EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GENERAL CHAPMAN'S REMARKS AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, 18 months ago, former President Johnson selected an outstanding Floridian, Gen. Leonard Chapman, to assume the important responsibilities of the 24th Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps.

At that time I commended the President on his choice. General Chapman had a distinguished record in the Pacific during World War II and received the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star. His subsequent service in Washington as the Chief of Staff of Marine Headquarters and then as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps was marked by the general's particular flair for organization and management.

Recently Col. William McCahill of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve called my attention to a speech delivered last month by General Chapman on the occasion of the annual military conference of the Marine Corps Reserve Officers' Association in Detroit.

General Chapman's remarks concerned the nature of our fighting men in Vietnam, and I commend the speech to the attention of our colleagues:

REMARKS BY GENERAL CHAPMAN

Thank you, General Weinstein, Fellow Marines:

I would like to extend my personal well-done to you, Leland, for the leadership you have displayed in guiding this association over the past year.

And to you, General McMath, my congratulations upon your assumption of the presidency this evening. I would like to add my confidence to the vote of this fine organization. I know that your executive leadership will continue the tradition of excellence established by your predecessors.

I am especially pleased to be with you again, this year. I feel the pleasure of being with comrades—the warmth of communication without the need for too many words.

But I do have some words for you.

First, I want to state that the efforts of the Marine Corps Reserve over this past year have continued to be outstanding. As I stated before the Senate Committee on Armed Services earlier this year: "In terms of training, organization, and preparations for mobilization, our ground reserve is at the highest state of readiness in history."

I would like to add that we have kept material readiness abreast of training readiness. Equipment for the 4th Marine Division and the units supporting the 4th Division/Wing Team is on hand or identified for priority procurement.

The status of the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing is a different story. Not because of any lack of effort on the part of the Marines of that unit; but due to continued equipment deficiencies in the capabilities, obsolescence, and number of its jet aircraft and helicopters. To alleviate these shortages, we are assigning UH-34 helicopters to the 4th Wing as they become available from the active wings, and both the UH-1E and CH-53 helicopters will be introduced later.

Aside from these limitations, the IV Marine Expeditionary Force is ready, and I have the fullest confidence in its ability to take its place next to active Marine units if the need should arise.

In Vietnam, active duty Marines continue to be employed on the ground and in the air throughout the vast expanse of the I Corps tactical zone; and operating from ships of the 7th Fleet as special landing forces.

The Marine Corps has consistently advocated the principle that the war in South Vietnam can be conclusively won only through convincing the South Vietnamese people in the villages and hamlets that their hope lies with freedom, not with Communism. Under the present conditions of cessation of bombardment of North Vietnam and the search for negotiated settlement, this becomes even more important. Marine units in Vietnam have increased their efforts in three decisive areas:

Blocking the incursions by North Vietnamese army units in the DMZ area.

Assisting Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces in the destruction of the Viet Cong infrastructure.

And, the continuance of the Marine Corps Civic Action Program, encouraging and assisting the Vietnamese civilians in their efforts of self-help.

Last year, when I had the pleasure of being with you in Washington, I gave you a similar report on Marine operations in Vietnam. I wanted to make the report as comprehensive as possible, so I centered it around the single most important part of our Corps today: the young marine.

I knew that you would be most interested in that young marine and how he approaches his duty, so I based my remarks on his spirit. I compared his spirit with the spirit of the marines of World War II, and of those who fought the war in Korea. Perhaps it was an unfair comparison.

The young men who chose to serve as marines from the beginning of World War II right up to and including the Cuban countdown of 1962–63, chose to do so under an entirely different set of circumstances. Those young men—and I am speaking of you, marines—all came to the Corps for different personal reasons, but you all shared a feeling of the duty-of-citizenship to serve. So do the young marines of today. But I think you will all agree that duty-of-citizenship was an inviolable virtue in those days. Being a marine in the United States automatically put a man on a pedestal. Being an officer of marines raised that pedestal even higher.

You deserved that elevated position. You came to a small, elite corps of professionals, rich in the traditions of courage and sacrifice in its service to its country. In two wars you filled out its strength, matched its professionalism, and raised it to new heights. In less than a quarter of a century your generation earned more honors in battle than your predecessors had in the previous 165 years.

When we teach today's recruits of the exploits of Marines at Tripoli, in the Boxer Rebellion, and even in the fields of France—they are impressed, they regard these traditions as high and holy things—but they don't actually relate themselves to those men. Tell them of Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, Inchon, the Chosin Reservoir, and even the early days of the perimeter around Guantanamo Bay, and they will react. These traditions they understand. By choice, it is your footsteps in which they follow.

There is a myth afloat, that the Marine Corps builds men. You know this is not true. The Marine Corps offers the workshop, the tools, and some interested guidance, but the man who wears the uniform of a Marine is self-made. And you also know that to do this he must have a sturdy inner-structure upon which to build.

The young Marine of today is physically bigger, stronger, and has more endurance than his father and uncles of World War II and Korea. Because of his education and the improved field of communications, he is better informed, more alert, and less impressed by strange places, people, and situations. But these are physical facts. I think the most significant quality of today's Marine is his individualism.

From the very beginning of his service, this young man has made a decision, individually, without the intimidation of screaming, hate-filled crowds, or an inner compulsion to conform. His character is marked with self-discipline, leadership, and courage. The qualities of dedication and love of country cannot be questioned. They have been proven—they are being proven—in training and in combat.

The young man joining the Marine Corps today is not simply fulfilling a duty of citizenship as you did. He does not enter the service of his country with the unqualified support and admiration of the community. Bombarded by anti-military dialogue, and presented daily examples of evasion of obligation, his enlistment or induction is not a popular act of conformity. It is an act of faith. An act of faith, ladies and gentlemen, in you and me, and all the other generations of Marines who have gone before him.

He certainly harbors no illusions. He has a ringside seat at the contest of polemics. He hears the virtues of patriotism, duty, service to country, honor among fellowmen, and courage in the face of danger rendered suspect as to value, and modified in meaning by a generous application of turnabout statistics and reasoning. He hears the Armed Forces of the United States termed "the cult of the gun," and sees these forces painted as tools of aggression, oppression, and expansion of self-seeking opportunists. And some of this is presented to him from very strange quarters, quarters built on a foundation of credibility and respect.

He further observes a nation, a free nation, now tiring of war and its expense, question all forms of preparedness and defense. On one hand he hears men of other nations make clear statements of intent to meet us in nuclear war, and on the other hand he listens to our internal debate as to the need for a safeguard ABM system.

And there is no question about what he will do as a Marine. He knows that almost one third of our active duty Marine Corps is in Vietnam. He knows where he is needed.

For a young American who offers his abilities and leadership as a Marine officer, the road is even tougher. I know you are aware of the problems faced by the Marine Corps in officer recruitment. You know how most of you came into the Marine Corps. For years we have depended upon recruiting on college campuses to provide nearly 85 percent of all new Marine officers. This gave our corps a valuable cross section of educated young Americans. Young leaders from every part of this nation brought fresh skills, and fresh ideas to our corps. Their influence was important not only to the young Marines they commanded, but to us, the senior career officers who commanded them.

Now, the anti-military activities at some colleges have gained such recognition by school officials, the Marine Corps has had to seriously curtail on-campus recruiting. At some colleges, the anti-military efforts have taken the form of physical obstruction of legitimate Marine officer selection teams. On other campuses, college administrators have displayed a lack of cooperation, failing to make available adequate time and central locations to Marine recruiters.

Because of this continuing difficulty we have opened a program to offer the opportunity of officer candidate school to a number of young men who have completed two years of college. We are primarily aiming this program to those who have completed a junior college program.

Now I know that a great many of you received your commissions under a similar program. But during World War II and the war in Korea, there was a definite shortage of men who had completed four years of college. This is not the case today.

But let me assure you we have not lowered any of the basic standards for service as a Marine officer. We still require the same qualities of intelligence and leadership that we have always demanded in commissioned Marine leaders. But such a program does mean that young officers commissioned with less than a full degree, and who later apply and are selected for retention, will have to be given the opportunity to complete their education.

All of this hasn't meant an end to college graduates continuing to seek service as Marine officers. Like the young men who willingly take their places in the ranks as enlisted Marines; these young men continue to offer their education, skills, and leadership.

This situation has created something of a new relationship between the young marine officers and their men. Not only do they share the corps, and the hardships of combat in Vietnam, they share a very rugged brand of self-sufficient individualism. They are of a quality that will not be intimidated. And joined together, they have performed magnificently.

I did not intend to stand here tonight and recite numbers. The young marine's performance is too important to be reduced to a percentile. But I will ask you to permit me two very graphic statistics. They are significant to the individual marine's attitude as a participating citizen.

First: Of all marines eligible, 74.5 per cent cast their ballots in the last national election.

And although there are no figures which specifically represent the civilian community, Gallup reports that only 60.5 per cent of all eligible U.S. citizens voted last November.

I think these figures are an indicator of how highly the young marine of today values his citizenship.

Second: Since June of 1966, when the first marines into Vietnam became eligible for rotation back to the United States, a total of 33,350 marines—officers and enlisted—have extended their Vietnam tours an additional six months.

This is what the young marine thinks of the American effort in Vietnam.

I think this last statistic deserves some discussion. A great deal has been said about this war and the fact that it is being fought by professionals. Now, you and I know that all marines are professionals, and the young marine's performance in Vietnam bears this out. But to the unindoctrinated, the term "professional" implies career-regulars. Very few of the career-regular marines extend their tours in Vietnam. They don't have to. They know they will be back in normal rotation. In fact, a great many of them are now serving a second time, and some have begun their third tours. The greatest majority of marines who ask to stay in Vietnam an additional six months, are the young privates and corporals, and the lieutenants.

What is the quality of the performance of these young Americans—these marines? It is outstanding.

And why do these young marines perform so well in Vietnam? Why do so many ask to stay? Well, it's the same reason you performed so well. Above everything else, they are marines. That, reinforced by what they find in that country.

I think they find their inspiration in the gentle people who have fled the terror of the Viet Cong to resettle in new areas, build new homes, farm new lands. I think they find it in the courage and determination of the Vietnamese soldiers fighting beside them, who won't quit after long years of bitter struggle.

The Marine Corps holds precious its history of service to the people of the United States. Our flag carries the streamers of all the major wars in which Americans have fought. With great pride, we review the record of courage and sacrifice of marines who earned those battle honors. Our flag bears the streamer of the war in Vietnam, too. That streamer, like the others, was earned by the courage and sacrifice of marines today. Americans of this generation have earned this honor. And these marines have added a new battlefield virtue to those of courage and sacrifice. They have added the virtue of compassion.

I could present examples of what our young marines are doing in Vietnam by reading some of the many citations which have accompanied decorations awarded in this war. I could point out the courage and stubborn faith of Khe-sanh. And to prove compassion, I could recite endless deeds of marines building schools, adopting entire orphanages, and the fantastic medical care given Vietnamese civilians by our Navy doctors and corpsmen. But I think these many acts of courage, sacrifice, and compassion loom so large that the individual marine is sometimes lost. It is not the large acts that count so much as the day-to-day application of these qualities.

Second Lieutenant Dodson arrived in Vietnam early last year. He did not come to the Marine Corps from a college campus. He had graduated from college two years before he decided to quit his job and do something about the war in Vietnam—personally.

Upon reporting to his battalion, Lieutenant Dodson was assigned to a company and placed in command of a marine rifle platoon. When he led his platoon out on patrols and in operations, he always made sure of two things:

Each marine's rifle was spotless and in perfect working order, and—

Each marine was well instructed as to the civilian situation in the area of operations.

There were strict rules about behavior toward the Vietnamese civilian. And Lieutenant Dodson was no tougher about enforcing the rules than any other member of that platoon. Children were greeted with a smile, and old people with great respect. The platoon knew at least enough Vietnamese to inquire as to health, how the rice was doing, and to wish a good day.

This was a rifle platoon. They had no civic action responsibility other than the normal requirement to get along, and assist if assistance was needed and it didn't interfere with the basic mission.

Lieutenant Dodson and his platoon got to know the people of Vietnam, and their concern and respect grew. Following the enemy Tet offensive of last year, civilian food distribution hit a snag. One village in Lieutenant Dodson's area was particularly short of food. The platoon located some surplus cornmeal and it was distributed to the villagers. But what could the Vietnamese do with cornmeal? Simple, with a little American knowhow and some graphic instruction, the Vietnamese could make hushpuppies. And they did, and they were delighted with them.

Today, Lieutenant Dodson insists that there are only two places in the world where really good hushpuppies are made. His own hometown, in Georgia; and the village of Thon-An-Bang, in Vietnam.

Corporal Degraff did come to us directly from a college campus, and he was married.

Before that young man became a corporal, or even a marine, he was in his junior year at a large university.

He liked college, even though it was tight financially. But with his wife working full time, and his own part time job, they were able to make it. And he was getting good grades.

He first watched the war and the draft with an outsider's eye, it hardly affected him. With good grades, his deferment was a thing of certainty.

Then, the demonstrations started.

Unless you were specifically interested, the demonstrations were easy to avoid. You just walked around them. But one day, as he walked around, someone handed him a tract, he read it. The words disturbed him and now he had to think. The next time he ran into a group gathered around one of the known speakers, he stopped and listened. That bothered him even more. He asked some questions, and before he knew it, he was debating. That night he and his wife talked it over, and they made a decision.

Degraff left school and enlisted. He did well in recruit training, and when he graduated from boot camp, an officer spoke to him about the possibility of officer candidate school. He explained to the officer that he just didn't have time. He wanted to fulfill his obligation and get back to college.

In Vietnam, he joined a squad as a rifleman. When he left the squad he was a corporal, and had commanded it through countless patrols and engagements. While he was in Vietnam, he was wounded twice and decorated once.

Corporal Degraff came back to the United States a few months ago. He'll be discharged soon.

But they don't all come back, these young Americans who have chosen service. Sacrifice joins compassion and courage as a grim reality. No one knows better than the Marines who have served in Vietnam that the casualty figures match names and faces—no one except the parents, wives, and loved ones who have lost Marines.

Recently I wrote the parents of a young Marine killed in Vietnam. As little as it was, I offered my condolences. The parents answered my letter. I would like to read parts of it to you.

It is dated April 2, 1969, and it reads:

"DEAR GENERAL CHAPMAN: We wish to thank you for your thoughtful letter. Michael was proud to be a Marine, and proud too, to fight for the country he truly loved. We, his parents are proud too.

"Long before the end of his senior year, Michael planned to become a Marine. One afternoon after class, he and two friends went downtown where they witnessed a fire and a draft card-burning. All three went immediately to the Marine office and signed up. That night we parents had to give our consent.

"In the corps, Michael became a man—one we were proud of. It is the fashion of the day to criticize the United States, to refuse the military burden, to comfort the enemy. None of this was true of Michael. We do not close our eyes to obvious faults of the United States, but we think there are many more virtues.

"So we gave Mike, and we are prepared to give our other sons, and daughters, too. At the same time we pray for peace.

"So, too, General, our entire family keeps you and all servicemen in their nightly prayers."

These are the young Americans who are the present day Marines.

These are the Marines who are bearing our burden—preserving our freedom—containing an enemy on a far-off shore.

These are the Marines whose courage, sacrifice and compassion serve our Nation.

These are the Marines who have earned our unqualified and wholehearted support.

REACHING FOR THE STARS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Evening Star of May 24, 1969, cites the comments of Dr. Thomas O. Paine, Administrator of NASA, in comparing the recent flights of Venus 5 and 6 and the Apollo 10 flight as comparable to the time when the first amphibians came from the sea onto land. Only time will tell the significance of this anology. Yet it causes all Americans who are interested in the future and the direction of our national space program to be concerned that adequate support is provided to assure the scientific and technological progress of our Nation:

The editorial follows:

REACHING FOR THE STARS

Venus, after the sun and moon, is the brightest object in our heavens. Yet it has made itself a mystery of sorts by hiding behind a tremendous vastness of dense clouds that never go away. Now, however, this nearest of our planetary neighbors, has become a little less mysterious because of the latest Soviet probes of its atmosphere.

These probes, carried out by the Venus 5 and Venus 6 spacecraft after a four-month journey of 217 million miles, resulted in findings not yet made public. But American, British and other scientists have no doubt that their Russian conferees are right in saying that the new data will add significantly to what was learned in 1967 when Venus 4 and our US Mariner 5 approached the planet.

Tass has quoted Soviet scientists as declaring that the new voyages have made one thing absolutely sure: Neither Cosmonauts nor Astronauts will ever set foot on Venus because it "is not fit for man's life." This comes as no surprise, of course. After all, the Venusian atmosphere has a temperature of over 500 degrees Fahrenheit, and the planet's surface is an estimated 800 degrees. Nevertheless, inhospitable though it is, the place is likely to continue to be visited by unmanned Soviet and American vehicles, and some of these may be able to land there for long periods to transmit to earth a great volume of information.

To many of us, such information may seem too impractical, too unrelated to our everyday lives, to warrant the dispatch of costly spacecraft. But this is an oversimple and narrow view. As scientists effectively argue, and as has been proven time and again, the more man learns about his environment, here on the ground and among the stars, the more he enriches his mind in a way that can have an immensely beneficial impact on both himself and his world.

