$21,400,000,000. (Passed 401 to 3.)	Yes.	156	June 27	H.R. 10943: To recommit to committee the higher education bill in order to strike provisions for the Teacher Corps from the bill. (Defeated 156 to 257.)	No.
86	May 11	H. Res. 161: To approve the resolution providing up to \$100 additional allowance for telephone service in the district office of Members of the House. (Passed 189 to 157.)	Yes.	157	June 27	H.R. 10943: To approve the bill amending and extending title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965. (Passed 311 to 88.)	Yes.
87	May 11	H. Res. 464: To approve the resolution adding 78 officers and members to the Capitol Police Force. (Passed 334 to 16.)	Yes.	160	June 28	H.R. 10340: To recommit to committee the NASA authorization bill in order to cut \$136,500,000 from the bill and to provide for an Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel. (Passed 238 to 157.)	Yes.
92	May 17	H.R. 9960: To amend the appropriation bill for independent offices and the Department of Housing and Urban Development by striking out the provision authorizing new contracts in the rent supplement program. (Passed 232 to 171.)	Yes.	161	June 28	H.R. 10340: To approve the NASA authorization bill as amended. (Passed 342 to 53.)	Yes.
93	May 17	H.R. 9960: To recommit to committee the independent offices and HUD appropriation bill in order to reduce the appropriation for model cities from \$237,000,000 to \$12,000,000. (Defeated 193 to 213.)	No.	163	July 11	H.R. 10805: To suspend the rules and pass the bill extending the existence of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission for 5 years to Jan. 31, 1973. (Passed 283 to 89.)	Yes.
94	May 17	H.R. 9960: To approve the \$10,000,000 appropriation bill for independent offices and HUD. (Passed 347 to 56.)	Yes.	165	July 12	S. 20: To establish a National Water Commission to make a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs. (Passed 369 to 18.)	Yes.
95	May 17	H.R. 6431: To approve the Mental Health Amendments of 1967. (Passed 353 to 0.)	Yes.	167	July 13	H. R. 10595: To recommit to committee the bill prohibiting certain financial institutions from acting as lottery agencies. (Defeated 135 to 257.)	No.
102	May 24	H.R. 7819: To adopt an amendment to the elementary and secondary education bill which would tend to give more Federal assistance to the poorer States. (Passed 221 to 195.)	No.	168	July 13	H.R. 10594: To approve the bill prohibiting certain financial institutions (in New York State) from acting as lottery agencies. (Passed 271 to 111.)	Yes.
103	May 24	H.R. 7819: To adopt an amendment to the elementary and secondary education bill which would provide more State control over certain programs under the act. (Passed 230 to 185.)	Yes.	170	July 17	S.J. Res. 81: To pass the resolution for a settlement of the railway strike. (Passed 244 to 148.)	No.
104	May 24	H.R. 7819: To recommit to committee the bill amending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in order to hold further hearings on the bill and all germane amendments. (Defeated 180 to 236.)	No.	173	July 18	H.R. 11456: To recommit to committee the appropriation bill for the Department of Transportation in order to reduce expenditures in fiscal 1968 by 5 percent of the budgetary request. (Passed 217 to 189.)	Yes.
105	May 24	H.R. 7819: On final passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967. (Passed 294 to 122.)	Yes.	174	July 18	H.R. 11456: To approve the \$1,500,000,000 appropriation bill for the Department of Defense as amended. (Passed 393 to 5.)	Yes.
108	May 25	S. 1423: To approve the bill amending the Universal Training and Service Act as amended by the House. (Passed 362 to 9.)	Yes.	176	July 19	H.R. 421: To approve the bill making it a Federal offense to travel or use the facilities in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite riot. (Passed 347 to 70.)	Yes.
110	May 31	H.R. 10345: To amend the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and related agencies in order to limit to \$1,350,000 the subsidy SBA participation certificate. (Passed 185 to 44.)	Yes.	178	July 20	H. Res. 749: To adopt the resolution making it in order to consider H.R. 11000, the Rat Extermination Act of 1967. (Defeated 176 to 207.)	No.
111	May 31	H.R. 10345: To recommit to committee the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies in order to limit expenditures in these departments and agencies (except FBI) to 95 percent of the amount requested by the President in the budget. (Passed 171 to 156.)	Yes.	180	July 25	H.R. 11641: To delete from the public works appropriation bill planning funds in the amount of \$1,600,000 for the Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric dam in Maine. (Passed 233 to 169.)	Yes.
				181	July 25	H.R. 11641: To recommit to committee the appropriation bill for public works and Atomic Energy Commission in order to reduce the appropriations for each item by 5 percent. (Defeated 168 to 239.)	No.
				182	July 25	H.R. 11641: On final passage of the \$4,600,000,000 appropriations bill for public works and the Atomic Energy Commission. (Passed 375 to 26.)	Yes.
				186	July 26	H.R. 9547: To recommit to committee the bill authorizing funds for the Inter-American Development Bank in order to cut the amount from \$900,000,000 to \$750,000,000. (Defeated 185 to 217.)	Yes.
				187	July 26	H.R. 9547: To authorize funds in the amount of \$900,000,000 for the Inter-American Development Bank. (Passed 275 to 122.)	Yes.

See footnotes at end of table.

VOTING RECORD OF ROGERS C. B. MORTON, 1ST SESSION, 90TH CONGRESS—Continued

Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
189	July 27	H.R. 8630: To approve the bill extending the authority for exemptions from the antitrust laws to assist in safeguarding the balance-of-payments position of the United States. (Passed 308 to 66.)	Yes.	266	Sept. 20	H.R. 6418: On final passage of the Partnership of Health Amendments of 1967 as amended. (Passed 395 to 7.)	Yes.
190	July 31	H.R. 6098: To adopt the conference report on the Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act of 1967. (Passed 223 to 83.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	267	Sept. 20	H.R. 6430: To approve the Mental Retardation Amendments of 1967. (Passed 389 to 0.)	Yes.
192	Aug. 1	H.R. 11722: To approve the military construction authorization bill for 1968. (Passed 394 to 2.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	270	Sept. 21	H.R. 6736: To recommit to committee the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 in order to delete title II establishing a nonprofit educational broadcasting corporation, and in order to authorize \$5,000,000 for assistance to existing educational broadcasting stations. (Defeated 167 to 194.)	No.
200	Aug. 8	H.R. 5037: To amend the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act in order to strengthen the authority of the States in planning and administering the programs under the act. (Passed 256 to 147.)	Yes.	271	Sept. 21	H.R. 6736: On final passage of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. (Passed 265 to 91.)	Yes.
201	Aug. 8	H.R. 5037: To approve the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act as amended. (Passed 377 to 23.)	Yes.	273	Sept. 25	H.R. 13042: To approve the bill providing for the election of the school board in the District of Columbia. (Passed 324 to 3.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
204	Aug. 9	H. Res. 512: To adopt the resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 relating to the government of the District of Columbia. (Defeated 160 to 244.)	No.	274	Sept. 25	H.R. 13025: To approve the bill authorizing for the District of Columbia Council to make regulations relating to the sale of alcoholic beverages and to alter the regulations on serving of alcoholic beverages at hotels and clubs in the District of Columbia. (Defeated 153 to 182.)	Absent. <sup>1</sup>
206	Aug. 10	H.R. 7659: To adopt the bill providing for a mid-decade census beginning in 1975. (Passed 255 to 127.)	No.	277	Sept. 26	H.R. 12120: On an amendment to the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1967 to give States and local governments more control over the program. (Passed 234 to 139.)	Yes.
208	Aug. 14	H.R. 43: To adopt the bill authorizing the Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, California. (Passed 235 to 83.)	Yes.	278	Sept. 26	H.R. 12120: On an amendment to the Juvenile Prevention and Control Act to prevent any use of funds authorized under this bill by the Office of Economic Opportunity. (Passed 241 to 132.)	Yes.
209	Aug. 14	H.R. 6279: To amend bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to provide for the collection, compilation, evaluation, publication, and sale of standard reference data by limiting the authorization for an appropriation to 1 year in the amount of \$1,860,000. (Passed 319 to 2.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	282	Sept. 27	H.J. Res. 849: To recommit to committee the resolution continuing appropriations from Sept. 30 to Oct. 31. (Passed 202 to 182.)	Yes.
214	Aug. 15	H.R. 856: To adopt the "rule" under which to consider H. R. 2516, the bill for providing penalties for interference with civil rights. (Passed 326 to 93.)	Yes.	285	Sept. 28	H.R. 478: To approve the bill establishing procedures to relieve domestic industries and workers injured by increased imports from low-wage area. (Passed 340 to 28.)	Yes.
220	Aug. 16	H.R. 2516: To approve the bill, as amended, providing penalties for interference in civil rights. (Passed 326 to 93.)	Yes.	287	Sept. 29	H.R. 10673: To approve the bill amending the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to strengthen and clarify stockyard owners' rights and responsibilities for the management of their stockyards. (Passed 234 to 6.)	Yes.
222	Aug. 17	H.R. 12080: To adopt the Social Security Amendments of 1967. (Passed 415 to 3.)	Yes.	289	Oct. 2	H.R. 4903: To suspend the rules and pass the bill amending the act providing for the economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands. (Passed 294 to 80.)	Yes.
223	Aug. 17	S. 16: To adopt the conference report on the Veterans' Pension and Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967. (Passed 404 to 0.)	Yes.	290	Oct. 2	S. 233: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing disposal of the Government-owned long-lines communication facilities in Alaska. (Passed 357 to 1.)	Yes.
224	Aug. 21	H.R. 12257: To suspend the rules and pass the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1967. (Passed 340 to 0.)	Yes.	291	Oct. 2	H.R. 9796: To suspend the rules and pass the bill extending the loan of 15 vessels to certain foreign countries. (Passed 321 to 42.)	Yes.
226	Aug. 21	H.R. 11565: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing during the 1968 and 1969 crop years the intracountry lease, sale, and transfer of acreage allotments for peanuts among farms. (Defeated 208 to 146; a 2/3 vote necessary.)	Yes.	293	Oct. 3	H. Res. 938: To adopt the "previous question" on the resolution to take up and consider H.J. Res. 853 (continuing appropriations) which would mean that no amendments could be considered. (Passed 213 to 205.)	No.
229	Aug. 22	H.R. 12474: To approve the appropriation bill in the amount of \$4,500,000,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (Passed 312 to 92.)	Yes.	294	Oct. 3	H.R. 11722: To adopt the conference report on the Military Construction Authorization Act. (Passed 377 to 33.)	Yes.
235	Aug. 25	H.R. 12048: To eliminate from the foreign aid authorization bill the provision giving new authority for the President to arrange credit sales of military arms and services by private supplies with U.S. Government guarantee. (Passed 236 to 157.)	Yes.	296	Oct. 4	H.R. 10196: To recommit to conference the Labor-HEW appropriations bill in order to make reductions of \$20,000,000 on those items in excess of budget request. (Passed 226 to 173.)	Yes.
236	Aug. 25	H.R. 12048: To recommit to committee the foreign aid authorization bill in order to reduce the amount of the authorization for technical cooperation and development in fiscal year 1968 from \$243,000,000 to \$210,000,000 and to eliminate the \$260,000,000 authorization for 1969. (Passed 234 to 163.)	Yes.	297	Oct. 4	H.R. 1411: To approve the bill amending the law relative to use of the mails to obtain money or property under false representation. (Passed 353 to 32.)	Yes.
237	Aug. 25	H.R. 12048: To approve the Foreign Assistance Act of 1947 as amended. (Passed 202 to 194.)	Yes.	300	Oct. 10	H.R. 10509: On a motion to insist on House position on conference report on Department of Agriculture appropriations bill that funds for the cropland adjustment program be held at a level to meet existing contracts rather than increased by \$52,200,000 to take 2,000,000 additional acres out of production. (Passed 377 to 8.)	Yes.
239	Aug. 28	H.R. 8965: To approve the bill increasing the contribution of the Federal Government for construction of the interceptor sewer for the Dulles Airport from \$3,000,000 to \$15,500,000. (Passed 118 to 109.)	Yes.	301	Oct. 10	H.R. 10509: On a motion to insist on House position on conference report on Department of Agriculture appropriation bill that funds for the Farmers Home Administration be kept at budget request rather than increased by \$25,000,000. (Passed 326 to 24.)	No.
240	Sept. 11	H.R. 11816: To approve the bill providing benefits to State and local law-enforcement officers or their survivors when they are disabled or killed while apprehending a person who has violated a Federal law. (Passed 310 to 0.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	302	Oct. 10	H.R. 10509: On a motion to insist on House position on conference report on Department of Agriculture appropriation bill that funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation be kept at budget request rather than increased from \$1,400,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000. (Passed 391 to 3.)	Yes.
241	Sept. 11	H.R. 8654: To approve the bill providing for an appeal by the United States from decisions sustaining motions to suppress evidence. (Passed 310 to 0.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	306	Oct. 11	H.R. 7977: To recommit to committee the postal rate and Federal pay bill in order to eliminate from the bill provision for a 2d- and 3d-year pay increase and the provision for a "quadrennial commission" to set Federal salaries. (Defeated 199 to 211.)	Yes.
242	Sept. 11	H.R. 8775: To approve the bill increasing the appropriation authorization for continuing work on the Missouri River Basin. (Passed 225 to 83.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	307	Oct. 11	H.R. 7977: On final passage of the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967. (Passed 318 to 89.)	No.
244	Sept. 12	H.R. 10738: To approve the portion of the defense appropriation conference report on which there was no disagreement. (Passed 365 to 4.)	Paired for.	309	Oct. 16	H.R. 13048: To suspend the rules and pass the bill making certain technical amendments in the Library Services and Construction Act. (Passed 371 to 0.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
245	Sept. 12	H.R. 10738: On a motion that the House agree to strike from the defense appropriation bill the provision that "none of the funds herein provided shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards." (Defeated 144 to 233.)	Paired against.	310	Oct. 16	S.J. Res. 112: To suspend the rules and pass the resolution extending from Mar. 5 to Dec. 31, 1968, the deadline for the report of the National Commission on Urban Problems. (Passed 343 to 10.)	Yes.
253	Sept. 14	S. 602: On a motion to reduce the authorization in the Appalachian Regional Development Act Amendments of 1967 by \$50,000,000. (Passed 199 to 161.)	Yes.	313	Oct. 17	H.R. 11456: To recommit to committee the conference report on the Department of Transportation appropriation bill in order to insist on House disagreement with Senate amendments which exceed the President's budget requests. (Defeated 124 to 268.)	No.
254	Sept. 14	S. 602: On a motion to recommit to committee the Appalachian authorization bill in order to provide the funds to the Secretary of Transportation instead of the President, to make changes in provisions relative to housing projects, and to supply funds to attack the alewife problem of the Great Lakes area. (Defeated 178 to 184.)	Yes.	314	Oct. 17	H.R. 11456: To approve the conference report on the Department of Transportation appropriation bill. (Passed 367 to 22.)	Yes.
255	Sept. 14	S. 602: On final passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act amendments and amendments to the Public Works and Development Act of 1965. (Passed 189 to 168.)	No.	315	Oct. 17	H.R. 11456: On a motion to agree to a Senate amendment to the Department of Transportation appropriation bill providing up to \$140,000 in Federal funds for construction of an airport facility at Kelly Flats, Mont. (Defeated 161 to 222.)	No.
257	Sept. 18	H.R. 4451: To suspend the rules and pass the Fisherman's Protective Act of 1967. (Defeated 147 to 175.)	Yes.	316	Oct. 17	H.R. 159: On final passage of the bill to establish an independent Federal Maritime Administration. (Passed 324 to 44.)	Yes.
258	Sept. 18	S. 1657: To suspend the rules and pass the bill extending for 1 year the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain dairy indemnity payments. (Passed 320 to 7.)	Yes.	319	Oct. 18	H.J. Res. 888: To adopt the Whitten substitute resolution providing that Federal expenditures in fiscal 1968 shall not exceed those of 1967 with certain exceptions; the net administrative budget shall not exceed \$131,500,000,000 except those expenditures in excess of \$22,000,000,000 which the President finds necessary for the war in Vietnam. OEO is limited to \$1,200,000,000 and foreign aid to \$2,000,000,000. (Passed 239 to 164.)	Yes.
259	Sept. 18	H.R. 838: To suspend the rules and pass the resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to observe and study the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (Passed 262 to 52.)	Yes.	320	Oct. 18	H.J. Res. 888: To recommit to committee the continuing (and economy) resolution as amended. (Defeated 158 to 244.)	No.
262	Sept. 19	S. 953: To adopt the conference report on the amendments to the Food Stamp Act. (Passed 196 to 154.)	No.				
264	Sept. 20	H.R. 9547: To recommit to the conference committee the bill amending the Inter-American Development Bank Act in order to insist upon retaining sec. 1 of the House-passed bill providing for an audit of the Bank. (Passed 274 to 126.)	Yes.				
265	Sept. 20	H.R. 6418: On a motion to amend the Partnership of Health Amendments of 1967 in order to add \$20,000,000 in each of 2 years intended to be spent for rat control. (Passed 227 to 173.)	Yes.				

See footnotes at end of table.