Apropos of all this NASA Administrator Dr. Thomas O. Paine made a particularly striking point on NBC's Meet the Press last Sunday. Having in mind not just Apollo 10, but also undertakings like the Venus probes, he declared that all such ventures constitute an "enormous new phase of evolution where, for the first time, man, and indeed terrestrial life, is moving from the surface of this planet out into the solar system. Many people feel that this is as significant as when the first amphibian came from the sea up onto land to conquer a new domain for life."

An exaggeration? A fantasy? Who can be sure? We are living in an epoch when what seems impossible today may be commonplace a century—or even a half century—from now.

WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS—TWO DOWN, ONE TO GO

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 24, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, now that Earl Warren has left the U.S. Supreme Court, four members of that Court have announced that they will limit their nonjudicial activities, which we can hope is intended to mean that they will not become involved in matters which may come before their Court.

But aging and erratic Justice William O. Douglas is not prepared to accept voluntary limits on his nonjudicial activities. Even retired Chief Justice Earl Warren, whose own extrajudicial activities are not above reproach, moments after leaving the Bench, attributed public loss of confidence in the Court to Abe Fortas and Justice Douglas in equal parts.

An interesting biography of Justice Douglas which may well help explain his animosity toward the American people is contained in the Herald of Freedom for June 27, published by Frank A. Capbell, Zarephath, N.J.

A recent news clipping and the Herald of Freedom article follow:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, June 23, 1969]

FOUR JUSTICES TO RESTRICT OUTSIDE ROLES

Four justices of the Supreme Court now intend to give up outside compensation for non-court activities, retiring Chief Justice Earl Warren announced today.

In an unusual statement designed to explain his earlier disclosure about the question of justices' ethics, Warren said four of the men who will continue on the court are prepared to limit their non-judicial activity.

He listed them as Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Potter Stewart, Byron R. White and Thurgood Marshall.

This suggests that three members of the high court—Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and John M. Harlan—are not prepared to accept formal court-imposed limits on their activity.

Warren last Tuesday issued a statement which indicated he had been rebuffed by the court in his desire to get the justices to commit themselves to the same restrictions that had been imposed June 10 on lower federal court judges.

The U.S. Judicial Conference, which is the policy-making body for the federal judiciary below the level of the Supreme Court, has imposed a flat ban on compensation from outside activities for judges of the district and appeals courts, and has ordered them to report annually on their income.

"Justices Brennan, Stewart, White and Marshall individually indicated their agreement in principle with the standards of conduct adopted by the Judicial Conference and their intention to act accordingly."

Previously, Marshall had been the only member of the court who had publicly indicated he was prepared to go along with the new restrictions.

The justice said, however, that he would submit his annual financial statements to his colleagues at the high court, rather than to the agency that will be receiving such statements from lower court judges, the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts.

Brennan had previously announced that he was giving up all outside activity, but had said nothing about abiding by any reporting requirements.

[From the Washington Daily News, June 24, 1969]

ASSIST BAR, JUDICIAL CONFERENCE—WARREN TO HELP DRAFT RULES

(By Dan Thomasson)

Retired Chief Justice Earl Warren will assist the American Bar Association (ABA), and the Judicial Conference in moulding a new set of ethical standards for Federal jurists, congressional sources said today.

Within moments after the swearing-in ceremony for his successor, Warren T. Burger, yesterday, Mr. Warren expressed to friends his continuing concern over the loss of public confidence in the judicial system—an erosion attributable largely to the outside activities of former Associate Justice Abe Fortas and Justice William O. Douglas.

The Judicial Conference—under prodding from Mr. Warren—adopted new standards of conduct for all Federal judges except members of the Supreme Court. But it still must work out the machinery to put the code into operation and Mr. Warren is expected to help.

ASSIST ABA

Mr. Warren also will help the ABA in revising its canons of judicial ethics this fall. The ABA's house of delegates, which will meet in August, is expected to appoint a committee to overhaul the judicial canons much as a special ABA committee is already revising the canons which apply to practicing attorneys.

Mr. Warren also has informed some congressional friends that he is interested in discussing with them proposed legislation to force the entire judiciary to disclose outside income.

[From the Herald of Freedom, June 27, 1969]

HON. WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

To worry that "the honor of the Supreme Court is at stake" at this point could be compared to worrying about the loss of virginity of a seasoned prostitute. It has been nonexistent for a long time. While most of the blame must fall on Warren, he could not have ruined the reputation of the court alone; he had to have help from those of like persuasion on the court. Conservatives have been attacking the court for its pro-Communist, pro-criminal decisions, which might be called "sticking to the issues" rather than "indulging in personal attacks." Warren has been subject to attack for his actions as Chief Justice but not because of his personal background.

Recently, however, the personal conduct of two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court has come under scrutiny and been exposed as being less than "ethical." The liberals threw one of them to the wolves, abandoning completely Abe Fortas, the man who only a year ago they were trying to push up to the top post on the Court, but they are going all-out to protect William O. Douglas whose personal conduct has been notorious for many years and who now has been exposed as dealing in "questionable" financial activities. A possible reason for this could be that Fortas failed to "deliver" for Wolfson while Douglas has not let his buddies down.

While Fortas was forced to resign from the Supreme Court by disclosure of his accepting a large amount of money from the Wolfson Family Foundation for reasons which he could not explain satisfactorily, Douglas's connection with the Parvin Foundation has been known publicly for nearly three years and he has been able to "sit it out" and at this writing plans to continue to do so. He has been forced to resign as president of the foundation, giving up his $12,000.00 per year income from it, but he has stated he has no intention of resigning from the Supreme Court. Only impeachment can remove him in that case and such action is long overdue.

The background and activities of the Parvin Foundation have been disclosed in the Congressional Record and, as president, Douglas must be held accountable for them. Links to gangsters and gamblers are disclosed in the source of the foundation's income which has been dispensed for pro-Communist purposes. Douglas is not a babe in the woods when it comes to financial manipulation since he made it his business to become an expert in it, presumably from the side of the law.

William O. Douglas was born in Maine, Minnesota on October 16, 1898, the son of William Douglas and the former Julia Bickford Fiske. His father was a Presbyterian home missionary from Nova Scotia, Canada, who died in 1904. After his death the family, which consisted of William and one brother (Arthur F.) and one sister (Martha) and his mother, settled in Yakima, Washington, where the mother had relatives. William helped to contribute to the family income, at one time working as an itinerant laborer in the fields. He was able to go to college, obtaining his B.A. degree from Whitman College in Walla Walla in 1920. After teaching English and Latin in Yakima High for two years, Douglas departed for New York to study law at Columbia University. While a student there, he married a fellow high school teacher at Yakima H.S., Miss Mildred Riddle, on August 16, 1923.

At law school Douglas was particularly interested in the study of the relation between law and business and, so, when he graduated he joined the Wall Street firm of Cravath, DeGersdorff, Swaine and Wood to "study the facts of law and life among the natives." He lectured at Columbia Law School while holding this position, and in 1927 left Wall Street to become assistant professor of law at Columbia. He remained at Columbia only a year and then, through Robert Maynard Hutchins, then dean of law at Yale University, became an assistant professor at Yale University. He moved up rapidly at Yale, becoming associate professor within a year, a full professor by 1931, and in 1932 was appointed to the chair of Sterling Professor of Law. Douglas did more than just teach others, however; he went out of his way to learn a great deal himself.

He was an expert on bankruptcy and was a special adviser in a New York City bankruptcy investigation and for four years carried on, in association with the U.S. Department of Commerce, bankruptcy studies for the Yale Institute of Human Relations. He was also secretary of a committee studying business of the Federal courts and in 1934 directed a study of protective committees by the Securities and Exchange Commission. For the next two years he held hearings, examined records and investigated those committees which are formed when businesses fail. In 1936 Douglas was appointed a member of the S.E.C. and in 1937 became its chairman. He conducted conferences and studies which led to a reorganization of the Stock Exchange.

In March 1939 President Roosevelt nominated Douglas for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and he was confirmed by the Senate and took his seat April 17, 1939, replacing Louis D. Brandeis who was extremely happy with his successor, and who reportedly stated to Douglas, "I wanted you here in my place." The Democrats eyed Douglas for high government jobs, even President and Vice-President, but he seemed content to remain on the Supreme Court. His contribution to the disrepute in which the Court now finds itself is by no means small. In 100 decisions, involving Communists, his voting was pro-Communist in 97 of the cases.

Douglas was an endorser for the Communist-front, The American Investors Union, Inc., which had been set up to obtain proxies to harass the management of corporations. His radical pro-Red record is long. Being an ardent "One-Worlder," he became Vice President of the United World Federalists in 1950, in which year he also received the Morris Morgenstern Award of Yeshiva University. In 1952 he was given an honorary degree by the New School for Social Research, a Marxist-oriented school in New York City. In 1962 Douglas helped promote the anniversary celebration of the leftist Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. On April 12, 1963 he sent greetings to the Communist-controlled N.Y. Teachers Union on the occasion of their 27th Conference held at the Hotel Americana in New York City.

The now 70-year-old Douglas raised eyebrows by his penchant for an "off-with-the-old-and-on-with-the-new" approach to marriage, now being involved in Marriage #4. His first marriage lasted thirty years and produced two children, Mildred Riddle (now Mrs. Frank Welles, Jr.) and William. After his divorce in 1953, Douglas married Wife #2, Mrs. Mercedes Hester Davidson, on December 15, 1954. They were divorced in 1963 and Wife #3 was 23-year-old Joan C. Martin as of August 1963. Freed again by divorce in 1966, Douglas married another 23-year-old, Cathleen Curran Heffernan, on July 15, 1966. His alimony payments have been cited as an excuse for his extra-curricular financial activities.

Douglas's price runs high on the lecture circuit but he accepted a mere $350 for an article published in convicted pornographer, Ralph Ginzburg's magazine, "Avant Garde" (March 1969 issue). This was at a time when Ginzburg still had a conviction appeal pending before the Supreme Court.

Douglas's main financial and ideological indiscretion, however, would seem to be his interlocking connections with the Parvin Foundation, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions and the Inter-American Center for Economic and Social Studies.

Although Douglas's resignation as president of the Parvin Foundation was announced May 23, 1969, he had been associated with it for ten years, seven years as a paid employee. As of the time he resigned the other directors were Robert F. Goheen, president of Princeton University; Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif.; Harvey Silbert, a Los Angeles lawyer and an old friend of Albert Parvin; and Sidney Davis, a New York lawyer. The new president and a director of the foundation is Fred Warner Neal, a professor of international relations and government at the Claremont Graduate School in Claremont, Calif. Professor Neal is a former consultant for the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and a consultant in Russian affairs to the State Department. Douglas is also a vice president and consultant for the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions which the Parvin Foundation has helped to finance.

The operations of the Parvin Foundation were explained by Douglas in a letter dated October 31, 1966 to Chief Justice Warren. This was at the time his connection with the foundation had first been questioned and exposed. The letter stated in part:

"The formation of the Foundation goes back to the Walter E. Edge Lectures which I delivered at Princeton in 1960. They were published by the Princeton University Press in a book entitled 'America Challenged.' Albert Parvin of Los Angeles read the book, and it apparently put together in his mind some ideas he had had for combatting the forces of communism at a world level. He decided to form a Foundation directed to that end. . . . .

"The first project we undertook was at Princeton, where originally ten Parvin Fellowships were established. Men between the ages of 25 and 35 were brought in from Africa, the Middle East, and Asia for a year's study at the Woodrow Wilson School. . . . . Many of them have already moved into important positions in their native countries, and we are confident that over the years we will produce many Prime Ministers, many Secretaries of State, many journalists, many professors, all dedicated to the democratic cause.

"The project at Princeton was so successful that we decided to launch a similar one at UCLA. There we decided to take only men and women between 25 and 35 from Latin America. Those who speak English in Latin America usually come from the 'upper-crust.' We were anxious to reach lower down into the strata where the communists seem to operate most effectively. So we decided to take only those who did not speak English. We bring them to UCLA and give them an intensive English language course first, followed by a year of study in the operations and institutions of the free society. . . .

"The Parvin Foundation developed, with the assistance of the National Association of Broadcasters, of which Governor LeRoy Collins was the head, some 80 TV films for use in the Dominican Republic. . . .

"We of the Parvin Foundation have been very proud of these educational ventures. As I said before, they have already produced some rich dividends. And if they are continued into the future, as I hope they will be, they will drastically influence the shape of things to come in the underdeveloped nations. . . . .

"Our foreign aid has often done good. But if the tides of communism are to be turned back, these underdeveloped nations need primarily dedicated leaders on the democratic front; and it is to that end that the Foundation has directed itself."

How sincerely the Parvin Foundation and its head, Douglas, were trying to "turn back the tides of communism" is well demonstrated by its activities in the Dominican Republic. Sen. Strom Thurmond stated on the floor of the U.S. Senate on June 9, 1969:

"Today I would like to point out how certain of his (Douglas's) activities in the past in connection with the Parvin Foundation have led to international repercussions. Justice Douglas has taken an active part in the so-called Inter-American Center for Economic and Social Studies, an organization financed by the Parvin Foundation and the Kaplan Foundation, and ultimately, the Central Intelligence Agency. . . . .

"The organization to which I refer went out of existence 2 or 3 years ago, but not before its activities at least indirectly had helped to foment the revolutionary situation in the Dominican Republic in 1963, and which necessitated the intervention of the U.S. Marines to save that country from Communist takeover.

"Justice Douglas became a board member of the Inter-American Center for Economic and Social Studies because of his office as president of the Parvin Foundation. The history of this Inter-American Center is most curious. It began under the name of the Institute of International Labor Research, whose chairman was the notorious Socialist, Norman Thomas.

"This institute originally began in Costa Rica as a training school for leftwing radicals under the tutelage of such leftist Latin politicians as Juan Bosch and Jose Figueres.

"The institute was organized by one Sacha Volman, a naturalized U.S. citizen from Rumania, with a long history of radical organizing activities. Shortly after 1960, the CIA began to channel nearly $1 million into this institute. . . .

"Shortly after this period, the institute moved to the Dominican Republic, when

Juan Bosch came into power, and changed its name to the Inter-American Center of Economic and Social Studies. . . . the Inter-American Center then joined with the Parvin Foundation and the National Association of Broadcasters in a program to fight illiteracy in the Dominican Republic."

Juan Bosch not only did not "turn back the tides of communism," he opened the doors for the return of Communists. After seven months of Bosch's placing of notorious Communists in important posts in his government, the Dominican Army, led by General Wessin y Wessin, staged a bloodless revolt on Sept. 25, 1963 and expelled Bosch from the country. Sacha Volman had to hide out for several days before he was able to escape from the country. Gen. Wessin y Wessin testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee concerning the Inter-American Center for Economic and Social Studies (CIDES):

"Mr. SOURWINE. Now, you spoke of 40 Communist indoctrination centers operating in the Dominican Republic under Juan Bosch. Did these centers operate openly as a Communist operation?

"General WESSIN. Openly.

"Mr. SOURWINE. Did they display Communist banners or signs?

"General WESSIN. One of these schools located on Caracas Street No. 54 displayed the Soviet flag. . . . It was the red flag with the hammer and sickle.

"Mr. SOURWINE. Now, do you know where these centers were operated? You name the location of one. Can you tell us where others were?

"General WESSIN. In the school Padre Villini Calle-Mercedes. This building, in spite of the fact that it belonged to the Government, was turned over to the Communist Dato Pagan Perdomo to install a school of political science.

"There was another one, which went under the initials of CIDES located in the farm, or Finca Jaina Moza. In this school, the teachers were, among the others, Juan Bosch, Angel Miolan, and Sacha Volman."

An article placed in the Congressional Record by Hon. John M. Ashbrook indicates that the Internal Revenue Service also doubts the stated purpose of the Parvin Foundation and believes "that in fact the Albert Parvin Foundation might possibly be a screen for vast money-manipulation and influence-peddling in the high places." The article states further:

"Skolnick in his suit described Albert Parvin as an 'unsavory' character, who had what Skolnick described as a 'criminal record' in Chicago. He documented four cases involving Parvin and members of the Parvin family ranging from 1925 through 1959, in which Albert, Jack and Bernard Parvin were charged with being receivers of stolen property. . . . They were never convicted. . . .

"He listed 'among the hoodlums connected with the (Parvin) foundation:'

"(1) Marcus Lipsky, a 'gangster and specialist in multiple murders. He masterminded the Capone mob's post-war invasion of the $18 million dollar-a-year Dallas, Texas rackets.'

"(2) Edward Levinson, 'who has a contract with Parvin Dohrmann Company, interlocked company connected with Parvin Foundation, and who is connected with (3) John (Jack) Pullman, crime syndicate "banker." '

"And, (4) Harry A. Goldmann . . ."

Levinson, according to an article placed in the Congressional Record by Rep. Durward G. Hall, is the key figure who has been involved in the Parvin-Dohrmann Corp., activities, as well as the notorious Bobby Baker case. In 1966, when Parvin-Dohrmann acquired the Fremont Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Levinson was given a five-year contract to manage it at a salary of $100,000 per year. The article by Clark Mollenhoff states:

"Senator Curtis has called attention to as early as 1967 magazine reports that identified Levinson, Benjamin Sigelbaum, and Edward Torres, all Las Vegas gambling figures, have been serving as 'fronts' for the Cosa Nostra mobsters in Las Vegas and have been delivering millions of dollars to Meyer Lansky, the man who handles Cosa Nostra financial matters in Miami.

"Reports made to Congress in the last week allege that Albert Parvin, the 69-years-old originator of the Parvin Foundation, has been a long-time associate of such syndicate gambling figures as Frank Costello, Meyer Lansky, and the late Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel."