## VOTING RECORD OF ROGERS C. B. MORTON, 1ST SESSION, 90TH CONGRESS—Continued

Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
321	Oct. 18	H.J. Res. 888: On final passage of the continuing (and economy) resolution as amended. (Passed 258 to 143.)	Yes.	375	Nov. 8	S. 1872: To approve the conference report authorizing \$2,600,000,000 for the foreign assistance program. (Passed 205 to 187.)	No.
323	Oct. 19	H.R. 13178: To pass the bill relative to the safety of the Capitol buildings and grounds. (Passed 336 to 20.)	Yes.	378	Nov. 9	H.R. 11641: To approve the motion to agree to the Senate amendment to the civil functions appropriation bill (public works) providing \$875,000 for the Dickey-Lincoln School hydroelectric project in Maine. (Defeated 118 to 263.)	No.
325	Oct. 19	S. 678: To pass the bill prohibiting the obstruction of criminal investigations of the United States. (Passed 275 to 47.)	Yes.	380	Nov. 9	H.R. 8569: To approve the \$500,000,000 District of Columbia appropriations bill. (Passed 354 to 6.)	Yes.
327	Oct. 20	H. Res. 241: To transfer jurisdiction over matters involving military cemeteries of the United States in which veterans are buried from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. (Passed 227 to 0.)	Yes.	386	Nov. 15	S. 2388: To amend the economic opportunity bill by prohibiting use of OEO funds to provide legal defense for anyone charged with a crime growing out of any unlawful demonstration or civil disturbance. (Passed 332 to 79.)	Yes.
328	Oct. 20	H. Res. 947: To approve the resolution involving the "rule" under which the House would consider H.R. 10442, the bill to facilitate the exchange of Forest Service land for public school use. (Passed 221 to 1.)	Yes.	387	Nov. 15	S. 2388: To recommit to committee the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967 in order to reduce the authorization of funds from \$2,060,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000. (Passed 221 to 190.)	Yes.
329	Oct. 20	H.R. 10442: To recommit to committee the bill to facilitate the exchange of Forest Service land for public school use in order to provide that any money received from the sale of land should go into the general fund of the Treasury rather than into a special fund in Department of Agriculture. (Defeated 30 to 191.)	No.	388	Nov. 15	S. 2388: On final passage of the Economic Opportunity Amendments. (Passed 283 to 129.)	Yes.
333	Oct. 23	H.R. 11627: To authorize the State of Maryland to construct and operate 4 bridges or tunnels across the Chesapeake Bay. (Passed 342 to 8.)	Yes.	390	Nov. 16	H. Res. 978: To approve the rule waiving points of order against the bill making appropriations for foreign assistance. (Passed 200 to 190.)	Yes.
335	Oct. 24	H.R. 9960: To recommit to the conference committee the independent offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development appropriation bill in order to insist on the House disagreement with the State in 7 instances. (Defeated 184 to 208.)	Yes.	394	Nov. 17	H.R. 13893: To recommit to committee the foreign aid appropriation bill. (Defeated 135 to 177.)	Yes.
336	Oct. 24	H.R. 9960: On a motion to agree to the Senate amendment to the HUD appropriation bill increasing by \$300,000,000 for model cities and certain urban renewal. (Defeated 156 to 241.)	No.	395	Nov. 17	H.R. 13893: On final passage of the \$2,700,000,000 foreign aid appropriations bill as amended. (Passed 167 to 143.)	Yes.
337	Oct. 24	H.R. 9960: On a motion to agree to the Senate Amendment to the HUD appropriation bill providing \$40,000,000 for new contracts under the rent supplement program. (Defeated 152 to 250.)	No.	396	Nov. 17	H. Res. 509: To approve the rule under which the House will consider H.R. 8 relative to obstruction of the Armed Forces. (Passed 211 to 37.)	Yes.
338	Oct. 24	H.R. 13606: To approve the \$2,100,000 military construction appropriation bill. (Passed 362 to 26.)	Yes.	399	Nov. 20	H.R. 13933: To suspend the rules and pass the bill to modify the Interstate Highway System by allocating 200 additional miles to the 41,000 miles already authorized. (Passed 361 to 1.)	Yes.
340	Oct. 25	H.R. 11641: On a motion to recommit to conference the public works and atomic energy appropriation bill. (Defeated 117 to 278.)	No.	400	Nov. 20	H.R. 12010: To suspend the rules and pass the bill granting the consent of the United States to the Wheeling Creek Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention District compact. (Passed 356 to 2.)	Yes.
341	Oct. 25	H.R. 11641: On a motion to agree to the Senate amendment providing \$875,000 to continue planning on the Dickey-Lincoln School Dam and Reservoirs, Maine. (Defeated 162 to 236.)	No.	401	Nov. 20	H.R. 9063: To suspend the rules and pass the bill amending the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. (Passed 348 to 10.)	Yes.
342	Oct. 25	H.R. 11641: On a motion to remove from the public works appropriation bill the \$875,000 to fund continual planning on the Dickey-Lincoln School project in Maine. (Defeated 283 to 111.)	No.	402	Nov. 20	H.R. 11527: To suspend the rules and pass a bill relative to the transfer of U.S. land to the University of Maine. (Passed 326 to 24.)	Yes.
343	Oct. 26	H.R. 9960: To recommit to conference the appropriation bill on independent offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development in order to insist upon the House position eliminating funds for new contracts for rent subsidies. (Defeated 184 to 198.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	404	Nov. 21	H.R. 6430: To approve the conference report on the Mental Retardation Amendments of 1967. (Passed 354 to 0.)	Yes.
344	Oct. 26	H.R. 9960: To approve the conference report on the independent offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development appropriation bill. (Passed 296 to 88.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	405	Nov. 21	H.R. 6418: To approve the conference report on the Partnership of Health Amendments of 1967. (Passed 347 to 3.)	Yes.
345	Oct. 26	H.R. 13510: To approve the bill increasing the basic pay for members of the uniformed services. (Passed 385 to 2.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	406	Nov. 21	S. 1031: To recommit to committee the Peace Corps authorization bill in order to reduce the 1968 authorizations from \$115,700,000 to \$105,000,000 and to prohibit Peace Corps officials and employees from attempting to obtain a selective service deferment for anyone on account of his service in the Peace Corps. (Defeated 141 to 203.)	No.
346	Oct. 26	H.R. 2508: To recommit to conference the bill on congressional redistricting in order to add certain provisions. (Defeated 82 to 283.)	Yes.	407	Nov. 21	S. 1031: To approve the Peace Corps authorization bill providing \$115,700,000 for the fiscal year 1968. (Passed 312 to 32.)	Yes.
347	Oct. 26	H.R. 2508: To approve the conference report on the bill on congressional redistricting. (Passed 241 to 105.)	No.	410	Nov. 27	H.R. 12603: To approve the National Visitors Center Facilities Act of 1967. (Passed 316 to 34.)	Yes.
349	Oct. 30	H.R. 10915: To recommit to committee the bill regarding reduction of extra-long staple cotton quota. (Defeated 101 to 244.)	Yes.	411	Nov. 27	S. 1003: To approve the bill amending the Flammable Fabrics Act to increase the protection afforded consumers against injurious flammable fabrics. (Passed 325 to 0.)	Yes.
350	Oct. 30	H.R. 10915: On final passage of the bill to give to U.S. growers most of the world quota for extra-long staple cotton. (Passed 275 to 63.)	Yes.	413	Nov. 28	H.J. Res. 936: To extend the date of the continuing resolution on appropriations to Dec. 2, 1967. (Passed 368 to 13.)	Yes.
354	Oct. 31	H.R. 12144: On final passage of the Federal Meat Inspection Act. (Defeated 403 to 1.)	Yes.	414	Nov. 28	H. Res. 985: On ordering the previous question on the resolution providing for consideration of H.R. 2275, a private bill which had been amended by the Senate to include legislation relative to congressional districts. (Passed 201 to 173.)	No.
359	Nov. 2	S. 780: To approve the Air Quality Act of 1967 as approved. (Passed 362 to 0.)	Yes.	415	Nov. 28	H.R. 12601: On a bill to amend the Internal Security Act with regard to the provisions of that act that deal with registration of communist organizations. (Passed 269 to 104.)	No.
361	Nov. 3	H. Res. 966: To adopt the rule under which S. 2388 (economic opportunity amendments) is to be considered. (Passed 262 to 39.)	Yes.	417	Nov. 29	H.R. 12144: On a motion to instruct the managers on the part of the House to agree to the Senate amendment to the Federal meat inspection bill. (Defeated 165 to 207.)	No.
362	Nov. 6	H.R. 11565: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the transfer of peanut acreage allotments. (Passed 255 to 57.)	Yes.	418	Nov. 29	H.R. 13705: On a motion to recommit to committee the bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act in order to remove the 6-percent interest rate limitations for 2 years. (Defeated 102 to 269.)	No.
363	Nov. 6	S.J. Res. 33: To suspend the rules and pass the resolution establishing a National Commission on Product Safety. (Passed 206 to 102.)	Absent. <sup>1</sup>	421	Dec. 4	H.R. 11276: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing appropriations to carry out the Adult Education Act of 1966 for 2 additional years. (Passed 352 to 0.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
364	Nov. 6	H.R. 3639: To suspend the rules and pass the bill relating to the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs. (Passed 317 to 0.)	Yes.	422	Dec. 4	H.R. 13054: To suspend the rules and pass the bill relative to age discrimination in employment. (Passed 344 to 13.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
365	Nov. 6	H.R. 13165: To suspend the rules and pass the bill extending to Mar. 1, 1969, the Secret Service protection of Mrs. John F. Kennedy and children. (Passed 302 to 11.)	Yes.	423	Dec. 4	H. Res. 996: To approve the resolution insisting upon the House amendments to S. 2171 to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act and to agree to a conference with the Senate. (Passed 287 to 58.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>
366	Nov. 6	S.J. Res. 114: To suspend the rules and pass the resolution extending the duration of copyright protection in certain cases. (Passed 308 to 6.)	Yes.	426	Dec. 6	H.R. 6111: To adopt the conference report on the bill establishing a Federal judicial center. (Passed 230 to 126.)	No.
367	Nov. 6	H.R. 3982: To suspend the rules and pass the bill relating to the transportation of house trailers and members of the uniformed services. (Passed 319 to 0.)	Yes.	427	Dec. 6	H.R. 12144: To adopt the conference report on the bill amending the Meat Inspection Act. (Passed 336 to 28.)	Yes.
368	Nov. 6	H.R. 13669: To suspend the rules and pass the bill relating to military claims and improvement of the administration and settlement of these claims. (Passed 317 to 0.)	Yes.	429	Dec. 11	S. 2388: To adopt the conference report on the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1967. (Passed 247 to 149.)	Yes.
369	Nov. 6	S. 1552: To suspend the rules and pass the Highway Safety Act of 1966. (Passed 252 to 65.)	Yes.	430	Dec. 11	H.J. Res. 888: To order the previous question on the conference report on a resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal 1968, thus blocking a Republican motion for an additional \$1,600,000,000 expenditure reduction. (Passed 213 to 183.)	No.
370	Nov. 6	S. 423: To suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing funds to help defray certain increased costs of harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, Hawaii. (Passed 291 to 25.)	Yes.	431	Dec. 11	H.J. Res. 888: To adopt the conference report on the resolution ordering expenditure reductions in fiscal 1968 totaling \$4,100,000,000. (Passed 367 to 26.)	Yes.
374	Nov. 8	S. 1872: To recommit to committee the conference report on the foreign aid authorization bill in order to insist upon the House amendment which provides that no defense articles may be sold to or purchased from any nation which supplies the Vietcong enemy in North Vietnam, and that Poland shall not have most-favored-nation treatment relative to tariffs as long as she furnishes supplies to Vietnamese Communists. (Defeated 196 to 200.)	Yes.	433	Dec. 11	H.R. 7977: To adopt the conference report on the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967. (Passed 327 to 62.)	Yes.
				435	Dec. 12	H.R. 14397: To pass the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968. (Passed 307 to 77.)	Yes.
				436	Dec. 12	H.R. 4765: To adopt the conference report on the bill affecting income tax treatment of certain distributions pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. (Passed 274 to 104.)	Yes.

See footnotes at end of table.

Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote	Roll-call	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
437	Dec. 12	H.R. 10595: To adopt the bill prohibiting certain banks and savings and loan associations from selling State lottery tickets. (Passed 289 to 74.)	Absent. <sup>2</sup>	444	Dec. 15	H.R. 13893: To adopt a conference report on the bill making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968. (Passed 198 to 158.)	Yes.
439	Dec. 13	H.R. 12080: To adopt the conference report on the bill increasing social security benefits, providing benefits for additional categories of individuals, and improving the public assistance program and programs affecting the health and welfare of children. (Passed 390 to 3.)	Yes.	445	Dec. 15	H.R. 14397: A motion to recommit the bill on supplemental appropriations. (Defeated 108 to 255.)	No.
441	Dec. 13	S. 2171: To adopt the conference report on the bill amending the Subversive Activities Control Act in accordance with certain decisions of the courts. (Passed 276 to 114.)	No.	446	Dec. 15	H.R. 7819: To adopt a conference report on the bill amending and extending the Elementary and Secondary School Aid Act. (Passed 286 to 73.)	Yes.
443	Dec. 14	H.R. 13893: A motion to recommit conference report on the bill making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968. (Passed 196 to 185.)	No.	447	Dec. 15	H.R. 12555: To suspend the House rules and pass the bill liberalizing provisions for governing veterans pensions and to prevent an adverse impact on those pensions by social security measures. (Passed 354 to 0.)	Yes.

<sup>1</sup> If present, would have voted "No."

<sup>2</sup> If present, would have voted "yes."

**District of Columbia Recreation: The Opportunity and the Need**

**HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, "recreation" is a familiar word which is assuming greater importance every day. During the past few years, we have witnessed a dramatic advance in urban recreation, from the traditional types of parks and playgrounds to far more innovative, flexible and comprehensive facilities and programs. We have seen in many cities that a solid, responsive, year-round recreation program cannot only direct the energies of youth into constructive channels, but can also serve as a catalyst for community activities involving all ages.

In a thoughtful article in the Washington Post on January 21, Peter Milius surveyed the basic recreation programs of the District of Columbia. Through many interviews and visits to neighborhood centers in various parts of Washington, he found that the District of Columbia Recreation Department still suffers from severe shortages of funds, facilities, and personnel, but despite these liabilities has had a significant impact in many neighborhoods. Not surprisingly, he identified the key to successful programs as leadership, the type of dynamic, persuasive leadership exhibited day to day by many of the recreation department's roving leaders and the staff of individual centers.

There is no question that Washington's basic recreation programs have been greatly improved in recent years; there is no question that we still have a long way to go. Superintendent Joseph H. Cole and his staff need far larger appropriations, both to improve and expand facilities and to supply all neighborhood centers with sufficient supplies year-round. Additional personnel should be obtained and trained for more intensive work with youth in all age groups from 2 to 20 years old. Assurance must be given, through departmental performance, that the last vestiges of racial discrimination have been removed from the department's hiring, assignment and promotion policies. Evidence should be presented, too, to show that funds, facili-

ties, supplies and personnel are being allocated among Washington's neighborhoods strictly on the basis of children's needs, rather than through any artificial or distorted formulas.

One of the most important tasks ahead is securing better liaison between the department of recreation and other local agencies, particularly the board of education, United Planning Organization, and city agencies involved with summer recreation and youth training programs. Toward this end, consideration should be given early this year to proposals to alter the structure of the board of recreation and perhaps make the department an integral part of the District Government.

Mr. Speaker, Peter Milius' article, summarizing both the problems and the promise in Washington's current recreation programs, should be of interest to the entire Congress, as an outline of needs which should be met and the opportunities which we have to serve the youth of the Nation's Capital. The article follows:

**RECREATION PROGRAM: AN ASSESSMENT**  
(By Peter Milius)

One cold afternoon two weeks ago, a boy about eight years old sat bent uncomfortably over a coloring book on a wooden bench in the basement of the Lovejoy Elementary School, 12th and D Streets ne.

The coloring book was a leftover, one of those distributed last summer by the Metropolitan Police Department. "A policewoman comforts a woman who has reported her child lost," one cheerless caption says, "Color her 'dedicated.'"

The boy had one crayon, a red one. The place in which he sat, a small, dimly lit, dreary room with green paint slowly peeling off its brick walls, is the Lovejoy Recreation Center. A locked steel gate separates the center from the school rooms beyond. There is a narrow asphalt playground out back, opposite some tenements.

The boy, crayoning quietly, had gone unnoticed in the noise from the ping pong table that takes up half the room.

Suddenly he screamed, then began to cry. An older boy standing at the ping pong table had burned him in the back of the neck with a cigarette, he said.

The boy with the cigarette; a fat youth of about 15, laughingly denied it, said that he had only flicked some ashes on the eight-year-old.

The director of the center turned uncertainly back to the visitor. The ping pong game resumed.

The little boy kept crying, rubbing the back of his neck. Finally he got up and slowly walked outside.

The director caught up with him on the sidewalk, and pulled back his collar. There was an angry pink circle on the back of the boy's neck, about the size of a dime.

The director told his visitor that he would deal with the 15-year-old later.

The smaller boy, still crying softly, still clutching his coloring book, walked away, across the street toward home.

At the Benning-Stoddert Recreation Center that same night, across the Anacostia River at 155 Ridge rd. se., the director, Reginald C. Ballard, held what he called a "discussion" with six boys in their early teens.

"They were good boys, he said later. At least two might get to college if things worked out right. All six could finish high school.

But one of the boys had not been coming to the center regularly in the last two weeks. Another had had an argument the week before with one of Ballard's assistants over a cigar the boy had boastfully flourished. Several had stopped taking off their hats when they came in to the center.

Ballard thought the boys had started hanging out at a shopping center down the hill from Benning-Stoddert.

His visitor came back a week later and asked how the discussion had worked out. Even Ballard was surprised.

"They formed a chess club," he said. "Two knew how to play and they'll teach the others. They'll meet here Tuesdays and Thursdays."

Insp. Vernon H. Culpepper, now of the Police Department's Community Relations Divisions, previously captain of the difficult 14th Precinct where Benning-Stoddert is located, remembers Ballard well.

"A damned good, conscientious man," said Culpepper when a reporter talked to him later. "He does a lot more than he has to."

"I remember young people he'd bring over sometimes, to see if we couldn't work something out. I remember one case where Reg had a kid bring us in a gun, turn it over to us. God knows what would have happened if he hadn't."

Benning-Stoddert sits in the center of four huge public housing projects, not a place where chess normally flourishes. "I'd hate to see the result if Ballard wasn't there," Culpepper said.

At the Recreation Department's main office on 16th Street NW., Arthur Kriemelmeier, administrative assistant to Supt. Joseph H. Cole, was talking about supplies.

The department has divided the city into nine regions and each gets a percentage of supplies—basketballs, finger paint, games—according to the numbers and kinds of centers it has.

The percentages schedule is ten years old, Kriemelmeier said.

When they were first figured out Region A, the sector west of Rock Creek Park, came up with 15 per cent. Most construction since has been east of the park.

The department made a study of the percentages two years ago, Kriemelmeier told

a reporter. Region A came out with 12 per cent then.

It was decided that the difference was too small to justify changing the supply breakdown. "A few percentage points don't make that much difference," Kriemelmeier said. "What we need is more money from Congress, more supplies for every region."

What the study two years ago means is that Region A, the city's wealthiest, gets 25 per cent more supplies than it is entitled to, that one of every five balls or games or jars of paint sent west of Rock Creek Park belongs somewhere else.

Cole says he is making a study of the system and will change it.

These three small episodes out of the last two weeks are probably as good an introduction as any to the D.C. Recreation Department, the \$9.6 million a year bureaucracy responsible for dispensing public fun in Washington, an agency of the District Government that the District Building does not run.

The department, which by law is under the control of a seven-member semi-independent board, is potentially a powerful instrument for raising the quality of life in this city, particularly in its slums. So Benning-Stoddert testifies.

Yet as Lovejoy indicates and Cole himself concedes, in all too many neighborhoods the department is not living up to its potential.

In parts of town where schools and police have lost influence, a recreation center sometimes remains the one workable way of reaching people, especially children.

A "turned-on" center can help lead a wayward child off the streets and out of trouble, back to school, to a job, even to college, can help transform an entire neighborhood.

It can, says Milton C. "Skeeter" Douglas Jr., deputy director of the Roving Leaders, "change the whole thing of how these people feel about themselves."

There are centers in this town like Benning-Stoddert where these things happen every day. There are not very many. Cole and Ralph H. Grier, the director of the department's Neighborhood Centers Division, classify about a third of their 115 neighborhood units as "good." Others think that estimate is high.

Why aren't more that way?

Recreation officials say there is a need for better, more imaginative personnel in the centers.

Yet the department, despite repeated budget requests; has no personnel officer, does only the most casual recruiting. Until recently, Grier says, the department often turned away bright young applicants in favor of less able or enthusiastic types willing to wait several years as per-diem employes until a regular, classified opening occurred.

Only 14 years ago the Department was two separate agencies, one white, one Negro.

Critics—the new recreation employees' union, the Human Relations Council, some members of the Recreation Board—say segregation still exists in the Department. Officials wring their hands over the fact that, though the Department is now more than 70 per cent Negro, few Negroes work west of Rock Creek Park—and few whites east of it.

Meanwhile, Region A, the mostly white region west of the park, has stopped competing in most citywide athletic and other tournaments for the young. It has its own, internal competitions. The explanation: There have been "incidents" when Region A has ventured eastward. A girl was hit in the face with a rock at a track meet. A convertible's top was slashed and the car broken into.

Cole, who has been in office a year and a half, says that he intends to end this separatism.

Cole's department has most of its neighborhood centers in schools. In theory this is a praiseworthy example of cooperation between city agencies, a first step toward the much-discussed idea of round-the-clock com-

munity schools in which the White House is now interested.

In practice, although the Board of Education has a representative on the Recreation Board, the two groups deal with one another like antagonistic foreign powers.

The Recreation Department runs a preschool program. The schools want to run one. They have never formally discussed a joint effort. Recreation space is finally being planned for in most new schools—and just as quickly taken back for classroom space.

At H. D. Cooke, the recreation room is also the furnace room. At J. F. Cook it is a storage closet and a hallway. At Banneker Junior High, part of the recreation wing has become a music classroom.

Principals and custodians—some, at least—look on after-hours recreation programs as intrusions. Recreation workers sometimes find themselves without heat after 3 p.m. or on weekends. There are locked doors and steel gates like the one at Lovejoy all over town.

The school people have some reason for the locks. There is a genuine problem of vandalism in much of the city. But there is some evidence that the solution may be more recreation, not less.

Sylvester R. Hall is the principal of Woodson Junior High in the far Northeast, where there is a strong recreation center with an active community council. He likes to tell the story of last Halloween.