In its article on the Mob (Cosa Nostra or Mafia), Life magazine states:

"The true bonanza the Mob has struck in legitimate business is 'skimming'—diverting a portion of cash receipts off the top to avoid taxes. . . . The biggest skim yet discovered took place in the legalized gambling casinos of Las Vegas from 1960 to 1965. . . . Some $12 million a year was skimmed for gangsters in just six Las Vegas casinos: the Fremont, the Sands, the Flamingo, the Horseshoe, the Desert Inn and the Stardust."

The "skim" is carried in cash by couriers to the man who handles the finances of the Mafia, Meyer Lansky, in Miami, who diverts it for political and other pay-offs and "bonuses" as well as to numbered accounts in Swiss banks. According to the Life article Communism as well as crime is involved:

"(Sylvain) Ferdmann took over both the transcontinental and transatlantic bag routes for most of the next two years. His contacts in this country were bizarre including functionaries and members of the Communist party in New York and a man who had big financial dealings with the Czech delegation to the United Nations. The conclusion drawn by investigators—from Ferdmann's contacts, from the fact that the International Credit Bank has strong ties with Communist countries and from the fact that his bag was stuffed with money both going and coming—was that there was a flow of Communist money coming back through the skimming conduit."

Ed Levinson was a director of one of the banks through which the Mob's money moved to Switzerland as well as operator of one of its chief "skimming" operations, the Fremont, now owned by Parvin-Dohrmann, but still operated by Levinson. Meyer Lansky, the Mob's "financial genius," was born in Poland in 1902 and came to New York with his parents from Poland in 1911. His family had formerly lived in Czarist Russia and were reported to have been Bolsheviks who fled from Russia to avoid prosecution. Lansky's real name is Maier Suchowljansky. The post he holds with the Mafia was formerly held by Arnold Rothstein who was murdered in 1928.

This is quite a sordid backdrop for the Parvin Foundation of whose activities Associate Justice Douglas seems to be so proud. Douglas is flirting with impeachment now and has done so in the past. One of his most notorious acts was the granting of a stay of execution for convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Douglas did this on his own after the court had adjourned, and a special session of the court had to be called to overturn the stay. As head of the Parvin Foundation Douglas employed a Soviet economist, N. N. Inozemtsev, as his consultant. The Supreme Court would take a giant step toward rehabilitation if it could rid itself of Douglas.

POSTAL DIVORCE

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding editorial writers in the midwest is Clyde M. Reed of Parsons, Kansas. Of course there are times when we do not see eye-to-eye on all subjects—particularly when Mr. Reed takes the Congressman from the Fifth District to task.

Several recent editorials by Mr. Reed in the Parsons Sun have shown great insight into some of the important issues and occurrences of our times. I feel that these editorials offer valuable, constructive criticisms and I would like to share them with my colleagues.

I therefore insert these editorials into the RECORD at this point:

[From the Parsons Sun (Kans.), June 9, 1969]

POSTAL DIVORCE

A former Chicago postmaster has advanced a suggestion on the nation's postal dilemma that appears to make a great deal of sense.

The real problem in postal delays and deficits, said Harry H. Semrow, is what he politely terms "industrial mail." Others view it with less reverence and call it junk mail.

"The letter carrier has become a walking general store," Semrow asserted, "delivering soap, cereal, tooth paste, razor blades and other things."

On the way to the carrier, the mail has become burdened by industry's "heavy outpouring of parcels, advertising gimmicks, magazines, catalogs and so forth." As a result, the postal system has been "crushed" and the letter carrier's back "virtually broken."

Accordingly, Semrow would limit the postal system to the delivery of first class, air, special delivery and registered mail, newspapers, and Western Union telegrams.

A private shipping corporation, organized along the lines suggested by President Nixon for the entire system, would handle the bulk deliveries on a separate and independent basis. Time is not a critical element, since a great deal of the junk mail winds up in the wastebasket anyway.

This is perhaps the best idea yet. The postoffice—and the nation—should be saved from the junk mail boys. Divorcement would not automatically end all postoffice problems, but would provide an opportunity to work them out free of crisis created largely by the flood of useless mail turned loose on homes and businesses alike.

[From the Parsons (Kans.) Sun, Jan. 17, 1969]

LAST HURRAH

It's almost as if the Warren court wanted one last hurrah before the chief justice goes into retirement to prove its critics correct.

So it deliberately, it seems, picked out a highly controversial issue which gets into the separation of powers, fundamental in American government, over a relatively minor case.

For when the United States Supreme Court Monday decided that the House had no power to deny Adam Clayton Powell his seat in March, 1967, it ruled on a point which no longer was in contention. The Harlem congressman was re-elected last year and is back in Congress, duly seated, now.

Only one member of the court, Justice Potter Stewart, had the good sense to dissent from the majority opinion and point out that the court should refrain "from deciding the novel, difficult and delicate constitutional questions which the case presented at its inception."

While the court headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren has been lambasted for going far afield on social issues, history may record it was doing only what sluggish legislative bodies had not done.

In other words, the retrospective view of school desegregation, equal rights in public transportation and other far-reaching issues decided by the Warren court is one tempered by time.

Even its excursion into state legislative reapportionment can be defended upon the grounds that the legislatures themselves long had ignored their own state constitutions by failing to keep abreast of crucial population movements.

And the court's more recent preoccupation with the rights of individuals has its merits, although it has tended to go too far in ignoring the rights of society at large in comparison to those of the criminal as an individual.

But why, one must rise to ask, should the court go out of its way to raise thorny issues, stir the animals in Congress and generally arouse sleeping dogs in a case which, to all intents and purposes, already had been settled?

Judicial mischief, even in the cloistered chambers of the highest court, must have been at work. Earl Warren, controversial man that he has been, certainly could have chosen a more fitting farewell for himself.

NOTHING CHANGED

President Nixon knows better than anyone else what Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has been going through in South America, because the chief executive had the same experiences when he visited the area as vice president during the Eisenhower years.

Nothing has changed, and it is futile to blame the trouble on the Communists, Castro or related influences. They are only taking advantage of conditions made to order for them.

What is wrong in South America is what was wrong a decade and more ago. Corrupt, oppressive governments still are in power, for the most part military juntas which have little concern for the masses. The continent's high birth rate is outdistancing the ability of its primitive economy to feed, clothe and house the oncoming millions. Exploitation and inflation are rife.

North American attempts to help have been misdirected, with aid falling into the wrong hands. Washington's efforts are largely beamed to preventing revolution in nations where revolution is essential if the lot of the people in general is to be improved.

It is no surprise therefore that Rockefeller, more of a symbol of Yankee imperialism than Mr. Nixon was as vice president because of his family's long connection with Standard Oil, has been greeted with far more jeers than cheers and radical elements have capitalized on widespread misery to spearhead violent protests.

The same may be true for still other visitors from the North as long as the basic factors remain as they are, and there is nothing in sight to indicate Washington has the answers any more than it has had them for two decades or more.

POOR PROPHET

The secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Kennedy, says he doesn't think another increase in the prime interest rate is in the works.

New York banks hiked the rate to a record 8.5 per cent last week, increasing the price of money to nearly all borrowers.

But the secretary doesn't qualify as an expert on the subjects, although he should be. The prime rate went to 7.5 per cent in March, and Kennedy said then he thought there would be no more increases.

If he cared to do so, of course, Kennedy could do something about interest rates because a secretary of the Treasury is not without clout should he choose to use it.

Merely to forecast the trend of interest rates, and be wrong at that, is hardly enough for an official in his shoes, but the nation apparently is stuck with that narrow concept from a man who may prove to be one of Mr. Nixon's least glittering cabinet choices.

WATER POLLUTION

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Carl L. Klein, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water Quality and Research, was the subject of an article in the New York Times of May 17, 1969. The article was syndicated in newspapers across the country. It was inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 26, 1969, by the gentleman from the 14th District of California.

The article suffers from a serious deficiency in that it clearly implies Mr. Klein does not intend to use all legal remedies at his disposal to abate water pollution. This is not the case; in fact, Mr. Klein's position is far different, as he expressed clearly to that newspaper in a letter of May 21, 1969.

The text of his letter follows:

MAY 21, 1969.

DEAR MR. OAKES: I noted with interest your article in the May 18 issue and an editorial of May 21, 1969, in regard to my efforts to augment the conference program by using personal contact in attempting to settle pollution problems and get results.

In the first instance, I have not abandoned the formal enforcement conference. You should have received notice on the Hudson River Enforcement Conference on June 18 and 19, in New York City by the time this letter reaches you. You will undoubtedly shortly hear of the reconvening of the Merrimack River and Lake Erie Conferences. The future udoubtedly holds a number of such other conferences.

But, in order to expedite and get results as soon as possible, I am personally giving a helping hand to the enforcement division of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in cooperation with the Commissioner, David Dominick, and the Assistant Commissioner for Enforcement, Mr. Murray Stein. The results have been apparent immediately: A statement of anti-pollution policy from United States Steel Company several weeks ago culminated long negotiations and will undoubtedly be a help in the fight for industrial waste pollution abatement; the State of Missouri has agreed to hold its own conferences to update the 1982 date accepted by my predecessor for secondary treatment on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and has scheduled the first hearing for June 13; discussions on the Memphis situation with local authorities resulted in plans for early construction of a primary sewage treatment plant; informal talks with St. Charles, Missouri have led to implementation for both primary and secondary treatment plants where the issue was stalled before.

I realize that not all situations can be resolved by this type of negotiation. I shall, however, use negotiation tactics as an augmentation feature of our drive for water pollution abatement. However, whenever and wherever the facts warrant it, enforcement proceedings will be had as provided by statute. I wish to state to you that all present enforcement conferences will be continued until they result in successful conclusions.

I would appreciate the help of this great newspaper and all other news media in achieving the final results for the successful water pollution abatement campaign.

Sincerely yours,

CARL L. KLEIN,
Assistant Secretary, Water Quality and Research.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS, 1969, 23D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to provide for the RECORD the results of the opinion survey I recently conducted among my constituents by mail questionnaire. Questionnaires were sent to more than 90,000 families with registered voting members in the 23d District of New York, which I represent. I invite readers of the RECORD to draw their own conclusions and impressions from these results. I do want, however, to observe that this profile of public views has been highly informative and useful to me, and that I greatly appreciate the time and thought invested by the thousands of my constituents who completed and returned questionnaires.

Results of the questionnaire follow:

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS, 1969, 23D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

[Answers in percent]

Vietnam: Do you believe the Vietnam conflict can and should be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by—

Military victory	22.6
Negotiated settlement	58.5
Unilateral American withdrawal	27.4

(Results total more than 100 percent because some respondents checked more than one alternative.)

2. Unsolicited credit cards: Many banks and companies send out credit cards to people who have not asked for them. Do you feel this practice should be stopped?

Yes	83.3
No	7.9
Undecided or no response	8.8

3. Racial equality: Do you feel government efforts to assure full racial equality should be—

Increased	45.9
Decreased	13.7
Kept about the same	33.1
No response	7.4

4. Consumer protection: Do you feel government efforts to provide protection for consumers should be—

Increased	87.6
Decreased	.8
Kept about the same	8.9
No response	2.7

5. National priorities: If the Vietnam war is ended, what should be given greatest added priority?

Crime	29.9
Antipoverty programs	20.3
Tax cuts	15.6
Education	11.5
Pollution control	11.4
Defense	3.3
Urban mass transportation	.7
Space exploration	.7
No response	6.7

6. ABM missile system: How much, if any, of our national resources would you be willing to see devoted to an anti-ballistic-missile system?

No ABM system	41.0
Thin ABM system—$5 to $10 billion	20.0
Thick ABM system—$50 billion or more	11.1
Undecided or no response	28.0

7. Anti-poverty: Everyone seems to agree that our welfare programs are not working properly, and need reform. What do you feel should be done to improve the welfare situation?

More job training programs	69.7
Provide birth control help to welfare recipients who want it	64.4
Provide more free food and food stamps for the hungry	61.8
Institute a negative income tax system	43.0
Decrease welfare benefits under current programs	22.2
Provide child allowances for all families	13.9
Increase welfare benefits under current programs	7.0

(Results total more than 100 percent because respondents were invited to check more than one alternative.)

8. USS *Pueblo:* Considering the facts revealed in recent investigations of the capture of the USS *Pueblo* by North Korea, do you feel Captain Bucher and his crew should or should not be blamed for violating the military code of conduct?

Should be blamed	6.9
Should not be blamed	84.3
Undecided or no response	8.8

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL AND WHY I LOVE IT

HON. MARTIN B. McKNEALLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. McKNEALLY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am pleased to include the following essay by Miss Beth Robinson, a fifth grade student at the Evans Park School in Pearl River, N.Y. Miss Robinson is 11 years of age, and her essay is entitled, "America the Beautiful and Why I Love It." It is encouraging to note that the flame of patriotism has not been completely extinguished and that it still exists in the hearts of some of our young people. Miss Robinson eloquently expresses her love of country.

The essay follows:

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL AND WHY I LOVE IT

(By Miss Beth Robinson)

I love America because of the people. People who help you whenever you need help. Did you ever think that people depend on each other? In America, we wouldn't have electricity, unless men built power plants together. We wouldn't have meat, unless there were cowboys that worked together. We wouldn't even have schools, unless there were teachers willing to give their time. No one person can live alone, because everyone in the country, in the world, depends on everyone else.

My country is beautiful. Honestly, I could not say it is the most beautiful country, because I've never been to a different one! Have you ever been on a farm at sunset, seeing cows grazing in the field, and purple mountains in the distance? That sight is prettier than any picture.

Do you know who made America like this? People who wanted to see America progress. All credit should go to the people of the past. I'm proud of this country because it is mine and I appreciate the freedom it gives me.

I hereby pledge my word of honor that the thoughts expressed in this essay are my own and written by myself.

I am 11 years old and in the 5th grade in Evans Park School.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY POLLUTION THREAT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the continuing problems of San Francisco Bay pollution were underscored recently by two events which pointed out the seriousness of the bay's pollution. One of these events was the breakdown of the San Francisco sewage treatment plant and the second was a report from the State water resources control board that DDT has appeared in all municipal waste water plant effluent tested.

The problems were well described in an editorial in the Thursday, June 19, 1969, Argus of Hayward, Calif. I include that editorial in the RECORD for the information of Congressmen, as follows:

THE BAY POLLUTION THREAT

Two specific demonstrations of what serious damage water pollution means in this Bay Area have appeared in just these past few days. One demonstration was the second breakdown in San Francisco's sewage treatment system, which allowed raw sewage again to flood into the Bay.

Since an earlier break in the sewage disposal line led to contamination of beaches and tidewater areas of the Bay, more than 200 million gallons of untreated human, industrial and hospital wastes have spewed into Islais Creek slough, according to the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board. Meanwhile, the contamination of San Francisco Bay-Delta by "non-degradable pesticides," such as DDT, has continued unabated.

Only a few days prior to the first San Francisco sewage disposal breakdown, the State Water Resources Control Board issued a statement in Sacramento pointing out that "agriculture is not the only source of pesticides" contaminating the state's water resources. A study by the state agency of municipal and industrial waste discharges in the 12-county Bay-Delta area showed these non-agricultural discharges "contribute an amount equal to roughly one-half the agricultural pesticide input to Central Valley rivers."

As a matter of chilling fact, the state study showed that "pesticides appeared in all municipal waste water plant effluent sampled and the heaviest concentrations appeared in the systems serving industries producing or distributing pesticides." This fact led to the State Water Resources Control Board's recommendation of a flat ban on DDT.

"There is no regulatory control of the industrial sources of pesticides to discourage either accidental spillage or wastage to sewers due to routine operating practices" the state water agency pointed out. "The number of pesticide processing facilities is not large, and inspection work could be assigned to the state's regional water quality control boards," the report suggested.

But over the long haul, the water board observed, what is needed is not policing of such industrial activities, but "a program to appraise alternative materials to be used in place of DDT and to insure that their use would not have adverse environmental effects."

So massive has the impact of even a simple breakdown in sewage disposal become in the Bay Area, that such episodes, as well as the steady contamination of water resources with deadly poisons, have become a first-rank problem. Time was when there were fewer people to create the problems and fewer people to be affected by them, so the old-fashioned methods of improvising, or waiting until the problem arose and became serious, would still get us through a critical period.

This is no longer true. Today we must come up with advance information that will tell the public exactly what the consequences of each of its actions will be long before that action creates a problem. This means greater care, greater preparation, and study of long-range considerations whenever mankind takes a major step to do anything.

It is the price we pay for our massive population explosion, and unless we learn to control and clean up our own environment, man's normal living activities and not the "bomb" may become the greatest threat of all to human survival.

The question today is actually that of how much has to happen before the American people realize what massive threats air and water pollution alone already have become.

SACRED HEART REHABILITATION HOSPITAL, 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege recently to participate in ceremonies marking the 75th anniversary of the Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Hospital in my home district of Milwaukee.

In a time when we too often take for granted the dedicated public service of hospitals throughout our Nation it was especially appropriate to be reminded of their importance in our lives.

In the words of the hospital chaplain, the Reverend Ray Wawiorka:

Hospitals were once looked upon as places for patients whose chances of recovery had all but slipped away. Now, people go to hospitals to live. They have become centers of hope where professional skills, medicines, diagnostic aids and equipment are concentrated to increase and hasten chances of recovery.

The truth of those words is demonstrated most effectively by the Franciscan Sisters who founded this outstanding hospital three-quarters of a century ago and who have staffed it since. They and the entire lay staff deserve the praise and thanks of Milwaukee's citizens. Worthy of special recognition, however, is Sister Marie Albert, O.S.F., major superior, and Sister Frances Ackeret, O.S.F., administrator.

It is, in fact, the tested performance of hospitals such as Sacred Heart and the ever-growing demands made on them in our urban population centers which reaffirms me in my position regarding the need for a recording of funds distributed under the Hill-Burton Act.

All of these considerations were emphasized by the speakers during the ceremonies at Sacred Heart, including the Very Reverend William E. Cousins, archbishop of Milwaukee. Particularly inspiring and enlightening in this regard was the main address of the evening by Dr. Roman E. Galasinski, a member of the hospital's medical advisory council and one of Milwaukee's most distinguished physicians.

Because of its pertinence I would like to share Dr. Galasinski's address with my colleagues and insert it in the RECORD at this point:

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS, IMAGE AND CHANGE

(Dr. Roman E. Galasinski)

Anniversaries are like birthdays! Spontaneously nostalgic memories of the times are usually associated with the births of institutions like those of individuals. Often, then, one hears the expression—"Remember when?" Well—75 years—is quite a while ago, so I inquired of some who lived that long ago. In researching the memories of my 90 year old father and an 80 year old friend I am told that there was a building at the present site which was at the intersection of Railroad Street and Layton Boulevard. The area had wild fields around it. West of Layton Boulevard were gravel pits and to the south were vast celery fields. In the vicinity to the east was a horse race track and a fairgrounds and the first Milwaukee Zoo. Those were the days when transportation was most elegantly provided by mule-drawn cars with only two long seats. I am told that in the winter time there was straw on the floor to keep the feet warm. Because sidewalks were wooden there were jokes about taking them in for the night. It was in an era of this atmosphere that the Sisters of St. Francis completed the first building which housed 13 patients on December 23, 1893.

It is further reported that the cost of this building was $130,000 and it was a three story structure. Within less than one year it housed 80 patients. From these figures we can calculate that the per bed hospital cost in 1893 was approximately $1,600. Contrast this cost of $1,600 per bed with today's cost of approximately $45,000 per hospital bed in the construction of a new hospital. This is quite a change!

Surviving financial difficulties and a smallpox epidemic which forced temporary closure, the Sanitarium was re-opened in 1900. It slowly developed into a multi-purpose health center which gradually acquired a national reputation for excellence in the care and treatment of illnesses including heart, stomach and nervous disorders.

Gradually the care of mentally ill patients was also provided as psychology and psychiatry developed in the treatment of these illnesses. Thus, with the expansion and advance of knowledge in mental and nervous disorders, a hospital which primarily developed on concept of hydrotherapy with a spa like atmosphere and reputation, Sacred Heart transformed into a hospital for mental and nervous disorders by 1912.

In 1915, the Sisters of Sacred Heart instituted one of the early schools of nursing which lead to the present Alverno College with its excellent school of nursing.

Time marches on and with it come more changes. Scientific knowledge and new drugs also radically changed the therapy and the care of the mentally ill by reducing the requirements for inpatient hospital stay. Again the Sisters of St. Francis and the directors of Sacred Heart Sanitarium recognized that there was need for a change. In 1965, a consultation was had with the Hospital Area Planning Committee on the community need for hospital specializing in total rehabilitation.

By October, 1965, Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Center was incorporated.

By July, 1967, the remodeling of the entire plant and equipment was instituted. This was completed in June, 1968, and the facility was completely reorganized by October, 1968, under the able direction of Administrator Sister Frances Ackert and a medical staff headed by Dr. Preston Thomas. Thus, we have a third functional change of the same institution.

Now a favorable corporate image is more than just bricks and mortar and even a pretty face at a reception desk. The image of hospitals, particularly, has changed dramatically. Two score and fifteen years ago hospitals were considered the places of last refuge and sometimes even the institutions associated with death. Today, the hospital image is completely different. It is now the home of hope, recovery, reconstitution and rehabilitation.

Sacred Heart Sanitarium certainly must be credited with the remarkable adaptation. During these 75 years it has changed function three ways and yet has at all times enjoyed a remarkable image. An image that has been one of prestige—not only in the local community but an image of excellent national reputation. Now reputations of institutions like those of individuals have to be built. Such reputations must be built on conservatism and prudence and yet with a progessive adaptation to the ecology of the times and the growth of years. An image such as entertained by Sacred Heart must also be based on reputation for know-how, on the ability to give efficient, friendly and excellent service. Furthermore, such a reputation can only be obtained by a personnel both administrative and medical which excels in the service they render and, therefore, at this moment I wish to personally extend my deepest appreciation and congratulations to the Sisters of Sacred Heart of this institution who through generations of sacrifice and dedication to service through man and to God have rightfully established an image which has shown brightly through all these years. It is also a credit to them to have surrounded themselves with medical staffs who because of their excellence have been able to provide the specific services for which a hospital is created.

An indispensable ingredient in creating the new image of Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Hospital would be an appraisal of its future place and growth in its new field. Permit me, therefore, to dwell upon what we mean by rehabilitation and where and how rehabilitation will fit into our program of therapy as of today.

As you know, a study of rehabilitation facilities and needs was made in the four county area of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Waukesha, and Washington Counties. This study took almost two years and was completed in 1968.

The facilities selected for the study were the twenty-five short term general hospitals in the area and also the following six additional facilities: Curative Workshop, DePaul Rehabilitation Hospital, Goodwill Industries, Jewish Vocational Services, Milwaukee County Rehabilitation Hospital, Unit II, and Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Hospital.

The Joint UCS–HAPC Study Committee had the following basic purposes:

1. To recommend to both of the respective boards guidelines for the orderly development to 1975 of rehabilitation facilities and services for the physically disabled.

2. To coordinate the factfinding of UCS and HAPC during the study.

3. To develop a working relationship with the proper groups to implement the guidelines.

For our study, the technical advisory committee, composed primarily of professionals experienced in rehabilitation services, was established with the following duties:

1. Professional advice on the scope of the study and details of the study plan.

2. To assist in interpreting the study to appropriate professional groups.

3. To bring professional viewpoints into consideration and interpretation of the factual material.

As a guideline to our study, the definition of rehabilitation which was used was the one taken from the U.S. Public Health Service, and is as follows: "Rehabilitation is the process of restoring the disabled to optimum physical, mental, social, vocational and economic usefulness. The process provides services for the handicap beyond those available from his own resources. Rehabilitation calls for a long range planning in action utilizing a broad spectrum of medical, psychological, vocational and educational services coordinated and integrated into specific programs designed to meet individual needs." In the vernacular this means restoring a disabled individual to the fulfillment of such capacities and usefulness to himself and to his community as his disability will permit because of limited functions or in another sense, restore to an individual his dignity and his feeling of usefulness to himself, his family and his community.

Now rehabilitation through the years has gone through an evolutionary and almost revolutionary process in many respects. It has broadened in scope the many refinements in terms of the disciplines it embraces, and in terms of the volume and kinds of people it might serve. This revolutionary process will undoubtedly continue as many areas of controversy are resolved; particularly, controversy involving differences of professional opinion on the philosophy and techniques of rehabilitation, on the organization of services and on the nature of the services themselves.

In the course of our two years study it became reasonably clear that the *way in which services are organized* may be at least as important as the services themselves from the standpoint of the *individual patient*, the *institution providing* the services and the *community* as a whole. Although there is not general agreement on the specific definitions or terms that should be used to identify each element in the spectrum, it is reasonably clear that planning for a comprehensive rehabilitation program for the physically disabled should include consideration of at least the following elements:

1. Medical examination, diagnosis, prescription, treatment and followup, including medical supervision and medical direction of para-medical services.

2. Comprehensive rehabilitation evaluation and counselling for each patient and assessment of each individual's total situation initiated soon after medical diagnosis and aimed at the development of a program plan for treatment and rehabilitation services for the individual that is designed to meet his total needs.

This element should include assignment of responsibility for implementation and coordination on the program for each patient.

3. In-patient rehabilitation—nursing care.
4. Physical therapy.
5. Occupational therapy.
6. Speech services.
7. Hearing services.
8. Vision services.

9. Psychological services, including testing and interpretation therapy and counselling.

10. Social service, including casework, counselling and therapy.

11. Vocational evaluation, the specific determination of an individual's potential for work for useful endeavor or vocation training and helpful placement.

12. Vocational training, such as, teaching of the skills required for a vocation, perhaps, including academic preparation.

13. Vocational placement, such as, providing employment opportunity.

14. Sheltered employment—remunerative employment for individuals as a part of training prior to placement and/or for those disabled persons unable to compete in the open labor market.

It is most important to remember that rehabilitation is only a part of the larger concept of total health and should be viewed in terms of its relationship to that concept rather than as an entity unto itself.

At the conclusion of our study, we made the following recommendations relative to community organization:

"By 1975, a total of not less than two or more than four community rehabilitation centers should be developed to provide comprehensive rehabilitation projects to the physically disabled in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. Furthermore, each community rehabilitation center should include in its orbit at least the following:

1. One general hospital that operates an inpatient rehabilitation nursing unit and that provides for comprehensive evaluation and counselling services.

2. One facility (which may be the hospital in No. 1 proceeding) that accepts responsibility for co-ordinating the total community rehabilitation center.

3. All of the other short term general hospitals serving substantially the same population group as that served by the community rehabilitation center.

4. One or more facilities providing each type of rehabilitation service for inpatient and for out-patient to substantially the same population group.

5. One coordinated home care program.

6. An organized education program for professional and non-professional manpower.

7. An organized research and demonstration program."

Our study also made this recommendation: "to the extent that incorporation of the entire range of rehabilitation services in a single facility or on a single site is not feasible, we recommend:

1. The number of different facilities on different sites providing rehabilitation services for each community rehabilitation center should be kept to a necessary minimum.

2. Each facility of the center should be readily accessible to the population to be served and to every other facility of that center.

3. Services within a single facility should be grouped with careful consideration of the common needs of many patients—the degree of interaction of personnel working in diverse services and the relationship of the rehabilitation program to other health programs in the area.

As to the distribution of the facilities we made the following recommendations:

1. Community rehabilitation centers should be developed for each geographic segment of the total metropolitan area that it is likely to have a broad enough patient load to support a broad rehabilitation program.

2. The coordination unit of the community rehabilitation center and as many of the other units as possible should be developed as close to the center of the population they are intended to serve.

3. Planning for the development of community rehabilitation centers should take into account a natural geographic barrier, adequacy of public and private transportation, ease of ingress and egress, other environmental factors and social as well as physical accessibility to the population to be served.

It may seem that I have burdened you with unnecessary details of our study. However, these are the guidelines set up for our community. Because I look forward to Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Hospital to serve a key role in this program I take the courage to admonish you to refer to the report as your "Bible." Within this report are answers to almost every question that may arise in your immediate and long-range planning. In such planning, I have found, you must be introspective, objective, and rejective. Reality must prevail over idealistic inclination almost to the point of brutality in your analytical programming for the future. The planning must be positive! And you at Sacred Heart will have to develop this new concept and character for your institution.

But, after all, you have had 75 years experience. You have demonstrated how to maintain a growing, wonderful image in spite of changing your function three times, within this almost three scores. I take this privilege to encourage you to continue with the excellent service you have rendered in the past and also to remind you that as a Rehabilitation Hospital you are only one year old! As community awareness develops and rehabilitation becomes more and more a part of total health care—you will again grow in another pioneer field of health.

We salute you for success on your 75th anniversary and pray your wonderful image will continue to glow in the future as Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Hospital.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD BEWARE OF HIGHLY FINANCED ANTI-ABM PROPAGANDA

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply disturbed at the huge amount of money that is being spent on the anti-ABM propaganda.

Congress has a responsibilty to investigate the source of the funds that are financing one of the costliest propaganda campaigns in the history of our Nation.

The Press Ethics Committee issued a very significant statement on Friday, June 20, which should be read by every American.

Mr. Speaker, I include this statement by the Press Ethics Committee as a part of my remarks:

PRESS ETHICS COMMITTEE STATEMENT, JUNE 20, 1969

News reporting against the ABM defense missile system for the U.S.A. has been so one-sided that the right of 200 million Americans to be defended has been largely ignored.

Typical of the extreme media attacks against minimal U.S. defense from the new Soviet 25 megaton war-heads is the following from the Washington Post of April 15, 1969:

"It is still far too small to knock out more than one (U.S.) ICBM site.

"It is instead a large war-head designed to destroy large 'soft' targets—such as cities—in other words a second strike weapon, and that is all."

On the Huntley-Brinkley TV-show, where the proposed anti-missile defense has been attacked very frequently, the ABM system was even assailed in the newscast on President Eisenhower's death. TV quiz programs and TV shows are loaded with ABM opponents. One of the favorite gadgets in what seems to be leading toward a TV "blitz" against defensive missiles is to emphasize their cost and follow this immediately with the need for funds for domestic poverty programs.

This cacophony has reached such a pitch that in Foreign Affairs magazine D. A. Brennan has spoken of lopsided reporting which causes lopsided thinking. Columnist William S. White has not criticized the Press but has charged that the anti-ABM lobby is operating "one of the most richly financed propaganda campaigns in recent history."

News reporting on the new "Safeguard" missiles has almost entirely by-passed the simple fact that—at the very worst—they are better than no defense missiles at all.

The Press Ethics Committee, on the basis of a volume of press reports and TV-casts, warns the public that its safety seems endangered by the increasingly one-sided and virulent reporting against a missile defense from the new Soviet aggressive rockets.

We urge each American to be alert to this dangerous propaganda barrage and to ponder any favorable, as well as adverse, reports respecting the proposed anti-Soviet rocket defense system.

Americans should keep in mind that—on the basis of full information—the present Republican President and his predecessor, a Democratic President, have both recommended a missile defense against new offensive missiles in the hands of Communist regimes.

HOOVER ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the recent revelation that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had a wiretap on the telephones of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., resulted in predictable and pious bleats of horror from the liberal establishment, coupled with demands for the resignation of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Those who have attempted to pillory this faithful and courageous public servant belatedly discovered that it was not Mr. Hoover but the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy who authorized this wiretap.

Try as they might, these critics can no longer ignore either this fact or the reason for this surveillance. It has created an interesting situation and one which, in my opinion, is set forth clearly in an article by Clark Mollenhoff in the Des Moines Register of June 23.

I include the article at this point for insertion in the RECORD:

HOOVER ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A bitter dispute over FBI wiretapping has marred the image of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, and is moving in a direction that could seriously damage the Kennedy charisma with militant minority groups.

The dispute also brought the first direct challenge to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover by two former attorneys general, Nicholas Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark.

Katzenbach declared that a Hoover version of the wiretapping chronology was false.

Ramsey Clark denied any knowledge of the wiretapping of Dr. King and declared that Hoover should retire as director of the FBI.

This controversy has set the stage for Hoover to release more information to congress on the wiretap, to defend his own position.

The whole flap started less than two weeks ago with the testimony of an FBI agent in Houston, Tex., admitting a wiretap on the telephone of the assassinated Nobel Prize winner, Dr. King.

The conversation that was overheard was an innocuous bit of discussion between Dr. King and former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay), who has been indicted and convicted on a charge of failing to report for the draft term.

SHOWED RECORDS

The Justice Department was required to make available all records of eavesdropping on Ali to demonstrate in the federal court that none of these taps had resulted in information that led to the indictment of Clay on the draft evasion charge.

But, before the week was out the eavesdropping on Dr. King had resulted in a bitter confrontation between Hoover and the friends and political heirs of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

There was still debate about whether the FBI or the then Atty. Gen. Kennedy initiated the wiretap on Dr. King in October, 1963. Among the chief contentions were:

1. Dr. King was engaged in a continued association with a New York lawyer and a Negro leader who were regarded by Hoover and the Justice Department as Communist Party members or tools of the Communist Party.

2. This association continued into 1963, and was a source of great concern to Kennedy, Hoover, and other officials of the federal government.

3. A decision was made by Kennedy that this represented such a potential threat to the internal security of the United States that he should authorize the FBI to engage in direct electronic surveillance of Dr. King.

4. The FBI continued electronic surveillance of Dr. King up to his assassination in April, 1968, under a Johnson administration that had stated publicly that all wire-tapping had been stopped in 1965 except those cases the administration believed essential in the interests of national security.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (Dem., Mass.), the heir to the Kennedy political fortunes, has remained silent throughout the entire controversy over whether his brother did or did not initiate the surveillance. Senator Edward Kennedy, with his political eye set on 1972, was avoiding any clash with Hoover, whose public image has been stronger than the Kennedy image and over a much longer period of time.

The defense of Robert Kennedy was left to Katzenbach, who was deputy attorney general and attorney general, during much of the period when Dr. King's telephone was being tapped.

KNEW NOTHING

The first time he was asked about the FBI statement that Dr. King's telephone was tapped, Katzenbach said he know nothing at all about it.

A day later, Katzenbach told the Washington Post that there was such a wire-tap on Dr. King "personally authorized" by Kennedy. He added: "But to say or imply that this tap was the original conception of Robert Kennedy . . . is false."

The Post stated that Katzenbach and other Kennedy team members at Justice contend that the attorney general approved the tap on King only after the FBI had urged him to "over and over and over again" because the FBI believed Dr. King was either a Communist or a tool of the Communist Party.

President Nixon told his press conference last week that he has examined the evidence from the FBI files and the statements of the FBI director, and that Hoover enjoys his "complete confidence."