The school system told its principals to take precautions against vandalism that night, to get in touch with the police. "I didn't," Hall said. "The recreation people gave a party in the school instead. It started at 3 with the young ones. The junior high kids came at 6, the older ones later. They closed at 10. Nobody touched the school."

Cole and the board both say they want a community council at every neighborhood center. Their wishes have been slow to filter down. At many centers there is only a paper council, almost no community involvement. At many, like Lovejoy, where the director can only be on hand half the day and must go to another unit at night, there is little chance for the community to become involved.

Recreation people say most of their problems could be solved with more money, for which they have to look to the District Building and to Congress. There is little doubt that they do need more; recreation has traditionally stood at the bottom of the budget list.

Only a few of the department's programs have captured the public and congressional imaginations—the Roving Leaders, as a weapon against crime, swimming pools and the summer youth effort as means to avert riots, an occasional cultural program.

The department's basic program, the neighborhood centers, which consume some 80 per cent of its budget, have never quite caught on.

But a month of study and some 70 interviews by this reporter suggest that the department needs not only money, but leadership.

Its board, four citizens and one representative each from the schools, District Building and National Park Service, is much like the Board of Education.

The members are well-intentioned. They are not always well-versed. Some of the members themselves say that their meetings are too often inconclusive.

The superintendent has spent more than 30 years in public recreation here. He says that the department must raise its sights and break away from part of its past, a past in which he played a part.

Cole can remember 30 years ago, when he was the caretaker-director of a center here. "I'd put on overalls in the morning and take care of the grounds," he says. "Then at noon I'd go into the little shack there and put

on white ducks, and in the afternoon I'd be a recreation leader."

Cole has a vision of the Recreation Department as a vital instrument in this city, a source of excitement and neighborhood pride.

But even those people sympathetic toward him wonder whether he can get this vision across, and carry it out.

Cole and his lieutenants know about Lovejoy and the centers like it in this town.

They know that Lovejoy, one room in the basement of an old school, is supposed to serve a neighborhood that has more than 3000 children in it aged 6 to 18.

"Skeeter" Douglas, deputy director of the Roving Leaders had said a center ought to "change the whole thing of how these people feel about themselves." What would he do at such a center, perhaps one in the Shaw area that is almost identical to Lovejoy?

"I'd go see the junkman," Douglas said. "You know that junkman across the street from that school? You wouldn't know it, but a lot of people up there know that man. He's important."

"Then I'd go up to the corner, to the grocery store. The man there's important, too. Almost everyone in the neighborhood owes him money."

"There's a drug store a couple of blocks away where the kids hang out, and I'd go see that guy, and the man with the liquor store."

"I'd go see the guy with the Amoco station. He helped me get some uniforms for some kids once. And I'd go see the Pinketts (at John R. Pinkett, Inc., the real estate company). They have a lot of the property around there."

"I'd go to Fides House, and to Shabazz's place (a Black Muslim establishment) and a joint up there where the numbers writers hang out."

"Then I'd start knocking on doors, talking to parents."

What would he tell these people?

"I'd tell them I was there," Douglas said, "that I had the center, what I wanted to do. I'd ask them if they had any ideas, if they would help."

Why, the reporter asked.

The man that Douglas works for, Samuel A. LaBeach, director of the Roving Leaders, interrupted. "So they'd support him," La Beach said.

"They do support you, the junkman, the liquor man, the parents. They tell the kids to listen to you. And the kids do."

What would Douglas do back at the center when he'd finished knocking on all those doors?

"There's another elementary school right there," he said. I think I'd organize some leagues, in baseball, in basketball, anything.

"I'd talk to the principal, and set up a recreational-remedial reading program, after school maybe, maybe even during school. I'd find some things the kids would like to read."

"I'd talk to the custodian, give him out of some paint, and the older kids and I would paint the basketball court."

"I'd find some of those kids jobs if I could."

"I'd go over to the junkman and get some old tires and make an obstacle course."

Narcia Allen, another of LaBeach's deputies, spoke up. "He'd get me some tires, too," she said, "for flower boxes, and the kids would grow things. But first we'd take them to the Arboretum."

The Recreation Department has no buses for trips of that kind. How would she get them there? "I'd find a way," she said. "Borrow some cars. Maybe I could even borrow a truck."

"There's something you've got to understand," said Douglas. "They talk about professional qualifications for a recreation worker, and that's all right."

"But what he really needs is a course in con. You've got to be a con man."

"You've got to dream. You've got to believe

that that little hole in that school is a \$2 million multi-purpose center out of this world. Then the kids'll start believing it, too."

"You can have the most beautiful center," added LaBeach, "and it won't make any difference. What you need is leadership. I've seen the best centers wrecked because there wasn't good leadership."

Benning-Stoddert, Ballard's place across the Anacostia, suggests what that kind of leadership can produce.

Ballard, 45, a small man with protruding eyes and bushy mustache who works ten or more hours a day, sometimes six days a week, has been at Benning-Stoddert since it opened seven years ago.

He knows the children and their families. He knows, without benefit of the Moyinhan report, that "a lot of these children don't have fathers at home. They want men they can turn to. That's one of the reasons they come here."

Ballard has organized a parents' club that calls on new families in the housing projects, chaperones dances, supplies volunteers on special days.

He has a garden club, a Pig-Tail Club (for little girls), a tutoring program, run by some of the boys who "came up" at his center and have now gone on to college. About 200 children come to the center on a normal day in winter, maybe 600 in summer.

The D. C. Recreation Department of tomorrow may be different from today's.

Mayor Walter E. Washington came here from a year in New York, the "Fun City" of Mayor John V. Lindsay and his unorthodox for the czar of recreation, Thomas P. Hoving.

The Mayor has spoken of his hope to bring the same kind of excitement to this city.

The Mayor has also said he wants to bring about a new kind of cooperation between city agencies. His assistants talk about "program budgets," a new way of thinking about city government to end traditional departmental jealousies over things like the pre-school program.

The Mayor has spoken vaguely of some kind of coordinator to iron out differences among the school, recreation and library boards.

Others, including some officials in the Federal Bureau of the Budget, have toyed with the notion of making the Recreation Board purely advisory, and placing the department directly under District Building jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, the Mayor has appointed City Councilman Stanley J. Anderson, who spent years in the department, as the District Building representative on the Recreation Board.

Anderson, who not long ago turned down an offer to be second-in-command of recreation in New York City, may bring the department closer to the men at city hall.

The new city administration has turned its attention to the Recreation Department for another reason; it is now planning this year's summer youth program.

Recreation has traditionally been the orphan in city government. It could now be slowly coming into its own.

**A Shipload of Doomed Men**

**HON. GEORGE E. SHIPLEY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. SHIPLEY. Mr. Speaker, an article was published in the January 1968 Harper's magazine entitled "A Shipload of Doomed Men." This article deals with the very heavy and obstructive problem which the Governors of the States are

facing in regard to crowding of the cities by people pushed off the farms. The article is an interesting one, but says nothing about the problem of farm prices as the main contributor to the movement off the farms.

In order that my colleagues and other readers may have the benefit of an enlightening addition and comments to the article, I deem it appropriate to insert in the RECORD a letter, dated January 29, 1968, to the contributing editor of Harper's magazine, Mr. John Fischer, by Mr. John Forbes, chairman of the history department, Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill.

The letter follows:

Each day of the past five years more than one thousand men, women, and children in the United States have been made to break up their farm homes and go into the cities, to compete there for bread and shelter against other families exiled from the farms.

That fact and related problems it creates are stated plainly and with full concern in your essay, "A Shipload of Doomed Men," which appeared in this month's Harper's.

But the essay does not fully state the causes of the rural poverty that forces the migration. The essay lays the poverty at the door of farm mechanization that puts farm people out of work, and says nothing about the prime cause of the poverty—the level of farm prices. More on this point in a moment.

We must "halt the stream of migration" to the cities and then eventually "reverse the flow," the essay rightly states; we must move "people and jobs away from Megalopolis before it becomes both uninhabitable and ungovernable."

The method which the essay offers is that of "modernizing" government: cut out-moded governmental functions; put into one bureau the work that two or three or four of them are half-doing now; consolidate local units, townships, counties, for some things even States, into trim, planned, planning, centralizing, overseeing larger governmental units.

This is "Farewell to Home Rule."

But the program is not offered as being democratic. It is offered as a way of cutting tax loads, as a road to "economic planning to attract new industries and jobs," and as "a significant first step toward halting the stream of migration to the big cities."

If the proposed consolidated, "modernized," larger governmental units did prove less expensive than the units they absorbed, they would be the first such in the history of government to do so.

Offered as a method of reversing the migration to the cities, the program duplicates precisely the program advocated by the Committee for Economic Development, a private, international organization whose United States component is "200 businessmen and educators" with headquarters at 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *Modernizing Local Government*, published in July 1966, and other public prints by the Committee, state your case in full detail.

How interesting, therefore, to read the same Committee's call, made five years ago, to move two million persons out of farming, to the cities!

In *An Adaptive Program for Agriculture*, published in July 1962 by the Committee (fourth printing, October 1965), on page 59 we read, in context: "If the farm labor force were to be, five years hence [1967] no more than two thirds as large as its present size of approximately 5.5 millions, the [Committee's removal] program would involve moving off the farm about two million of the present farm labor force, plus a number equal to a large part of the new entrants [mostly farm youth finished with their schooling] who would otherwise join the

farm labor force in the five years. The total number of workers leaving farming in the five years would amount to 3 to 4 per cent of the present non-farm civilian labor force of some 65 millions. This would be some 400,000 to 500,000 persons a year." Or many more than one thousand men, women, and children each day of the five-year span.

Well, what happened? At the end of 1962 the farm labor force was 5,259,000 persons. At the end of 1966 it was 3,645,000 persons—a removal of 1,614,000 persons. (U.S., *Economic Report of the President, 1967*, Table B-20.) This works out to a removal of 403,500 persons in each year of the four from the end of 1962 to the end of 1966.

The President's 1968 Report probably will show that the removal in each twelvemonth of the program, July 1962 through July 1967, averaged about 450,000 persons—dead center in the bracket desired and marked by the Committee.