President Nixon says he has had no discussions about the possibility of naming a successor to Hoover, and he has put his stamp of approval on using legal wiretapping as provided in the omnibus crime bill of 1968 in a "sparing" but "effective" manner.

The whole flurry over the wire-tapping was touched off by Carl R. Rowan, a Negro columnist, who last Sunday had expressed his outrage at the fact that Hoover had permitted eavesdropping on the telephone conversations of Dr. King.

Rowan quoted former Atty. Gen. Clark as saying that he knew of no authority to wiretap or bug Dr. King, and he noted that Clark has said that "The implication that people thought Dr. King was a security threat is outrageous."

Rowan indicated that he too believed it was outrageous to raise questions of "national security" in connection with Dr. King's activity, and he declared that "Hoover ought to be replaced as FBI director—immediately."

That Rowan column irritated Clyde A. Tolson, associate FBI director and a former Cedar Rapids, Ia., man. Although Tolson, 69, has usually stayed out of the spotlight in his 41 years in the FBI, he wrote an angry letter to Rowan and the Washington Star calling Rowan's column a "malicious article."

ADVANCE APPROVAL

"For your information, the wiretap on Martin Luther King, jr., was specifically approved in advance in writing by the late Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. This device was strictly in the field of internal security, and, therefore, was within the provisions laid down by the then President of the United States."

That short paragraph was the first official verification that "national security" was the official reason for the surveillance of King, and it was the first written verification that Kennedy had given written approval.

A day later, Hoover, in an interview with a Washington Star reporter, went into more detail, and made the assertion that Kennedy had not only approved the wiretap on Dr. King, but had initiated it.

The signature of "Robert F. Kennedy" was on the approval, Hoover said. A memorandum from Courtney Evans, a close friend of Kennedy and the justice department liaison to the FBI, showed Kennedy initiated the King wiretap.

Although the contents of the memos have not been made public, they were made available to Jeremiah O'Leary, the Washington Star reporter. He was not permitted to quote directly from the documents, but was allowed to verify that they contained the information Hoover said they did.

With the political heat on the subject, it is regarded as inevitable that the Nixon administration will make these documents available to members of the Senate or House or at least to some committees that would have jurisdiction to examine the wiretapping practices.

The actual contents of the wiretapping logs kept on the years of Dr. King's surveillance are still secret, but it is possible that all or parts of those records will become available to the public in various trials and hearings as the government is required to show that they are not related to indictments or convictions.

As each of these records becomes available, the public will be able to put together more of the pieces of the life and activities of Dr. King, and make its own determination as to whether there was justification for the "national security" surveillance.

As that picture emerges, the public will also be permitted to examine the posture of a number of public figures—the late President John F. Kennedy, Senator Kennedy, former President Lyndon B. Johnson—to determine the extent of the personal knowledge of Dr. King's activities as well as their public postures with regard to Dr. King as a political force in the period from 1961 until his tragic death in April, 1968.

"SOUNDS OF SUMMER"—AN OUTSTANDING PROGRAM FEATURING BOSTON POPS ORCHESTRA AND MRS. JOAN KENNEDY

HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last week the Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which I have the privilege to be chairman, heard testimony from officials from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in support of passage of H.R. 4212 and H.R. 7737, which I introduced.

In his testimony Mr. John Macy, president of the corporation, outlined the present record of this nonprofit entity established by Congress, and mentioned a current series of programs called "Sounds of Summer." Under a grant from the corporation, this series of eighteen 2-hour programs is broadcast simultaneously to public television stations throughout the country. Produced by National Educational Television—NET—with production grants from the corporation and the Ford Foundation, the series brings regional musical and cultural festivals to the attention of Americans who would not otherwise have an opportunity to see and hear them.

One of the best examples of the effectiveness of this type of television program was the "Sounds of Summer" performance last Sunday which featured the Boston Pops Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Arthur Fiedler.

A highlight of this program was the performance of "Peter and the Wolf," with narration by Mrs. Joan Kennedy, the wife of the senior Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Critics have applauded Mrs. Kennedy's narration and have commended her grasp of the mood of the piece and how well her words meshed with the music.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD an article from the New York Times of June 24, 1969, by Jack Gould, commenting on the "Sounds of Summer" program last Sunday:

TV: NET's "SOUNDS OF SUMMER" OFFERS DIVERSITY

(By Jack Gould)

In "The Sounds of Summer," which is being shown from 8 to 10 o'clock on Sunday evenings over National Educational Television on Channel 13, the Corporation for Public

Broadcasting and the Ford Foundation are presenting a most distinctively refreshing show of the vacation period.

The two organizations are tapping the availability of a diversity of musical attractions that normally would not find their way to network television and making the ensuing pleasures available to the larger TV audience.

Surely, one of the continuing communications functions of public broadcasting is to overcome the geographical barriers to an appreciation of the cultural resources that are in our midst but so often may be confined to only a single city.

Sunday night's two-hour presentation was a specially happy example of the rewards. Admittedly, public broadcasting could not miss with the first part of the program. It offered a delayed tape of Old Timers Night at the Boston Pops, with the ageless Arthur Fiedler, the conductor, showing his heels to the likes of Leonard Bernstein and Lawrence Welk when it comes to making a concert a fun occasion.

The opening selection had Mrs. Joan Kennedy, the wife of Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, acquitting herself handsomely as narrator of "Peter and the Wolf." She had an intuitive grasp of the feeling of her lines, was lovely to look at and she flawlessly meshed her words with the ensemble.

The Boston Pops has been so long and justly praised that postscripts at this late date can only qualify as redundancy. But this does not detract from renewed admiration for Mr. Fiedler's zest in using the Boston ensemble to achieve an entente of gaiety between the orchestra and the audience.

Characteristically, he made "The Little Brown Jug" sound like practically a new number and had the audience singing to "Margie," "Pal of My Heart," "Shine on Harvest Moon," "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" and "After the Ball is Over."

The spirit of the Boston Pops is wholly contagious, and why Mr. Fiedler has not been a TV fixture defies understanding. In hearing the depths and resonance that an accomplished orchestra has to bring to even the most familiar tunes is in itself exciting musical education, one that could be carried forward to more demanding classical works. The Boston Pops easily could be a bridge between the symphony world and the mass of videoland; and why not?

The second portion of Sunday night's "Sounds of Summer" was altogether different, a tape of the May premiere of Peter Mennin's cantata "Pied Piper of Hamelin" with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Max Rudolf, a huge children's chorus and Cyril Ritchard as narrator.

Mr. Mennin's interpretation of the legend was musically always interesting and Mr. Ritchard's narration admirably suited to the occasion. Let the musicologists assess the cantata per se; for the downtrodden video addict it was pure elixir, a magnificient antidote to the likes of "Hee Haw."

"Sounds of Summer," modestly narrated by Steve Allen, has not always been so lucky. Its maiden program on New Orleans jazz often seemed cold and, except for the sequence with Count Basie, appeared to be a patch-work job of editing. A week ago it covered the folk festival of the Smokeys, taped at Gatlinburg, Tenn. The insight into the mountain heritage of folk music had value but the quality of performing, while probably accurate in its authenticity, came through raspy over a TV set loudspeaker.

But no matter, N.E.T., the corporation and the Ford Foundation are on the prowl for samplings of different kinds of music to flourish in summer, and theirs is an admirable goal.

LEARNING DISABILITIES—PART 3: CHILDREN WITH MINIMAL BRAIN DYSFUNCTION

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it has been estimated that there are more than 5 million children with learning disabilities in our schools throughout the Nation. These are children who are not otherwise classified as handicapped. But, for varying reasons, they are unable to learn as other children do.

The means of determining children with learning disabilities and distinguishing them from children who are handicapped is a perplexing and difficult assignment for teachers and parents.

Following is an article written by Dr. Eugene Schwalb for the Journal of Learning Disabilities of April 1969 on the subject of detecting learning disabilities in children from their earliest stages of development:

CHILD WITH BRAIN DYSFUNCTION

Criteria and tests used on which to base the diagnosis of Brain Dysfunction are considered. This diagnosis has neurodevelopmental and educational aspects which are related to specific classroom procedures. The practice and theory of new education and not remediation are discussed.

PART I—DIAGNOSIS

Brain dysfunction, or minimal brain damage (MBD), or minimal brain dysfunction, refers to children who primarily have behavior and learning problems. We are not here dealing with structural abnormalities such as are found in brain tumors or in cerebral vascular anomalies. In fact, children with the latter disorders usually do not have brain dysfunction. An MBD diagnosis has both a medical and an educational aspect in that the findings must be related to specific classroom procedures.

The MBD diagnosis is based on a behavioral symptom complex consisting of hyperactivity, impulsivity, short attention span, perseveration, and five other major characteristics:

(1) near normal, normal or above normal IQ

(2) specific learning problems such as visual perceptual problems, poor auditory discrimination, etc.

(3) memory problems; basically, these children cannot carry out a sequence of commands

(4) mixed laterality and/or right-left disorientation

(5) coordination problems, particularly in tasks requiring fine and rapid motor coordination

When such children are referred for the neurological examination, a modification of the traditional format is required. We perform a developmental analysis because asymmetries of function or seeking the level of the central nervous system affected by disease are not at issue. Brain injury, if it has occurred early in development, has a good deal of time to repair. Then how do we identify these children? Combinations of impairment in perception, conceptualization, language memory, attention and impulse control are tip-offs in the identification of the MBD child. The history may also be of value. Developmental lags in the motor, language and behavior areas are clues as to the child's functioning. History of pre-maturity, ante- and neonatal factors, poor suck, colic, etc., all may supply the clue for directing our attention to brain dysfunction. For specific data our evaluation may then be directed to the following areas:

(I) Performance and Intelligence: A scorable development and intelligence analysis such as the Gesell Scale is of value. Scale (1) is of value.

(II) Language Evaluation: Delayed language development is usually noted in the history. In addition, if the examiner must ask the child to repeat himself in order to understand the patient's speech, an evaluation has to be made using any available articulation and auditory discrimination scale or a speech diagnostic evaluation.

Language also may be evaluated by parts of the Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities (2) in children from age 3 to 8. We note deficiencies in auditory sequencing skills or in recalling placement of visual objects in sequence. Receptive language difficulties may be picked up by the vocal encoding section and other sections as well of the ITPA.

For older children, it is important to note both expressive and receptive speech problems in addition to articulation difficulties. Among those things to be noted are word discrimination, sound blending, sound meaning and word meaning. We find it most useful to employ an oral reading test such as the Gilmore or any other reading tests. We listen to the child read aloud and record errors such as the following:

(a) phonetic or unphonetic sounding out of unfamiliar words

(b) errors involving directional confusion, particularly reversals, as was-saw, big-dig

(c) substituting words with similar meaning in a story

(d) perserverating on certain words, particularly at the end of sentences and before the start of the next sentence

(e) holding the paper at a 90 degree angle, or upside down

(f) difficulty staying on the line

Reading or language retardation is present when a school child is reading two grades below his mental age. This is the general school cut-off point for retention in class.

(III) R-L Orientation: The child's ability to organize his spatial environment is measured by a series of objective and subjective tests, crossing over commands, sleep positions, nail polishing, preferred direction of lateral gaze, etc. (2)

(IV) Soft Motor Signs: Our examination searches for the soft neurological signs which correspond to major cerebral palsy abnormalities, a soft neurological scale has been published (2). The following are most common:

(a) Coordination. Poor coordination is delineated by the child's manipulation of his pencil—for this requires fine motor skills. Tests such as Part One of the Frostig (3) are suitable in scoring the child's difficulties. These are the children who have difficulty in tying shoe laces, in placing straws in narrow neck bottles, etc.

(b) Choreiform movements: Abrupt, short muscle jerks noted when the child is asked to outstretch his hand, are also frequently helpful signs. These short muscle jerks may explain the high incidence of muscle artifact on the electro-encephalogram noted in these children.

(c) Neonatal Automatism: Persistence is thought to be a measure of the disorganization and the disintegration of the central nervous system. Despite the fact that the range of normalcy is wide, automatic instability in the MBD child of six and seven and above also gives us the following pertinent soft signs: reflex carry-over and motor impersistence-shown by the inability to perform such sustained motor activity as sticking out the tongue. (2)

(V) "Soft signs": In the sensory areas these are checked with tests for finger and tactile agnosia, tactile figure writing, position sense testing, two-point discrimination test, optikinetic nystagmus, auditory tune-out test (involves ringing a bell and simultaneously touching the child's hands or legs; this test depends on the child's ability or inability to tune out irrelevant stimuli), and the face-hand-test are useful in measuring "sensory integration." (2)

The electroencephalogram: The EEG has not been a particularly useful tool in diagnosing brain dysfunction. Electroencephalographic soft signs (excessive random slowing, prolonged response to hyperventilation, occipital spiking and 6–14 positive spiking) are found in increasing frequencies but their significance is unclear. They may represent subliminal discharges and often clear with motor maturity. A better way to discern a subliminal spike is being sought. Electroencephalographic computer averaging of auditory click helped Barnett, et al (4) uncover deafness in congenital rubella in the first week of life. This technique may prove to be the best diagnostic test, since the MBD discharge may require the additive effect of a computer to become visible.

(VI) Perception: Our next objective is to describe the strengths and weaknesses of "perception." A perceptual profile is obtained. These skills are maturational in character and are attained by the normal child in predictable sequence. The senses (eyes, ears, skin, etc.) receive impressions which are fed to the brain. Normally, an orderly sorting process takes place. Sensations are organized and remembered so that perception (visual-auditory, tactile, kinesthetic) can take place. It is an inability to sort and screen out stimuli which is the prime difficulty in the child with brain dysfunction. Tests for visual perception and visual motor coordination are the Winterhaven (5), the Frostig (3) and the Bender-Gestalt. We use only those parts that are pertinent to each child's problems.

The Frostig test evaluates eye-motor coordination, figure background, shape constancy, position in space and spatial relationships. The test is easily scorable and norms are available. Auditory perception or discrimination of similiar sounds may be evaluated by parts of the Wepman Test (6) of auditory discrimination or the Pronovost-Dumbleton Test (7), which is a picture type speech-sound discrimination test. Tests for tactile and kinesthetic perception involve objective recognition by touch of texture, weight and size, and board recognition of geometric shapes. A careful differential diagnosis is required because of the possibility of confusing minimal brain dysfunction with the following:

(1) Primary adjustment reaction of childhood, where the etiology is family dysfunction and anxiety seems to be the primary symptom, is most difficult to differentiate from the MBD child since behavioral aberrations are common to both.

(2) Developmental dyslexia refers to children who have difficulties in integrating auditory and visual stimuli despite the fact that they may perceive them correctly. They also have mixed dominance and right-left disorientation but little motor or speech difficulties.

(3) Environmental deprivation syndrome involves children with behavioral symptoms in school not unlike those earlier detailed. A strict maternally dominated home and passive or absent fathers, normal performance and low normal verbal intelligence quotient, normal visual perception and no motor deficits are usually found.

(4) Developmental aphasia involves children with brain dysfunction and with receptive as well as expressive difficulty. They also seem to have difficulty in auditory discrimination and differentiation.

Variations and combinations of the above are often seen. It is the examiner's objective to demarcate and delineate the problem.

In conclusion, it must be noted again that diagnosis is not a sufficient end-product. Our examination is also designed to assess the child's abilities and handicaps in order to provide the educator with information regarding the child's strengths and weaknesses so that he may design an appropriate modified curriculum with the help of such optimal modifications as may be achieved medically and to identify children who are functioning below their age capacity level in order to prevent emotional sequelae.

On the basis of the descriptive diagnosis provided, the teacher should be able to conceptualize and implement a technique for teaching each child based on the characteristics of the abnormal condition found. To accomplish this end, medico-psychological-educational interdisciplinary evaluation, consultation and therapy interweaving are mandatory.

PART II—REMEDIATION

A recent publication on learning disabilities tells a story about a college class in experimental psychology that was required to train rats in maze running. Naturally, some of the rats failed to learn as well as others. Not one of the students, however, nor their instructor presumably, hypothesized anything like brain injury or aphasia or even dyslexia as a cause. They "all assumed that something had been wrong with their technique." (8) This invaluable bit of educational lore obviously should not be confined to rats. Essentially, it is another way of saying that not all units of a population—any population—learn alike; the problem is to find out how to meet the special needs of those that differ.

The child with "minimal brain dysfunction," so far as the educator is concerned, falls into the category of the disabled learner or the child who is different. The special needs of this child seem to be fourfold:

(a) remedial techniques and materials oriented toward some bomvination of the visual, auditory, kinesthetic and a tactile modalities.

(b) medication where necessary.

(c) the judicious/scaling down of demands to a point where success is possible.

(d) material presented in such small increments as to make success habitual.

This paper will deal with procedures and materials pertaining to the first item.

Since disabled learners with very few exceptions have at least learned to speak, it seems possible that much more can be done with the auditory modality than has hitherto been considered possible. There is never any hesitation with the legally blind. Material is prepared to be read to them. Tests are read to them and their replies are recorded and evaluated with due regard for their special handicap, and correctly so, of course. Contrast this with the customary treatment of the word-blind or dyslexic child, however. Only in rare cases are similar procedures utlized and one would be hard put to explain why.

It is also important to note that reading to the blind is not remedial; it is a means of learning. It adapts material to the only other suitable modality, the auditory modality, and a careful distinction must be made at this point between learning and remedial work. Like the blind child, the child with a learning disability must still learn but because of the special nature of his problem, the fulfillment of this need has been if not evaded, at least postponed until conventional or near-conventional reading-learning skills have been establishd. Even special schools tend to fixate too rigidly on books, or at least printed material, as the individual's chief source of information and intellectual stimulation. This is no longer true of society at large and should be even less true.

To put this theory of modality-adapted learning in its simplest terms, one would imagine that if a child is, for any reason "blind" to print, a way would be found to read it to him. There is no evidence that this is being done except in an extremely sporadic fashion. Yet, current technology offers a great deal that can be brought to bear on the problem. There is, of course, the tape recording with associated text so that some incidental visual learning may take place. And there are the other media, such as films, recordings, and "speaking" film strips. Fully applied, this procedure would quite reverse the customary learning process so that it would be the multi-media or audio-visual materials on which the main line of curricular development would depend, with books as supplementary material. This is in contrast to the traditional pattern in which the various media are supplements to books. We would, therefore, expect to present Dr. Seuss on tapes, subject area information via tapes, even philosophy via tapes. Only in this way, however, would the school genuinely achieve its basic function, which is to teach—to be a channel for the effective imparting of knowledge in whatever way the child can best absorb it.

Returning now to the discussion of the remedial needs of the disabled learner, material and techniques are available in abundance, almost bewilderingly so, in fact. Dr. Ray Barsch's remark in reference to motor training at the 1968 CEC (Council for Exceptional Children) Convention in Boston to the effect that "this elephant can be grabbed by almost any feet" is true for other aspects of work with these youngsters today. It should be noted that all items referred to in the following paragraphs are either the only ones available or are those that happen simply to lie within the writer's competence.

It should be noted that selection of material must be based on what we know about the child and where we want to go with him, as well as special alertness to what we may find out. Flexibility helps and it helps to forget what doesn't work. Carefully observed, the child will himself sometimes suggest the technique that does. If a child closes his eyes, for example, it may be his way of describing how he learns best at that moment.

To expand slightly on the diagnostic-remedial bond which is much tighter than ever before, it is interesting to note that in some long-gone primordial era, two decades ago perhaps, it was sufficient to check simple acuity of vision and of hearing. Today's refinements include the ITPA (Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities) (1) which provides a profile of auditory-linguistic and visual-linguistic strengths and weaknesses. Of its twelve subtests, two are closely related to reading and can give valuable and almost instant insights into the deficit areas of the non-reading child, and even some adults, and to suggest some of the remedial work that may be necessary. These are the Auditory-Vocal-Sequencing sub-test for auditory memory and the Visual-Motor-Sequencing sub-test for visual memory.

The latter usually correlates closely with the Form Constancy or visual memory section of the Frostig Test of Visual Perception (3) which, as a whole, differentiates the various problem areas in visual perception and thus is an excellent back-up test for the ITPA. (1)

An equally "primitive" notion had it that persistent non-reading indicated a need for psychotherapy. This resulted often in rather well adjusted non-readers.

Diagnosticians, including psychologists, are increasingly concerned with motor skills which are, currently, for the educator as well as the medical practitioner, an important phase in the diagnosis of learning disabilities. Here, the Purdue Perceptual Motor

Survey (10) is an important tool. It helps to identify potentially poor achievers and to uncover problem areas such as confused directionality, mixed laterality, confusion about body parts, and so on. Its scoring system is not as clear or as specific as might be desired, but it is excellent as a survey of a child's motor skills and his training needs. It points the way to remedial procedures as found in the work of Kephart, one of the authors of the survey, G. N. Getman (11), Frostig and Barsch (12).

As previously indicated, success is most closely related to the selection of appropriate goals and the proper sequencing of steps leading to them. The perceptually handicapped non-learner may score his first success in tracing the outline of a triangle. The motor-handicapped non-learner may score his first success on a walking-beam or balance board. For the sequence of "small increments" that might "make success habitual" in this area, techniques and games suggested by Cratty (13), and Avery and Higgins (14) should prove helpful.

With respect to reading itself, diagnostic instruments have not changed very much. They tend to be fairly elaborate but tell the diagnostician only a little more than he already knows, namely that a reading problem exists and that certain sounds and sound combinations are possibly somewhat more of a problem than others but not whether they are the crucial problems.

In the same category are oral reading tests which provide a somewhat more limited but still helpful profile of sound and word recognition anomalies. The Gray Oral Reading Paragraphs is the best known. Not as widely used as it should be is the Gilmore (15). Available in two forms, soon to be four, it gives a measure not only of word recognition but of comprehension as well. Since the examiner can help out with word recognition up to a certain point, a measure of reading potential is thus provided. The comprehension score then may be taken as an indication of how well the child could comprehend if at least his word recognition were better.

Basic, certainly, for the younger child's remedial work is auditory discrimination training. This is now available in many forms. One kit, Sight and Sound, for example, prepared under the auspices of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for deaf children gives valuable training in discrimination among the sounds characteristic of the city, the farm and so forth.

Visual perceptual training is equally vital for these youngsters. The Frostig training materials, the Michigan Visual, Symbol and Word Tracking Books (16), Parquetry Blocks, puzzles and other games, commercial or teacher developed, can be used.

Much of all this may be termed "undercutting." It takes the child back from the ordinary level of learning letters, sounds and words to more basic processes. It comes as a great surprise to some teachers to realize that these children do not learn and remember a word such as "the," for instance, after simply seeing it (using the visual modality) and hearing it (using the auditory modality). They must also write the word (kinesthetic modality) and feel (tactile modality) the letters, whether made of clay, sandpaper or whatever, before mastery is achieved, VAKT in other words.

However, illustrative of the increasing subtlety of work in this field is the fact that a variant on this process called "non-VAKT" in which the visual modality is blocked, the eyes blindfolded, or at least closed in certain stages of the remedial process, has begun to secure a hearing.

Word recognition, phonics, spelling, vocabulary building—it would be impossible even to begin to cover the variety of texts and programs that are available at a given moment. Usually, they are designed for general use. What would make them suitable for the child with a learning disability, especially the non-reader, from the point of view of this paper, is their existence in taped form or the possibility of adapting them for taping. This qualification cuts the field down considerably, but the following should be taken only as examples of what is available, or, again, known to the author.

For the beginning reader, the Michigan Word Attack and Comprehension Program is worth scrutiny and can be taped easily. The Sullivan Programmed Series (17) presents a limited number of sounds in a colorful and repetitive fashion spread over twenty-one books. It can be taped in whole or part to suit an individual clinic's special needs or a child's. Already taped is the Charles Merill Skilltapes for remedial work on almost any level. For older children and adults an interesting pair of workbooks, Educators Publishers Programmed Phonics presents almost the entire phonic system needed for reading spelling, including syllable identification techniques. A patient and skillful compilation, the taped version is reported available for purchase. Harcourt, Brace & World's, Sound and Sense in Spelling, Grades 2-8, is not programmed but on records with texts and work.

Vocabulary building exercises are also available in abundance, but only a programmed series can be taped to good effect. It should be noted that the key word is "programmed." Material that has been programmed has been reduced to the careful, step-by-step sequence that is required for repeated experience with success. Word Cues, from Educational Development Laboratories, is a good illustration of this type of resource for the older student.

Comprehension materials are not always as important as one would think for most of these children since mastery of words and word-attack skills usually opens the door to reading for them. Brief exercises tend to be best for obvious reasons such as convenience, easy incorporation within the usually brief instructional periods, but also because they can be quickly taped. Teachers College's, Gates-Peardon and McCall-Crabbs series are all effective for the elementary grades and for remedial work in general, as are the various "laboratory" sets. The results of taping them for repetitive listening before the comprehension questions are answered will prove, for those to whom this method is new, extremely interesting.

In conclusion, each of the techniques discussed here should be seen as part of the process whereby educators have gained access to one segment or another of the originally undifferentiated groups of children known as non-learners. It has been a long process and the end is certainly not yet in sight, but we are probably closer, at least in concept, to the day when the organization of appropriate material will be accompanied by a prescription to insure mastery by the learner in terms of his special capacities.

HEARING HIGHLIGHTS

HON. GEORGE BUSH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, the House Republican Research and Planning Committee Task Force on Earth Resources and Population has been holding hearings on present programs and planning of the administration in areas of interest to the task force. Last week we submitted for the RECORD a report of our first hearings. I would now like to bring the Members of the House up to date on our most recent ones.

Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, Director of the Population Service for AID, appeared before the group on June 17. Dr. Martin Forman, Director of the Nutrition and Child Feeding Service, and Mr. George Parman, Director of the Food From the Sea Service, also from AID, appeared June 19. A summary of their testimony appears below.

The task force will continue to place reports of our activities in the RECORD for the benefit of any Member of the House with an interest in the long-range planning being done by the executive branch in regard to our expanding population and its relation to hunger and our natural resources. Today's insertions follow:

HEARING HIGHLIGHTS

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1969

Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, Director of the Population Service.

Members Present: Bush, McCloskey, Pettis, Reid, Hammerschmidt.

Staff From: Taft, Mosher, Vander Jagt, McClory.

"It has been argued that enlargement of human freedom by extension of family planning programs will fail to adequately curb the population increase and, therefore, other and even coercive social measures of population control are needed. This argument is largely based upon a narrow concept of what constitutes a family planning program. Some regard it simply as the provision of clinical and contraceptive services; others consider the many relevant actions contributory to greater use of available services and improved practice of family planning as an integral part of an effective family planning program. Viewed from this latter perspective, such actions as provided information and education, raising the marriage age, rescission of pronatalist laws and incentives, and repeal or liberalization of abortion laws are considered integral parts of a comprehensive family planning program.

On the other hand, population planning and control programs are distinctive from family planning programs to the extent they plan or control population dynamics by means other than fertility control, that is, by manipulation of mortality or migration or both. In AID, to avoid confusion, we usually speak of the population and family planning program.

A key judgment often heard is that the full implementation of family planning programs and the full exercise of fertility control by women and couples everywhere will fall far short of the goal of zero population growth because attitude studies have shown that women want too many children. But this judgment appears to be based upon the simple assumption that the composite response of women of all reproductive ages and experience to survey questions such as "What do you consider the ideal number of children?" bears a close and reliable relationship to the number of children women would have if they reproduced only if and when they wished, each month from menarche to menopause. This assumption is not supported by logic or definitive study.

Bearing and rearing children is hard work. and few women have unlimited enthusiasm for the task. If given the choice, each month, of whether they wish to be pregnant that month, many considerations other than ultimate family size guide their reproductive behavior; and for many women postponement of pregnancy means reduction in completed family size.

The current large excess of births over deaths in many developing countries has caused some pessimism concerning the collective wisdom of people individually exercising freedom of choice; but, on the other hand, there appears to be a sound basis for optimism: where in the world is there a country wherein people truly have the freedom and ability to control their fertility and where there is a continuing large excess use of their reproductive powers? The pattern seems clear that in those countries where women need not reproduce except if and when they choose (meaning they have access to hindsight (abortion) as well as foresight (contraceptive) methods of fertility control), the situation is encouraging. In Japan and several countries of Eastern Europe the net reproduction rate has fallen below 1, and social concern has shifted from the problem of too-great reproduction to concern for the possibly too-low reproductive rate. Certainly the high rates of abortion, even where illegal, as in the developed areas of Europe and the United States, and also throughout the developing world, bear witness to the determination of women in all cultures to limit their reproduction. Many women, whose foresight, knowledge, and means prove inadequate to prevent conception, will pay whatever they can and risk their lives to terminate pregnancies which they deem undesirable for reasons best known to them.

Because the extent of availability of family planning information and means is now usually a dominant determinant in the complex of forces influencing reproductive behavior, no definitive studies nor final judgments of additional measures which may *ultimately* be needed to achieve a desired rate of population growth can be made *in advance* of the full extension of family planning services. But as family planning information and services are made appropriately available, key impediments to optimal utilization of such services can be identified. Thereupon research studies should be performed as needed to overcome recognized obstacles and for advancement of the program. Naturally, many nonclinical actions, such as rational alteration of legal and fiscal codes, should be taken concurrently with clinical actions to enhance the effectiveness of the population and family planning program.

Regardless of what special social measures may ultimately be needed for optimal regulation of fertility, it is clear that the main element initially in any population planning and control program should be the extension of family planning information and means to all elements of the population. It seems reasonable to believe that when women throughout the world need reproduce only if and when they choose, then the many intense family and social problems generated by unplanned, unwanted, and poorly cared for children will be greatly ameliorated and the now acute problem of too rapid population growth will be reduced to manageable proportions.

HEARING HIGHLIGHTS

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1969

Dr. Martin Forman, Director, Nutrition and Child Feeding Service.

Mr. George Parman, Director, Food from the Sea Service.

Members present: Bush, Keith, Pettis, Henry Smith, Wold.

Staff from: Taft, Fulton, Vander Jagt.

Dr. Forman stated that the target group of the AID Department of Nutrition and Child Feeding is pre-school children, those up to the age of five. Malnutrition at this age usually results in the irreversible retardation of the child's brain and growth.

The short-term programs now attacking the malnutrition problem are Food for Peace, Care, and other international agencies such as Red Cross. In dealing with the PL 480 surpluses, there is an emphasis on improving the nutritional content of the food. For example, CSM (corn soy meal), WSB (wheat soy blend), and various vitamin additives.

Dr. Forman explained AID's interest in working with products which do not require the creation of new markets. Cereals are being enriched to a protein level equivalent to that of fish or meat; and a new rice-like granule contains enough nutrients to supply a meal with adequate protein fortification. These projects are currently instituted in both Peru and Thailand.

From a budget of 2 million dollars, twelve AID grants have been given private corporations in an effort to secure their assistance in long-run research.

Mr. George Parman elaborated on the sea's vast food potential and explained that 60 million tons of fish were caught last year, a far cry from the estimated potential of 244 million tons.

A new product known as FPC (Fish Protein Concentrate), a type of flour made from processed fish, provides as much protein as fresh fish but requires none of the expensive refrigeration. FPC would enable countries like India, where 250,000 tons of sardines dried up on beaches last year, to process those fish into an equally nutritious and more stable product. FPC is now being tested successfully in Chile, and a report will soon be published aimed at attracting private investment to this newly-created FPC market.

As an example of successful FPC processes, it is being produced in Pakistan from sharks. The skin is removed for leather, the teeth are sold as souvenirs, and the FPC return on the boneless fish is 95%.

Mr. Parman pointed out that some of the private sector of the U.S. is currently making overseas investments in the shrimp industry. This activity is adding to the trade of the foreign countries as well as giving their fishing industry some of the expertise necessary to operate new and technical fishing equipment.

Mr. Parman explained that sub-sea farming was economically feasible with oysters and certain plants. However, to use plankton and algae as human food sources is not as realistic economically as concentrating on the fish which feed on the plankton.

TRIBUTE TO DR. W. LAURENS WALKER

HON. JAMES R. MANN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, this Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the many fine dedicated people who devote their time and talents to the education of the physically handicapped.

One such person is Dr. W. Laurens Walker who, after 38 years of service, will retire on June 30 as superintendent of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, Cedar Spring, Spartanburg County, S.C.

The history of the Cedar Spring School and the Walker family are deeply intertwined. Dr. Walker is a direct descendent of Rev. Newton Pinckney Walker who, as a young Baptist minister, founded the school in 1849 in response to the needs of five deaf children.

Under the careful and capable supervision of the Walker family, the school has grown to a present enrollment of 550 students, a complex of over 15 buildings and a staff of 236 employees. Thanks to four generations of Walkers, and in particular to Dr. W. Laurens Walker, Cedar Spring is now considered to be one of the most outstanding schools in its field.

Spartanburg County is justifiably proud of Dr. Walker. He is a person of many dimensions—an outstanding educator, administrator, and philanthropist, who has worked unselfishly and tirelessly for the betterment of mankind.

We acknowledge with humble gratitude his 38 years of service to the education and welfare of the deaf and blind of South Carolina, as well as his many contributions to the spiritual, cultural, and economic growth and development of Spartanburg County.

AMERICAN LIVES LOST IN VIETNAM

HON. JOSEPH P. VIGORITO

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. VIGORITO. Mr. Speaker, the Vietnam conflict touches every American in one way or other.

But those who are touched most intimately and most tragically are those families who have lost a dear son, brother or husband. As in other wars, these families have made the supreme sacrifice.

On Memorial Day we paid tribute throughout the land to all Americans lost in all wars from the Revolution to the present. It was a fitting tribute. But I wish today to pay more specific tribute to those young men from my 24th Congressional District of Pennsylvania who have lost their lives in Vietnam. In the full bloom of their manhood they went to a foreign land, fought and died. We miss them dearly.

Mr. Speaker, I am including in the RECORD the name of those soldiers whose death in Vietnam has been brought to my attention since I first came to Congress in 1965:

VIETNAM WAR DEAD

1. Allessie, Joseph, North East.
2. Bailey, Larry J., Spartansburg.
3. Baun, David E., Mercer.
4. Beebe, Larry, North East.
5. Bennett, Joseph, Titusville.
6. Billings, David, Lake City.
7. Bronakoski, James, Erie.
8. Brophy, Patrick, Erie.
9. Brown, Roger, Farrell.
10. Bowers, James D., Edinboro.
11. Byers, James, Meadville.
12. Byham, Dan, Guys Mills.
13. Callaghan, David, Erie.
14. Carr, Gerald, North East.
15. Cartney, Patrick, Titusville.
16. Chase, Raymond, Meadville.
17. Christy, Albert, Mercer.
18. Coon, Jesse, Sharon.
19. DeBow, Edward, Linesville.
20. Dufford, Paul, West Middlesex.
21. Edwards, Joseph, Erie.
22. Figueroa, Michael, Springfield.
23. Fladry, Leroy, Union City.
24. Flanders, Danny, Erie.