"A Shipload of Doomed Men" is an anxious but determined statement, so you may wish to ask the Committee how the result that it called and worked for was computed, and came into being.

The root of the matter, of course, is the level of farm prices in the past five years—more exactly, the level since 1950, when full parity was abandoned in favor of "the sliding scale" and the policy described often as that of "keeping down food prices, so that consumers spend more dollars in buying factory output."

The mechanization of farming has put farm labor out of jobs, but it has not kept production up to our own population increase; nor has the mechanization improved the ratio of income to debt for the farmers who remain:

	1950	1966	Percentage change
National population (millions of persons)	152.3	196.8	+29.2
Farm population (millions of persons)	23.0	11.5	-50.0
Total farm production (1957-59 equals 100)	86.0	113.0	+27.0
Crops harvested (millions of acres)	345	296	-14.2
Net farm income (billions of dollars)	13.5	16.0	+18.5
Farm debt (billions of dollars)	12.3	42.5	+245.5
Net farm income per harvested acre	\$39.13	\$54.05	+37.9
Farm debt per harvested acre	\$36.65	\$143.58	+291.8

Economic Report of the President, 1967, tables B-11, B-19, B-75, B-76, and B-78.

If, since 1950, Harper's debt had increased 7.7 times faster than its net income had increased, automation and a shorter payroll notwithstanding, Harper's might be merging with the Atlantic.

To no avail, unless that combination found an exit from the situation of the aggregate of the nation's corporations:

(Dollar amounts in billions)

	1950	1966	Percent change
Corporate profits after taxes	\$24.9	\$48.1	+95.3
Net corporate debt	142.1	500.9	+252.5

Ibid., tables B-66, B-55.

Did the State Governors, "the doomed men," in conference aboard the *Independence* last October talk about farm prices, and about the tax-base which their States are losing by the depression of farm prices?

At the 1966 Conference of the Midwestern Governors (in Cincinnati), and some weeks later at the Midwestern Conference of the Council of State Governments, we heard no Governor mention the subject.

Yet the tax-base here in Illinois is being shorted more than a billion dollars by the price of 1967 corn alone. For their No. 2

corn, our farmers are receiving about \$1.04 per bushel, one penny more than the average price of corn in 1941-1945, when gross hourly wages in manufacturing averaged 91 cents. In December 1967 those wages averaged \$2.77. (*Ibid.*, Table B-27.) Because corn farmers have to pay the wages of the men who make the machinery and chemicals they buy, our 1967 corn—about a billion bushels—is underpriced at least a dollar. By the corn underpayment alone, Governor Kerner and Mayor Daley of Chicago (that city is the Midwest farmers' hub of trade) are being shorted of a billion dollars of the tax-base they must have to forestall or deal with the problems of migration to Chicago.

In 1950 at prices current then, we spent for food (alcoholic beverages excluded) 22.2 per cent of our disposable personal income. In 1966 we spent, at prices current then, 18.1 per cent. Without exceeding the 1950 figure we could, in 1966, have increased by 48.7 per cent the farmers' total cash receipts from their commercial marketings of all the corn and all the wheat, livestock, milk, and other raw materials of our meals. (*Ibid.*, Tables B-9, B-16, B-74.)

The farmers had risked their capital and savings, and had done all the work, to raise the crops. They had earned full payment for them—cost of production, plus a reasonable profit.

Did they get full payment? They got about half-payment. (Not four-fifths, as the Government asserts in *Ibid.*, Table B-77. The computation of farm parity reported in the President's Reports after 1962, is defective.)

Shall we pay farm families what they earn? Or shall we pay the Federal, State, and city governments to deal with the men, women, and children moved off farms into the cities? The answer may be clearer this summer, in the cities.

The Law of Supply and Demand rules only in conditions of actually free auction. It governs only in competitive markets where the suppliers and the demanders bargain, in the long run of their encounters, as approximate equals. And this has not been the case in Agriculture's market set-up. The suppliers (the farmers) have been many, and not organized; the demanders (the processors) have been few, and tightly organized. Remember this: The farmers have been the only major producers in the United States who set no price on their production.

Agriculture's market set-up has given room to domination by private buyers and the Government. Both groups for more than fifteen years have pursued the policy of keeping the price of all American farm production at the price level of world farm production. Domination of the home price by import price and export price has been effected, the home cost of production notwithstanding.

As one result, whereas our 1950 net farm income was \$13.5 billion, our annual net farm income 1951 through 1966 averaged \$13.1 billion—four hundred million dollars less, almost 3 per cent less, than the 1950 net. (*Ibid.*, Table B-11.)

By contrast, annual national income 1951 through 1966 averaged 167.5 per cent of the 1950 national income. However, our annual total private debt, 1951 through 1966, averaged 224.5 per cent of the 1950 total private debt. (*Ibid.*, Tables B-11 and B-55.)

It cuts no ice to answer: "But each year fewer men were farming." The total of farm income, not how many men are left to use its purchasing power and pay taxes on it, is the effective economic factor. Total farm income equals total farm production times farm price.

Farming is a business, and its productive assets must yield a return, as must the capital of any other business. (A farm's productive assets are its real estate, livestock, crops stored on and off the farm, machinery, vehicles, equipment, furnishings, and financial assets.) But Federal reporting of farm income makes no allowance for return on capi-

tal invested, a proper charge, although that omission has been called to the attention of the Congress, by Representative Graham Purcell, D., 13th District, Texas. (U.S., *Congressional Record*, 89th Congress, 1st Session, vol. 111, pt. 16, p. 21035.)

On the farm, the family's realized net income for the year minus X per cent return on the value of the farm's productive assets (total assets less total debt) equals the residual net income, or return, for the family's management and labor expended on the place that year.

The residual net income of our farms, 1950 and 1966:

(Dollar amounts in billions)			
	1950	1966	Percent change
Realized gross farm income.....	\$32.3	\$49.5	+53.3
Production expenses.....	19.4	33.2	+71.1
Realized net income.....	13.7	16.1	+17.5
Value of the productive assets.....	120.1	218.3	+81.8
5-percent return on the value of the productive assets.....	6.0	10.9	+81.7
Residual net income.....	7.7	5.2	-32.5

In 1950 the farm residual net income was \$7.7 billion—a total that works out to \$1,753 for each farmer (farm owner-operator or farm manager) in 1950.

In 1966 the residual, per farmer, was \$2,482.

In the years 1950 through 1966, by reducing the number of farmers by 52.3 per cent (from 4,393,000 to 2,095,000 men and women), we increased the farm family's residual net income by \$729.

In 1966 each farm family's weekly recompense for management and labor was \$47.73.

The consumer price index in 1966 for all families, farm and city, averaged 113.1, as compared with 83.8 in 1950. (Index: 1957-1959=100.)

In 1950 each farmer's share of the national total farm debt was \$2,798. In 1966 it was \$20,286.

In 1950 each farmer's share of the farm debt was 159.6 per cent of his share of the farm residual net income. In 1966 it was 817.3 per cent.

(Sources: U.S., *Economic Report of the President, 1967*, Tables B-42, B-55, B-74, B-79, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1967*, Table 327.)

Thank you for writing "A Shipload of Doomed Men." It brought home to Harper's readers family migration off farms to the cities.

Until farm prices are restored, however, the exile will increase.

### Experimental FHA Counseling Service Is Successful

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, more and more emphasis has been placed on the plight of citizens in search of decent housing conditions.

Many people, especially those of low—and moderate—income, members of minority groups, returning servicemen, and others, have difficulty in finding decent housing that they can afford.

This problem was met head-on last fall when the Department of Housing and Urban Development tested a new housing counseling service in five cities, including Milwaukee.

The response to the program was so good that HUD expanded the service to

10 additional cities in October, and, I understand, is planning another expansion of the service in the near future.

At year's end, Milwaukee, one of the five original test cities in the housing counseling program, had shown the greatest amount of activity under the program. Nearly 500 applicants had been interviewed. As a result, FHA had issued nearly 30 home mortgage insurance commitments to families who are buying their own homes. More than half of those interviewed were interested only in renting.

The housing counseling service does not cost HUD any additional money. Personnel performing the service are members of Federal Housing Administration insuring office staffs. The counseling service is also located in the local FHA office.

The following report on the program was issued by HUD in mid-January. The good results, recorded in Milwaukee and elsewhere, fully justify the continuation of the housing counseling service:

More than 2,000 families and individuals who were having problems finding decent housing they could afford have been helped in the past three months through a new housing counseling service of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In addition to those helped in personal interviews, some 6,000 other persons who sought answers to housing questions by telephone were helped by HUD's housing counselors now operating in 15 Federal Housing Administration local insuring offices across the country.

As a result of HUD's guidance, more than 100 families who came in for interviews are now buying their own homes, and many others have moved into better rental housing. It is likely that a number of those who telephoned for guidance have also made a move up in housing.

The service has been especially beneficial to members of minority groups who comprise nearly two-thirds of those who have sought help under the program. Some 200 applicants from minority groups have either rented apartments or bought their own homes as a result of the service.

FHA started the program on a test basis in five cities in August. It was extended to 10 additional offices in October, and has been in operation in the 15 offices for three months. Plans are under way to extend the program to more cities.

The counseling service works this way: FHA interviews those seeking help in finding suitable housing. Facts concerning the kind of housing the family wants to rent or buy, credit data, debts, income and other family circumstances are taken by the counselor. This information is kept confidential by FHA.

After considering all data, FHA makes recommendations on rental housing or on sales of homes that seem to be within the family's financial means. The recommendations take into account the type of housing and location that the family desires.

FHA provides the housing seeker with the names of real estate brokers engaged in the sale or rental of FHA- or VA-owned properties. The counselors can also help by making appointments for the family to inspect homes or apartments that are available and are in line with individual circumstances.

HUD Assistant Secretary P. N. Brownstein, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, said, "The housing counseling service was initiated by HUD as part of its policy to bring its programs to the people. The need for this kind of public service is apparent as seen by our experience in those cities in which the service is operating.

People in the cities who are having difficulties finding decent housing now have a place to turn to, a place where they can receive guidance in solving their problem."

At year's end, Milwaukee, one of the five original test cities in the housing counseling program, had shown the greatest amount of activity under the program. Nearly 500 applicants had been interviewed. As a result, FHA has issued nearly 30 home mortgage insurance commitments to families who are buying their own homes. More than half of those interviewed were interested only in renting.

Philadelphia, another of the test cities, is second in housing counseling activity. More than 400 interviews were held there with some 20 home mortgage insurance commitments issued as a result.

The service currently is available in the FHA insuring offices in Baltimore, Md.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Denver, Colo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; San Diego, Calif.; and Seattle, Wash.

### Our Men on the Front Line

## HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, all of us are extremely proud of the tremendous job and the great sacrifices of our young men serving in Vietnam and other combat areas.

It is often hard for us to fully realize what these men are facing. I was extremely impressed by a letter which a young officer wrote recently to his parents about his experiences in the demilitarized zone.

With permission, I include the text of the letter from 2d Lt. H. W. Brazier to his parents, Col. and Mrs. H. W. Brazier:

A LETTER FROM THE FRONT

JANUARY 22, 1968.

DEAR DAD AND GOODY: Thank you so much for the camera—I have taken 15 pictures already.

Just spent 3 days "in the bush" about 3 miles from the DMZ—from the high ground I could see about 10 miles into North Vietnam.

We were taken in by chopper late one afternoon to rescue a recon patrol which had been ambushed. I was in the last chopper that made it in the 1st day just after it turned dark—about 70 of us spent the night deep in "Indian country" then the next day the remainder of the company joined us (total about 190).

Two recon people escaped the ambush and popped up near us. As I was leading a squad to them to see if they were gooks or not a chopper positively identified them and picked them up.

We humped to recon objective—the top of a ridgeline and found the other 5 marines—there certainly was nothing glamorous involved in bringing five bodies back from where the gooks had ambushed them. The gooks took a radio but no weapons.

Saw deep into N. Vietnam—area we were in full of bomb craters B-52 type—"Puff" (C-47 gunship) fired not far from us—also the first night friendly artillery boxed us in—the gooks were on our radio frequency and told us in English that our unit had better leave the area by night fall.

We were too deep into their territory for such a small force to stay another night so

choppers landed (one at a time) on top of the ridge and they extracted us.

I am sure we could have held the hill for days—after that outing I can only reiterate how proud I am to be a Marine Officer. I now see why they make marine training so tough—it must be so because these troops must have the ultimate confidence in themselves and be a little cocky.

I am so proud of my men—not one of them fell out—my mortar gunners carried the 60 mm mortar—set up (baseplate, bipod, sight, tube) 45 pounds & their packs, personal weapons, 4 canteens, etc. It is a matter of pride with them to carry it all the way themselves.

They were becoming so exhausted that I ordered one of them to break his down and I carried the bipod—although at that time I did not know we were 200 meters from the top. I loaded all the mortar ammo on I could find so initially I had kids who could not be over 5 ft. 4 in. and 120 pounds running off with 40 pound cases of mortar ammo.

Once on the peak we distributed the shells among the troops so that on top of everything else they had 2-3 mortar rounds to carry on their person somewhere. I heard not one complaint, in fact nobody griped about being there. Our Capt. let 3 of my men who had R & R or were leaving Nam for good leave on one of the choppers.

I must tell you that we were called out late one afternoon as the troops were breaking their backs attempting to meet a deadline for sandbagging bunkers. The previous 5 days had been spent sandbagging and my men had worked until dark the 2 days before we left.

The day we left they had already put in 7 hours of very hard work. Then 3 virtually sleepless days and "humping" in the field. These people never complain, never—I can't believe it.

One 120 pounder of mine had to put down his can of C's to help carry the bodies up to our little LZ—when he was nominated for the detail. He said to his team leader, "I don't want to do it but I will." He did not pick up those C rations to finish his meal.

I learned so much map reading etc. on this operation—next time we will be much better prepared. Tonight we have troops on the perimeter and radio watch and mortar watch. We never but never go anywhere without a weapon or leave any weapon unguarded.

So it is now 0420, the radio plays all night so the various people up & about can enjoy it and a man sits near our mortar pits & tubes with a clean weapon (done since we returned).

We now have 6 men's lives (5 recon, 1 of our Lts. on the convoy that was ambushed) to think about. One of these days we will have our chance then old Charlie better watch out. My people are only too ready.

The Good Lord saw fit to watch over my men & I do not think for a minute that I did not pray enroute on the chopper (to an unknown situation) or that I was not scared because I was. I see what you mean Dad and I pray to God my son does not have to do this sort of thing.

I must say that I am happy in my present situation, glad I made the choice and so very proud of my men.

Love,

Krr.

### Time for Equity

## HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which, if enacted into law, would eliminate an inequity in our military pay structure.

Members of the Armed Forces who are separated from their families for more than 30 days, whether on temporary or permanent unaccompanied duty, have for several years been entitled to the family separation allowance of \$30 per month for each month of separation. This serves to defray those expenses incurred by the family as a direct result of the separation. This family separation allowance is being denied to those families living in Government quarters, but it is being paid to those living off base.

Mr. Speaker, virtually all the added expenses of a separation are incurred by the family living in Government housing. There appears no justification for this discrimination especially since most separations result from duty with the fighting forces in Vietnam.

I am familiar with this problem because Schilling Manor is located near Salina, Kans., in the district I represent. This Government housing development provides homes for over 600 families separated from the head of the household, many of whom are serving in Vietnam. These families, in my opinion, deserve the same consideration shown those in private, off-base housing.

I would hope the Congress will take early action on this legislation.

### Sound Approach

## HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the February 1968 issue of the American Bar Association Journal, entitled, "Sound Approach to Judicial Salaries." This new law, title II of the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967, establishes a Quadrennial Commission which I feel can openly meet a problem which has heretofore been thorny and troublesome for all concerned:

SOUND APPROACH TO JUDICIAL SALARIES

A little noticed item of considerable significance to the nation's judges and lawmakers became law at the close of the first session of the 90th Congress. It establishes a Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries to be appointed every four years, beginning with fiscal year 1969, to study and make a report to the President on salary adjustments for Supreme Court Justices, other federal judges and personnel in the judicial branch, Congressmen and federal executive department heads. In short, it establishes for the first time a rational and systematic procedure for providing realistic compensation for the men in responsible and sensitive posts in government. While sitting federal judges are insulated from political pressures, their salaries traditionally have been tied to those of members of Congress, who, with understandable reluctance, have never been eager to pursue the task of setting their own compensation.

The new law, which is Title II of the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967, requires that the President, acting on the report of the commission, recommend salary adjustments to Congress every four years. If Congress does not reject or change the rec-

ommendations, they become effective in thirty days. The commission will be composed of private citizens, three named by the President, two by the President of the Senate, two by the Speaker of the House and two by the Chief Justice.

A method of providing systematic and periodic review of judicial salaries long has been supported in principle by the American Bar Association, acting through its Committee on Judicial Selection, Tenure and Compensation. In these pages the inadequacy of compensation for the federal judiciary was noted editorially in our November, 1963, issue (page 1082), in which we published an article by the then Chairman of the Committee, Bernard G. Segal of Philadelphia, urging enactment of a salary increase measure then before the Congress.

The principle was affirmed most recently by the House of Delegates in 1965 when it approved a report of the Committee which noted that a timid Congress had cut by 30 to 40 per cent the salary increases recommended for members of the Congress and the federal judiciary by the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries, which was authorized by Congress in 1953 and reported in 1954. Mr. Segal, under appointment of President Eisenhower, was the chairman of that commission.

The problem that the new quadrennial commission can help to solve was summed up by its principal sponsor, Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, who told the House of Representatives that "the average length of time between Congressional and legislative and judicial salary increases is about twenty-four years. We have had seven of those since George Washington's time. It took twenty-eight years to raise the pay from \$6 a day to \$8 a day and then some members were beaten when they went back and their opponents campaigned up and down the country saying that they had raised their own pay."

We think the establishment of the quadrennial commission will provide the means to attract the very best men and women to the federal judiciary and the halls of Congress. Combined with another provision of the act that prohibits members of Congress and other public officials from placing their relatives on public payrolls for which they are responsible, it serves a substantial and overdue public need.

## Pressing Needs of Our Merchant Marine

### HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in a recent speech delivered before the Propeller Club of Mobile, Ala., Mr. Edwin M. Hood, president of the shipbuilders council, very poignantly illustrates the pressing needs of our merchant marine and outlines goals America needs to attain if we are to regain our rightful place on the seas.

I commend his message to the attention of all readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH BY EDWIN M. HOOD, PRESIDENT, SHIPBUILDERS COUNCIL OF AMERICA, BEFORE THE PROPELLER CLUB OF MOBILE, ALA., JANUARY 12, 1968

More than 70 members of the House of Representatives, plus 7 members of the United States Senate have sponsored legislation to bring about a much needed improve-

ment in the maritime stature of our country. If enacted, this legislation would reverse a dangerous trend which has prevailed for almost two decades through both Democratic and Republican administrations.

In truth, the numerical, qualitative and functional deficiencies in the American merchant marine, as it presently exists, compose a nonpartisan problem which justifies bi-partisan support. It is a problem of universal import to the entire citizenry, though this point is sometimes not widely appreciated. It is a problem with national security and national economic implications. It is a problem, the solution of which deserves a high degree of concord among the various elements of the maritime industry.

Two years ago, the annual convention of The Propeller Club of the United States had the theme of "unity of purpose." The rationale which led to the selection of this most auspicious theme has a timeliness even today, for without unity, passage of the legislation mentioned at the outset of these remarks is highly improbable. Without unity, a landmark opportunity to revive the American merchant marine could very well be lost and beyond recall for another two decades.

Since the 1966 Propeller Club Convention, despite the good intentions of the delegates from all sections of the country and representing most shades of opinion, the spirit of togetherness within the maritime community has undergone further deterioration. If newspaper and magazine accounts of the past six months are fair criteria, any unbiased observer would quickly conclude that "everything is not roses" at this moment. There are considerable evidences of differences between ship owners and shipbuilders, differences between subsidized and nonsubsidized operators, differences among labor organizations, and differences between Congressional and Administration spokesmen. This is perhaps an oversimplification of the situation, but it is sufficient to demonstrate the presence of disparities which, if not brought into consonance, could severely jeopardize the enactment of a program of benefit primarily to the entire nation and to all segments of the American merchant marine as well.