25. Forrester, Carl, Mercer.
26. Funelli, Richard, Farrell.
27. George, Michael, Erie.
28. Good, Paul, Sharpsville.
29. Harmon, Robert, Erie.
30. Hedglin, Miles, Grove City.
31. Henry, Leonard, Erie.
32. Higgins, Merle, Jamestown.
33. Hill, David, Erie.
34. Hymers, Charles, Erie.
35. Jarzenski, James, Cochranton.
35a. Julius, William, Erie.
36. Kahler, Charles, Meadville.
37. Kaspaul, Alfred, Fairview.
38. Kelly, Gregory, North East.
39. Kennedy, Thomas, Erie.
40. Klaric, Terrence, Farrell.
41. Kranonczyk, Richard, Erie.
42. Krupinski, Raymond, Erie.
43. Logue, John, Franklin.
44. Martin, Ronald, Erie.
45. McNeish, Richard, Mercer.
46. Millison, Dennis, Sharon.
47. Mitchell, David, Erie.
48. Neidrick, Jack, Erie.
49. Nelson, John, Erie.
50. Nichols, Colin, Spartansburg.
51. Niemann, David, Conneautville.
52. Norman, Gary, Erie.
53. Parobek, Silas, Albion.
54. Phillis, Donald, Titusville.
55. Powers, William, Erie.
56. Probst, Delmar, Erie.
57. Rahn, Donald, Erie.
58. Rauber, William, Wheatland.
59. Reagle, John, Titusville.
60. Reynolds, Jack, Erie.
61. Reynolds, John, Linesville.
62. Rudd, James, Meadville.
63. Russo, Augustine, New Castle.
64. Santone, Joseph, Erie.
65. Shaffer, William, Erie.
66. Shields, Robert, Erie.
67. Smith, Olen, Erie.
68. Snell, Marc, Erie.
69. Stearns, Allan, Girard.
70. Suvara, Frank, Erie.
71. Szoszorek, Gerald, Erie.
72. Tinko, Donald, Corry.
73. Trypus, Frank, Meadville.
74. Walter, Clifton, Erie.
75. Westfall, Robert, Meadville.
76. Vandervort, William, Erie.
77. Vaughn, John, Erie.
78. Yeast, John, Edinboro.

THE ROLE OF GOLD IN CONTRIBUTING TO INTERNATIONAL MONETARY STABILITY

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, the past few years have seen a deterioration of confidence in the international monetary system. Compounding this problem, inflationary pressures have eroded the position of the dollar, the cornerstone of world currency stability.

Concerned with this serious situation, Mr. Charles Sevigny, of West Hanover, Mass., has written me a series of articulate and thoughtful letters on the role of gold in contributing to international monetary stability. For the benefit of my colleagues in their deliberations on this issue, I include Mr. Sevigny's latest letter here under unanimous consent:

JUNE 16, 1969.

Hon. HASTINGS KEITH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HASTINGS: This morning I received a notice from the South Shore National Bank announcing that they are increasing our interest rate to 11¾%. This reminded me abruptly of our previous discussion concerning economics in this country.

You mentioned in your last letter that since you are now several years out of college you do not have a clear or sharp recollection of your course in Economics. I am sure that if you look back, or if you were to ask any college sophomore, that you would find that it has been a well established fact that no economy can survive without gold behind its currency or government as a stabilizing factor. The history of world government has proven this and it has been taught in all the schools and colleges.

We have two great basic problems in this country. I am not now talking about the social problems and all the racial and college upheavals but rather about basic problems. These two problems are shortage of manpower and unstable currency because it is not properly backed by gold and because we are unrealistically trying to buy gold in 1969 at 1935 prices.

Just for a moment let's talk about manpower. I am sure that you feel the pinch as well as we do, since the last time I talked to you you asked me if I knew where you could get some people to join your staff. The same applies everywhere no one has enough help, no one can get enough help. Every company that I know of, and I am sure you realize that I know a great many, are being forced to curtail their operations because they cannot get enough help to expand into the new fields that are opening up. In the meantime we are exporting our manpower at a rate that is beyond belief. We have over 100,000 civilians working in Vietnam and from all reports that I hear they are just in the way of everyone over there and adding to the troubles of that already unhappy country. The State Department employs at least an equal number of people around the world within most offices about three people doing one persons work. We have military men spread everywhere you can think of. We are supporting the military effort of former enemies that we defeated 25 years ago and are now well able to take care of themselves. In the meantime we are dying for help at home. Essential services like getting your roof fixed, having someone repair your oil burner, shoveling snow, painting your house, you cannot hire a plumber or an electrician all these things and thousands of others are going undone because we do not have the people and those people that we do have are not learning manual skills. We have a huge gap between college trained people and unskilled labor that is not being filled by trained people simply because there are no people to train for these positions. In the meantime all of this employment of Americans in foreign countries is contributing to our deficit of payments by the money that they spend overseas which is usually equal to just about their pay.

Add to the above the fact that we are not realistically facing the gold problem and you will find a combination of effects and side effects that can easily draw us into a very bad serious situation at home while we are busy trying to run the affairs of the rest of the world. This does not mean that I am an isolationist because I am not. It is however my experience that governments, like people, like to lead their own lives in their own way and they do not like to be helped until they ask for help. Then and only then should we offer our help and in such an instance it should be offered on a very limited scale. In this way other nations become self-sufficient not rather than dependent upon us.

I like to use the expression "increase the price of gold" rather than the negative term of "devalue the dollar". In my opinion the Republican Party, and in fact everyone in government, should use the positive expression rather than the negative. In connection with this I have some very definite ideas. As you know any fool can criticize, however, I think that before one should criticize they should have a workable plan as an alternative ready to suggest. My suggestion would be that: Congress should pass a new Law governing the price of gold. This law should tie the price of gold to the world market value which is the true value of the metal. The Treasury should be authorized to buy gold only from domestic producers as long as it is available. In other words they should not be permitted to buy foreign gold until the domestic supply is exhausted unless or until some specific situation arises which would make the need for additional gold important to us. We should pay world gold prices for domestic gold and about $1.00 an ounce less for foreign gold landed here.

I believe that I told you in my previous letter that Goldfield Corporation, one of the largest owners of gold producing property in this country, tried within the past two or three years to produce gold at the Treasury price of $35.00 an ounce using the most modern possible methods. It was found that it was impossible to do so and they therefore shut down their operation. I hope you realize that I have no axe to grind in this other than good government. I do not own stock in Goldfields or any other mining company nor do I own a gold mine of any kind myself. I do think however that we are being very unrealistic trying to buy gold in 1969 at 1935 prices which were too low even for 1935.

The Republicans in Congress should get behind the increase in the price of gold in order to bring about a stable currency and therefore a stable government. This going off the gold standard was one of the great frauds imposed on the American public by the New Deal. We have only had one or two opportunities since the days of the New Deal where a Republican president could reverse this serious mistake. To me it is the only way that we will get enough solid valuable currency into circulation to meet the demands of a greatly expanding economy. If we do not take such a step as this the only alternative will be to print money with no backing and contribute seriously to the inflationary spiral that we are now in since the money will be nothing but paper. By using the method I recommend every dollar will then be backed by hard money at Fort Knox.

These two problems are tightly coupled together. The one on one hand drains our manpower reserves and creates tremendous deficit in our balance of payments thus contributing to the inflationary spiral and the other effects that I stated above.

I would be extremely grateful if you would give these facts your serious attention and do whatever is possible to spread the gospel.

Yours very truly,
SEVIGNY'S CANDY, INC.,
CHARLES P. SEVIGNY, *President.*

U.S.S. "PUEBLO" SEIZURE CALLED SOVIET SCHEME

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the current issue of the Reader's Digest publishes the story of Communist Gen. Jan Sejna of Czechoslovakia, one of the highest ranking officers ever to defect to the West, regarding the participation of the Soviet Union in the hijacking of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*, and the value to the enemy of the intelligence obtained in that venture.

The accurate assessment of our spineless response is a matter to which we should give our serious attention. Perhaps our total incompetence to defend the U.S.S. *Liberty*, a similar ship, against Israeli attack in the Mediterranean suggested to the enemy the feasibility of the second operation. The obvious implication is that it is open season on Americans. This cannot be tolerated.

I include the article, together with a news clipping from the Washington Daily News, following my remarks:

[From the Washington Daily News, June 23, 1969]

CZECH DEFECTOR BARES DETAILS—"PUEBLO" CALLED SOVIET PLOT

(By Mike Miller)

A former Czechoslovakian general who defected to the United States said today that Russia planned the seizure of the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo and collaborated with North Korea in carrying it out.

Gen. Jan Sejna, writing in Reader's Digest, said Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko told him eight months prior to the incident that Russia was going to "humiliate" the United States by grabbing one of its spy ships.

The defector said the Russian also indicated the seizure would take place somewhere in the Pacific in collaboration with the North Koreans.

Gen. Sejna was the Czech Communist Party's senior secretary assigned to the Ministry of National Defense prior to his defection in February, 1968, the month after the Pueblo was seized.

INFORMATION GAINED

He said Russian generals also told Czech officers following the incident that "immensely valuable information" was obtained from the ship, including a detailed analysis of the deployment of U.S. Naval forces in the Pacific. Codes obtained from the spy ship also were enabling the Russians to read previously indecipherable U.S. messages which they had recorded on tape, he wrote.

The defector quoted Gen. Grechko as saying:

"It is absolutely insolent the way the Americans sail their damn ships around as if they owned the water.

"Their espionage ships come right up to our shores to spy on our communications. But I can tell you this: We have decided to humble the Americans. Just as we humiliated them in the air by shooting down the U-2, we are going to humiliate them at sea by grabbing one of those ships.

Asked about the danger of a U.S. reaction, Gen. Grechko replied: "Don't worry about that. The Americans haven't dared to blockade Haiphong (North Vietnamese port) because they know that our ships would shoot their way thru. They won't do anything about an incident like this, either. We are not afraid of them, and that is what the whole world will see."

Gen. Sejna wrote that Gen. Grechko said the Soviets had ruled out a seizure in waters where the incident might provoke a confrontation between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO. The Black Sea was eliminated because it was regarded as a "Russian lake," but the Pacific was chosen because it was considered an "American preserve," the Czech said.

On Jan. 24, 1968, the morning after the Pueblo was seized, he quoted Soviet Colonel General Aleksandr Kushchev, senior Warsaw Pact representative in Prague, as telling a gathering of officers:

"During the night we learned that, with the collaboration of our Korean comrades, we have achieved a great success. The entire operation went off smoothly—incredibly smoothly. The Pueblo crew, to a man, capitulated. They did not fire a shot.

"We've all heard what a great communications and command system the Americans have.

"Well, yesterday it took Washington literally hours to pull itself together and even begin to react. This is a precise example of how the most advanced military technology cannot compensate for a lack of will and leadership."

A COMMUNIST GENERAL'S STARTLING CHARGE: RUSSIA PLOTTED THE "PUEBLO" AFFAIR

(By Gen. Jan Sejna)

(NOTE.—General Jan Sejna is one of the highest-ranking communists ever to defect to the West. Until February 1968 he was the Czechoslovak Communist Party senior secretary assigned to the Ministry of National Defense, charged with political control of the Czechoslovak Ministry and General Staff. As such, he dealt almost daily with the Soviet marshals, generals and agents who rule Eastern Europe as a Soviet colony, and was privy to many military and political secrets of the Warsaw Pact nations.

During 1967 and early 1968, in the struggle for control of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, he was accused of siding with the forces of arch-Stalinist Antonin Novotny. The general contends that he represented a group of politicians and young officers opposed to hard-line military men seeking their own gain in the political intrigue that has characterized the turmoil in Prague. Nevertheless, when Novotny lost, Sejna fled to the United States—bringing with him a perspective of the communist world rarely before available to the West.

(The following article, the first he has released since his flight, is excerpted from Sejna's forthcoming book. Much of what he reports here cannot be confirmed because of the rarefied circles in which he moved. But he has been interviewed at length by Digest editors, and specific references that could be cross-checked have been painstakingly investigated. No contradictions have been discovered.)

I first learned in May 1967 that the Russians were planning to capture an American intelligence ship—eight months before the USS *Pueblo* was seized off Korea. Some dozen Czechoslovak and Russian generals had gathered at the state guest villa in Prague for a luncheon honoring the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko. I remember that the meal of delicate Czechoslovak fish, beef soup with liver dumplings, veal roulade, cream tarts and fruit was especially excellent. Our three-hour conversation was fueled by Italian aperitifs, Russian vodka, red and white Bulgarian wines, and some truly fine French cognac which we had liberated from the Germans.

Marshal Grechko, whom I had often encountered at Warsaw Pact conferences and during private visits in Prague, is taciturn to the point of rudeness when sober. But when he consumes too much vodka and Cinzano, he becomes a belligerent, loose-tongued braggart. Drinking heavily that afternoon, he embarked on his favorite subject—the invincibility of the Soviet armed forces—with emphasis this time on the multiplying might of Russian sea power.

He admitted that the Soviet Union had been powerless to intervene during the Cuban and Middle East crises because of the supremacy of American naval forces. The refusal of Nikita Khrushchev to allot enough money to develop a powerful Soviet fleet was a primary reason why the Russian military supported his ouster. But now Soviet naval strength was growing and would soon challenge the Americans on all the oceans of the world.

"It is absolutely insolent the way the Americans sail their damn ships around as if they owned the water," Grechko declared. "Their espionage ships come right up to our shores to spy on our communications. But I can tell you this: we have decided to humble the Americans. Just as we humiliated them in the air by shooting down the U-2, we are going to humiliate them at sea by grabbing one of these ships."

Marshal Grechko did not specify when, where or how the Russians expected to commandeer a U.S. ship. But he indicated that the seizure would be accomplished somewhere in the Pacific, in collaboration with the North Koreans. The Russians, he said, did not want to stage an incident in waters which might involve the Warsaw Pact in a confrontation with NATO. The Black Sea also had been ruled out because the world looked upon it as "a Russian lake"; loss of an American ship there would not be sufficiently "sensational." The Pacific had been chosen because it was considered an American preserve.

As I listened to Grechko talk, it became apparent that the Russians were almost as intent upon hurting the Chinese as upon hurting the Americans. "Our Korean comrades, of course, are not capable of carrying this off without us," Grechko said. "But we will guide and protect them. This will again show them that it is we, not the Chinese, upon whom they can depend. They will see that we *act* while the Chinese simply bray and posture."

General Josef Vosahlo, deputy minister in charge of the Czech air force, asked, "Is there not a danger that the American reaction could cause serious complications?"

"Don't worry about that," Grechko replied. "The Americans haven't dared to blockade Haiphong, because they know that our ships would shoot their way through. They won't do anything about an incident like this, either. We are not afraid of them, and that is what the whole world will see."

Grechko's arrogance made me privately want to doubt anything he said that day. Still, I wondered. I had disbelieved Khrushchev in 1961 when he secretly let us know that within a few months a wall would be erected to seal off West Berlin. I now also recalled a conversation I had had in March 1966 with Grechko's predecessor, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, a much more prudent man. He had confided that the Russians suspected American ships of being extremely effective in ferreting out Soviet secrets. "Mark my word," he had vowed, "we are going to do something about those ships."

In the months following the Grechko luncheon, nothing related to his boasts came to my attention, and I almost forgot about them. Then, on the morning of January 24, 1968, I received a call from the secretariat of the National Defense Minister, informing me that "an unusually important announcement" would be made at the morning briefing. In the ministry council chamber, Soviet Colonel General Aleksandr Kushchev, the principal Warsaw Pact representative in Prague, rose.

"During the night we learned that, with the collaboration of our Korean comrades, we have achieved a great success," he began. We all were stunned as he announced that the *Pueblo* had been hijacked and was at the moment in communist custody.

"The entire operation went off smoothly—incredibly smoothly," Kushchev reported. "The *Pueblo* crew, to a man, capitulated. They did not fire a shot. Frankly, we thought it would be much more complicated. The Americans were so bewildered that they failed to destroy thousands of documents. It will take our experts quite a while to analyze them. We may have a gold mine.

"We've all heard about what a great communications and command system the Americans have," Kushchev went on. "How they use computers, how they can respond instantly to an attack. Well, yesterday it took Washington literally hours to pull itself together and even begin to react. This is a precise example of how the most advanced military technology cannot compensate for a lack of will and leadership."

Kushchev bragged on about the propaganda triumph. "On the one hand, it is a humiliation for the United States: we have made clear that the Americans do not rule the seas anymore. On the other, this is a disgrace for China. It proves to the entire socialist camp that the Soviet Union helped North Korea gain stature, while the loud-mouthed Chinese could do absolutely nothing."

No one in the room doubted that capture of the *Pueblo* was a great coup. However, I and some of my fellow officers could not quite accept Kushchev's account of it. Accustomed as we were to Soviet propaganda exaggerations, we simply could not believe that the crew had not attempted some resistance to prevent the capture of thousands of valuable documents.

In the next few days, though other Soviet officers confirmed Kushchev's version. Also, I began to see indications that the intelligence information the Russians were extracting from the *Pueblo* was immensely valuable.