Unity of purpose with respect to basic objectives and fundamental principles should be a paramount consideration on the eve of Congressional considerations of a long overdue and much awaited remedy for the ills of our merchant marine. To paraphrase an old passage: on summing up together, all should see, not merely in interest, but in honour, they are bound to do something for it—and that now or never is the time.

If there is agreement on basic objectives and fundamental principles, I am confident that the pending legislation can be passed, and there appear to be many others who share the same belief. I do not impugn the motives of some who have indicated that perfection or clarification of certain provisions of this legislation might be necessary or desirable. The important prerequisite is that there be unanimity on the goals to be achieved.

I would find it difficult to believe that anyone in this audience—or anyone serving any segment or subdivision of the merchant marine—would object to achievement of goals along the lines of the following:

1. the carriage of 25 percent of all U.S. trade and commerce in American flag ships rather than the present 7 percent;
2. measures to overcome the overpowering obsolescence in both the active and inactive merchant fleets; (More than 70 percent of the 943 merchant vessels in the active U.S. fleet are 20 years of age or older, and approximately 70 percent of the more than 1,000 vessels of the same vintage in the national defense reserve fleets are destined for scrapping.)
3. the construction of 35/40 merchant ves-

sels annually in U.S. shipyards rather than the present 15 per year;

4. rejuvenation of coastal, intercoastal, Great Lakes, and other domestic waterborne trades which are now either extinct, dormant or serviced by overage and inefficient ships;

5. a three-fold increase in government-sponsored maritime research and development including actions to advance the prospects for nuclear powered merchant shipping; and

6. a determination that the United States will match or exceed the aggressive strength of the Soviet Union on the oceans just as we have resolved to outdistance the Russians in outer space.

From a feeble and unassuming beginning in 1945, the Soviet Union has ascended to a position of awesome and threatening strength on the oceans in 1968. But, we are told—fear not—there is no cause for concern! It is hard to decide whether or not this is wishful thinking or a convenient excuse or expedient cover for the failure of the United States to react effectively. In any event, the Russian Minister of the Merchant Fleet has said: "Already today it (Soviet Merchant Marine) stands on a par with the fleets of traditional sea countries in all its indexes, and in the near future it will have no equal competitors."

Russia emerged from World War II with a nondescript fleet of only 432 merchant vessels totaling less than 2 million tons. It wasn't until 1958—10 years ago—that the Soviets embarked on an ambitious fleet expansion program. By the end of 1965, her tonnage had reached nearly 10 million tons. Her current five-year plan (1966-70) is programmed to attain a fleet totaling 15 million tons by the end of 1970.

There seems to be little question of this goal being met, since in May of last year, Russia had 526 merchant vessels totaling 4.3 million tons under construction or on order. As a point of reference, on the same date, only 45 merchant ships totaling 600,000 tons were under construction or on order for the U.S. merchant fleet. As of November 1967, better than 22 percent of all ships on order or under construction throughout the world were for the Soviet Union. Whereas Russia has taken delivery of more than 100 ships per year for the past several years, deliveries of U.S. flag merchant ships have averaged only 15 ships per year.

With the foregoing as background, it might be useful to review the main provisions of the pending legislation on which, it is said, hearings will commence late in January or early in February. Among these are:

1. a five year maritime program of substantial proportions over those of the past 20 years;
2. the construction of 35/40 merchant ships per year—all in U.S. shipyards;
3. assistance for dry bulk carriers engaged in foreign trade;
4. assistance for U.S. operators in the domestic trades and for U.S. operators of fishing vessels;
5. supplemental aid in the development and construction of nuclear-powered ships for foreign or domestic trades;
6. a comprehensive research and development effort for the purpose of improving the competitive position of the American-flag merchant marine; and
7. alternative methods of subsidizing the operators of American-flag vessels in foreign trade.

It is also envisioned that a Commission on American Shipbuilding will be established to assess the present state of our industry and to submit to the President of the United States, within three years, recommendations on the extent to which Federal assistance is necessary to assure a national shipbuilding capability under all conceivable future circumstances. Such a Commission could go

far in putting to rest—once and for all—the acrimony which has occurred in recent years over the question of whether or not merchant ships whose operations are to be subsidized by the public treasury—with the taxpayer's money—should be built in the United States or elsewhere. Of itself, this issue has contributed to the divisiveness about which I have already spoken, but it is to be hoped that by its referral to a group of open-minded experts, there can be agreement among all parties on basic objectives and fundamental principles.

And so I end on the same note on which I began—adding my voice to those who appeal for a unity of purpose in the accomplishment of essential national goals. There are still no assurances that the Administration will support or endorse the maritime legislation—and the program it would authorize—which will shortly come before the Congress for consideration. This uncertainty is all the more reason for a united front. If the Congress, labor and management are of a single mind, it is reasonable to anticipate that such a concordant position will not be wasted on the policy makers and the American public.

### Financial Cuts

## HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 8, 1968

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Treasury has just released a report that shows cash withdrawals of \$44,470,480,772 for the first 7 months of fiscal 1968 by the Defense Department. This does not include \$1,346,260,494 of the Atomic Energy Commission. Such expenditures were included with defense expenditures in the President's budget message.

The Pentagon now states that it has "gross unpaid obligation incurred" of over \$38 billion. This was largely due to increased contractual obligation signed last summer and fall.

With these facts in mind and noting the increased war activity, it is obvious that defense spending may well go over \$80 billion in both fiscal 1968 and 1969 unless the administration makes drastic cutbacks.

Under leave previously granted, I wish to include in the RECORD an informative article which appeared in the Boston Globe January 4, 1968, under the byline of Allen M. Smythe, a financial columnist. Similar articles appeared in other metropolitan dailies.

The article follows:

[From the Boston Sunday Globe, Feb. 4, 1968]  
LETTERS DEMAND SPENDING CUTS, END TO WAR  
AND NO TAX HIKE

(By Allen M. Smythe)

The flood of critical letters inundating the Capitol since the President's budget message may decide the fate of the surtax. Coupled with these complaints are protests against heavy defense spending and the ineffectiveness of the war.

Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, who is one of a number of Democratic senators never invited to the White House, summed up the public complaint as "get out of Vietnam, cut defense spending, and no surtax."

Rep. Gerald Ford, House Republican leader, called the statement that Federal spending could not safely be cut further as absurd. It was pointed out that defense spending this year and next will exceed \$79.8 billion, the highest of World War II.

Rep. Melvin Laird, (R-Wisc.) called the estimates misleading and said defense spending was again underestimated by \$5 to \$1 billion as was the case the last several years. He refers to the estimates of \$79.8 billion for spending in fiscal 1969 and \$82.3 billion in fiscal 1969 for defense obligations. These each

include more than \$2 billion for atomic weapons for the first time.

Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.) and chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee calls the budget requests unrealistic and says defense spending may be \$40 billion over the defense costs of \$43.2 billion in 1961 when Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara took over the Pentagon and combat troops were first sent to Vietnam.

The U.S. Treasury has just reported the cash withdrawals for defense in the first seven months of fiscal 1968 at \$44.2 billion. This is \$5.4 billion more than the same period a year ago. This does not include any costs for atomic weapons or any hidden war costs of the State Department, CIA, foreign aid for emergency funds.

The Pentagon reports "gross unpaid obligations incurred" now exceed \$38 billion. This was caused by a military buying spree last Summer and Fall and then a stretchout of payments. This alone should keep defense spending at a high rate.

Emergencies can always raise costs. Rumors at the Capitol hint that the 45,000 South Korean troops may be called home and more U.S. troops will replace them.

The budget request includes an item for four FDL supply ships at \$45 million each. These are the first of 30 such floating arsenals that would hover off potential trouble spots over the world. The Navy has announced that they would be built at Pascagoula, Miss., the home state of the popular Sen. John Stennis.

More than \$500 million could be cut from the construction and reconversion of Navy vessels.

Cancellation of part or all of the expensive F111 aircraft project is a possibility. The new defense secretary, Clark Clifford, before confirmation told the senators he would study the cost and deficiencies of this weapon. A total of \$8 to \$10 billion is yet to be spent on production.

The Navy has asked five firms to bid on a substitute of their version. The bomber version for the Air Force was an afterthought by McNamara. The Air Force is also designing an inexpensive fighter that could perform some of the missions expected of the F111.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, February 12, 1968

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Jewell M. Smoot, Court Street Methodist Church, of Flint, Mich., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, by whom we are governed, though threatened by the rule of tyranny within and without: Call up the best within us, lest the worst obtain control. Forgive our shortsightedness when we react in fear instead of responding in courage. Enable this representative body to be responsible in its dependence upon Thee and sensitive to the needs of a world which at times gropes in the darkness of bewildering confusion. Make here the statesmanship which will preserve our honor and project our integrity. We pray for all the peoples of this land. Protect the helpless, guide the perplexed, counsel those in danger. Make us worthy as a people under God, with liberty and justice for all. And may our strength be in obedient service of Almighty God. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 8, 1968, was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following date the President approved and signed a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

On February 10, 1968:

H.J. Res. 947. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the period February 11 through 17, 1968, as "LULAC Week."

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arlington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12603. An act to supplement the purposes of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), by authorizing agreements and leases with respect to certain properties in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of a National Visitor Center, and for other purposes.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASKED TO REVIEW QUESTIONABLE PRACTICES—SERVICEMEN TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF BY LOAN COMPANIES—CREDIT UNIONS TO RESCUE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, for more than 2 years, the Domestic Finance Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee has been vitally concerned with the problems that a serviceman faces when he attempts to obtain merchandise on credit or make a loan.

The committee found that a serviceman faced a veritable jungle when he sought credit and was subjected to sharp practices that were beyond imagination. It was not uncommon for servicemen, particularly those stationed overseas, to pay interest rates of 60 to 70 percent on loans. This was especially prevalent