At the weekly general staff briefing on February 23, we heard an extraordinarily detailed analysis of the deployment and operations of American naval forces in the Pacific. The source was identified as the *Pueblo*. Furthermore, we were told that, by using codes found aboard the ship, the Russians now were able to reach previously indecipherable American messages that they had been recording on tape.

I derive no pleasure in recounting this American defeat and Soviet victory. I report these details now because I think they carry with them a message of importance to the people of the United States and the West:

The Soviet Union today is increasingly dominated by a militaristic clique of marshals who, with few exceptions, are perilously ignorant of the West. These narrow-minded hard-liners understand and react only to the prospect of superior force. Signs of weakness tempt them to risk ever more irresponsible adventures.

Unless they are convinced that the American government and the American people are prepared to resist future aggression, then more aggression is inevitable. On the basis of my personal experiences with these men, I know that each time one of their military gambles pays off, they edge closer to the brink. And by recklessness and miscalculation, they are likely to plunge the world into war that ordinary men everywhere desperately want to avert.

(NOTE.—General Sejna's assertions were made available to The Reader's Digest last April 13, just two days before North Korean MIGs shot down a U.S. Navy EC-121 reconnaissance plane in the Sea of Japan. No evidence exists at this writing that the Soviet Union had a hand in this second act of piracy perpetrated by the North Koreans within 15 months.)

DR. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI: DEDICATED AMERICAN PATRIOT OF UKRAINIAN ANCESTRY

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as many Members know an American of unusual stature and background passed away recently. I refer to Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, who died in the Georgetown University Hospital at the end of April. He left us a legacy of literary works and experiences which, I have no doubt, we will greatly profit by as the aggressive forces in Moscow determine the next round of conflict with us.

Those who knew him personally esteemed him for his rich past of diversified experience as scholar, diplomat, and freedom activist. His roots were in Eastern Europe, and he was one of the first to witness the imperalistic onslaughts of the Soviet Russians into his beloved Ukraine. But his principles and dedication to a life in the cause of world freedom, and primarily for the sustained freedom of his adopted country, led him to the United States, for which, since the end of World War II to the day of his death, he defended with all his heart and mind as the last bastion against the forces of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism.

As other Members have, I pay lasting tribute to this truly great man and dear, personal friend. His wit, his insights, and his wisdom we shall sorely miss. However, his truths and convictions have been transmitted by generations of students who today are working in diverse fields in the spirit of their venerable teacher. In my tribute, I include the following in the RECORD as a humble expression of his traits and works: First, a brief eulogy by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, titled "The Great Loss of a Patriot, Christian, Scholar"; second, the obituaries in the Evening Star of April 29, "Roman S. Smal-Stocki, Ukrainian Scholar, Dies," in the Washington Post of April 29, "R. S. Smal-Stocki, Slavic Expert at CU" and the New York Times of April 29, "Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki Dies; Ukrainian Educator was 76"; third, a complete release on the man by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, of which he was president; fourth, a memorial in the Ukrainian Weekly, Svoboda, dated May 17, by Dr. Clarence A. Manning, professor emeritus, Columbia University, titled "The Stream of History"; and fifth, the speech of Representative MARTIN B. MCKNEALLY, of New York, who was the last to appear before the Ukrainian Studies Center in Washington, D.C., which the late Professor Smal-Stocki directed and at which I and others had the privilege and pleasure to address in the past:

THE GRAVE LOSS OF A PATRIOT, CHRISTIAN, SCHOLAR

(By Lev E. Dobriansky, Georgetown University)

In the evening of Sunday, April 27, Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki died at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D.C. He passed away quietly. The last to visit him and to receive his courageous "thanks" and "good-by" were the Very Rev. Constantine Berdar, Rev. M. Makukh, Rev. Maletius Wojnar, Dr. Bohdan Skaskiw, and the UCCA President. With extraordinary strength of mind and moral fortitude to the last, one of Ukraine's greatest sons extended his arms to clasp the hand of each, then faintly uttered his final expression of friendship, and lapsed into a coma preceding his death.

These final moments typified the genuine greatness and towering stature of the man. For Ukrainians in particular, but for all free men in general, the death of Dr. Smal-Stocki is a grave loss to the ceaseless cause of freedom. It is truly the grave loss of a patriot, Christian, and scholar. Selflessly and with unparalleled devotion, he dedicated his entire and long adult life to the cause of a free and independent Ukraine and later, through it to the preservation of the freedom and security of his America. Personal glory, money, even the advantages of a marital existence were alien considerations to his unique and priceless dedication. Through all the stages of his rich and varied life—as a student, an ambassador, a professor, an author, an intellectual leader, and a staunch defender of the Faith—he was wedded to the vital and promising cause of a free Ukraine.

As an internationally renowned scholar, the good and ever-witty Doctor has left the world an invaluable legacy of books and writings not as a monument to himself but to the life-giving cause that he served so brilliantly and incomparably. The interminable fears and anathema expressed by Moscow and its totalitarian offshoots toward his works are in themselves a measure of their power of ideas and spiritual force. As the President of the world-esteemed Shevchenko Scientific Society, he excelled all others in his writings to defend the erection of the Shevchenko Memorial in our Nation's capital. His warm humanism, his breadth of knowledge and understanding, and his Christian humility are immortally imprinted in this legacy.

Only relatively few might understand fully, but this tragedy is an irreparable loss to the freedom of all the captive nations in the USSR, and thus a heavy loss to man's struggle for freedom.

In tribute to the lasting memory of one of Ukraine's greatest servants, The UCCA president will initiate at the coming UCCA executive meeting the dedication of the 10th Congress of Americans of Ukraine Descent to the immortal spirit, works, and contributions of our departed intellectual leader. Also, this proposal will extend to the autumn issue of *The Ukrainian Quarterly*.

As he would have us remember—Three Cheers, our dearly beloved friend. Erue, Domine, animam ejus, Requiescat in pace.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Apr. 29, 1969]

ROMAN S. SMAL-STOCKI, UKRAINIAN SCHOLAR, DIES

Roman S. Smal-Stocki, 76, director of the Ukrainian Studies Center at Catholic University, died Sunday of cancer at Georgetown University Hospital. He lived at 201 Taylor St. NE.

Born in 1893 in Czernowitz, Bukovina, now a part of the Soviet Ukraine, Mr. Smal-Stocki studied at the universities of Vienna, Leipzig, and Munich. In 1917 he lectured at the Oriental Academy, a foreign service school in Berlin.

In the early 1920s he was associate professor of Slavistics at the Ukrainian Massaryk University in Prague and later was a guest professor in English Universities.

He taught Slavistics at the University of Warsaw in Poland from 1925 to 1939, and then was a prisoner of the Nazis during World War II.

Coming to the United States after the war, he was professor of Slavic history at Marquette University from 1947 and director of its Slavic Institute from 1949 until becoming professor emeritus. He had been a visiting professor at Catholic University since 1965.

Mr. Smal-Stocki was a leader in the fund-raising campaign to erect a statue of the Ukrainian poet-hero Taras Shevchenko in Washington. The statue, dedicated several years ago, is at 22nd and P Streets NW.

He was also curator and a director of the Byzantine Slavic Arts Foundation here. From 1915 through 1960 Mr. Smal-Stocki published 11 books—in Ukrainian, German and Russian. He also had written more than 70 scholarly articles.

Outside his literary career, Mr. Smal-Stocki served as an envoy and minister of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic in Germany and Great Britain in the early 1920s, and was deputy premier and foreign minister of the Ukrainian National government in exile from 1937 to 1940.

He was active in several societies devoted to the works of Shevchenko, as well as historical and other arts and sciences associations.

Prayers will be offered at 7 o'clock tonight at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, 201 Taylor St. NE.

A mass will be offered tomorrow in Philadelphia at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, the mother church of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Province in the United States.

It is requested that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the Smal-Stocki Memorial Fund at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Apr. 29, 1969]

R. S. SMAL-STOCKI, SLAVIC EXPERT AT CU

Roman S. Smal-Stocki, 76, a Ukrainian-born Catholic University professor who escaped death sentences in both Hitler's Germany and Soviet Russia, died of cancer Sunday at Georgetown University Hospital.

He was condemned to death in absentia in the 1920s by a Russian tribunal for his activities in the Ukrainian independence movement, but he had fled to Poland.

From there he went to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he was arrested by Nazi troops after Germany's occupation of that country. Ukranian guerrilla fighters freed him, however, and he escaped a Nazi death warrant by taking refuge in a monastery.

Mr. Smal-Stocki was born in Czernowitz, now in the Soviet Ukraine, the son of a Ukrainian count. He studied at the Universities of Vienna, Leipzig, and Munich, receiving his doctorate from the last in 1914.

After World War I, his native Ukraine won a brief interval of independence and Mr. Smal-Stocki become envoy to Great Britain for the short-lived Ukrainian Democratic Republic from 1920 to 1922.

When the Russian armies retook the Ukraine he fled. He taught at universities in both countries before being arrested by the Germans.

After World War II, with the help of several high American officials who were acquainted with his career, including then Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., he came to the United States. From 1947 to 1965 he taught Slavic history at Marquette University, before coming to Catholic University. Mr. Smal-Stocki authored 15 books and many articles, most of them on Slavic history, his specialty.

In Washington Mr. Smal-Stocki was a leader in the effort to bring to this city the statue of Ukrainian hero Taras Shevchenko that now stands at 22d and P Streets nw.

During his life he had known closely Winston Churchill, Georges Clemenceau, Thomas Masaryk, and other world leaders.

He was a member of the American Historical Society, American Catholic Historical Society, and numerous other professional groups, many of which he served as an officer. He was curator of the Byzantine Slavic Arts Foundation in Washington.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 29, 1969]

DR. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI DIES; UKRAINIAN EDUCATOR WAS 76

Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, philologist, educator and author, died Sunday at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington. He was 76 years old and was a former leader of the Ukrainian National Republic, an independent state from 1917 to 1920.

Dr. Smal-Stocki, who was born under Austro-Hungarian rule, received a Ph.D. degree, summa cum laude, from the University of Munich in 1914. He was active in the establishment of the independent Ukrainian state and was the councilor of its legation in Berlin. Later he was Minister of its Government-in-Exile in Berlin and London. He was also formerly deputy premier of the exiled government.

Between the two world wars Dr. Smal-Stocki was associate professor of the history, language and culture of the Slavic peoples at the Ukrainian Masaryk University in Prague and at the University of Warsaw.

After the conquest of Poland he was arrested by the Germans and interned in Prague until the end of the war.

He came to the United States in 1947 and was associate professor of Slavic history at Marquette University and later directed Marquette's Slavic Institute.

At his death Dr. Smal-Stocki was a visiting professor of the history, language and culture of the Slavic peoples and the history of the Soviet Union at the Catholic University of America and the head of the Ukrainian Studies Center at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary of St. Joshaphat, both in Washington.

He was president of the American Shevchenko Scientific Society, with headquarters in New York. The society is named for Taras Shevchenko, Ukrainian poet.

Surviving are a brother, Dr. Nestor Smal-Stocki, and a sister, Mrs. Irene Luckyj.

PROF. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI, UKRAINIAN SCHOLAR, EDUCATOR AND STATESMAN, DIES IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, outstanding Ukrainian scholar, educator and statesman-diplomat, died on April 27, 1969 at Georgetown University Hospital, after a short illness, at the age of 76.

He was a Visiting Professor at the Catholic University of America for the past few years, and resided at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, 201 Taylor Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Prof. Smal-Stocki was born on January 9, 1893 in Chernivtsi (Czernowitz), Bukovina, then under Austria-Hungary (now part of the Ukrainian SSR). He came from a prominent and distinguished Ukrainian family, holding the nobility title of von Rawicz, bestowed upon the family in 1685. His father, Dr. Stephan Smal-Stocki, a professor at the University of Chernivtsi, was an outstanding Ukrainian philologist, member of the Provincial Diet of Bukovina, and a leader of the Ukrainian national rebirth in Bukovina; his mother, Emilia, nee Zarevych, was born into a Ukrainian priestly family.

Upon his graduation from a *gymnasium*, Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki studied at the Universities of Vienna, Leipzig and Munich, where he specialized in Slavic studies under such prominent scholars as W. Wondrak, E. Bernecker and A. Laskin, in comparative Indo-European philology and philosophy under A. Kulpe and W. Wundt. In 1914 he received *summa cum laude* his Ph.D. degree at the University of Munich.

SCHOLASTIC CAREER

Dr. Smal-Stocki began his academic career in 1917 when he became a lecturer at the *Orientalische Akademie* (German Foreign Service School) in Berlin. From 1921 to 1923 he was Associate Professor at the Ukrainian Masaryk University in Prague, and in 1924–25 he was a guest professor at King's College of London University, the School of Economics, and Pembroke College of Cambridge University. Subsequently, from 1925–1939 he was Professor of Slavistics at the University of Warsaw, Poland, where he was also very active in Ukrainian cultural and political life. With the outbreak of World War II, he was arrested by the Gestapo and was detained as a civilian internee for the duration.

In 1947 he emigrated to the United States and joined the staff of Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisc., where he taught Slavic history until his retirement in 1965; he was also Director of Marquette's Slavic Institute since 1949. From 1965 until his death he was a Visiting Professor at Catholic University of America and Director of the Ukrainian Studies Center at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, both in Washington, D.C.

PROLIFIC AUTHOR, DEDICATED EDUCATOR

Prof. Smal-Stocki's contributions to the studies of Ukrainian and Slavic linguistics are enormous. Early in his scholastic career he published *New Educational Trends* (4 volumes, 1917–1919, together with Prof. W. Simovych), *Studies on Ukrainian Linguistics* (together with Prof. I. Ohienko) and *Travaux de l'Institut Scientifique Ukrainien* (6 volumes). In 1929, with the establishment of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw, Prof. Smal-Stocki became its secretary and editor; under his direction, 40 volumes of Ukrainian studies had been published. He also participated in the publication of a complete edition of works of Taras Shevchenko, and was editor of its 15th volume in Warsaw.

In the United States, under his direction there appeared 6 volumes of the *Marquette University Studies* and 18 volumes of *Marquette University Slavic Institute Papers* (edited jointly with Prof. Alfred Sokolnicki).

Prof. Smal-Stocki wrote many books in Ukrainian, German and English, among them: *Outline of Word-Building of Ukrainian Adjectives* (1921), *Significance of Ukrainian Adjectives* (1926), *Primitive Word-Building* (1929), *Ukrainian Language in Soviet Ukraine* (1935), *Shevchenko in Foreign Languages* (1936)—all in Ukrainian; *Abriss der Ukrainischen Substantivbildung* (1915) and *Germanisch-Deutsche Kulturinfluesse in Spiegel der Ukrainischen Sprache* (1938)—in German; and *Slavs and Teutons: The Oldest Germanic-Slavic Relations* (1950), *The Nationality Problem of the Soviet Union and Russian Communist Imperialism* (1952), *The Captive Nations* (1959), and *The History of Modern Bulgarian Literature* (1960, with Prof. Clarence A. Manning). In addition, over 78 scholarly articles and papers were written by Prof. Smal-Stocki in Ukrainian, Polish, Bulgarian, German and English.

As president of the American Shevchenko Scientific Society (since 1951) and president of the Supreme Council of Shevchenko Scientific Societies (Europe, Canada, Australia and the United States), Prof. Smal-Stocki contributed greatly toward the prolific activities and expansion of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the United States, which in fact is a free Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Under his presidency, the Society organized two World Congresses of Ukrainian Free Science and hundreds of scientific conferences and lectures, dedicated to Ukrainian history, language, culture and science. The American section of the Society under his direction issued 18 volumes of *Proceedings*, 18 volumes of *Ukrainian Studies*, 31 volumes of lectures, 21 volumes of monographs, 9 volumes of *Proceedings* of various sections of the Society, 3 volumes of *Ukrainian Archives*, and 2 volumes of *Ukrainian Literary Library*, and several non-serial publications. He was the founder in 1956 and president of the Committee of American Slavic Learned Societies in New York and served as its president since that time.

POLITICAL LEADER, STATESMAN AND DIPLOMAT

Prof. Smal-Stocki was one of the great and outstanding Ukrainian political leaders, statesmen and diplomats who took an active part in the establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian state in 1917–1920. His political career began in 1915 when he joined the "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine."

on behalf of which he worked among Ukrainian POW's of the Russian armies in several prisoner-of-war camps in Germany, notably in Wezlar, his work resulting in the organization of two Ukrainian infantry divisions which were sent to Ukraine to take part in the struggle against Communist Russia. In 1918 he was appointed diplomatic representative of the Western Ukrainian National Republic in Berlin; after the Union of the two Ukrainian Republics on January 22, 1919, Prof. Smal-Stocki became counsellor of the Ukrainian Legation, and after the resignation of M. Porsh, he served as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Ukrainian National Republic in Berlin, 1921–23. In 1924–1925 he was Minister of the Ukrainian government in England. As a member of the Ukrainian government-in-exile, headed first by Simon Petlura and later by Andrew Livytsky, Prof. Smal-Stocki held various important political and diplomatic posts: Minister to the Polish government in Warsaw; Deputy Minister of Culture and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, and following the resignation of Minister Alexander Shulhyn, he became Foreign Minister; after the death of Premier Vyacheslav Prokopovych, he was named Deputy Premier of the Ukrainian government-in-exile. Prof. Smal-Stocki was also a member of the Ukrainian delegation (along with Minister A. Shulhyn) to the League of Nations, and was vice president of the Ukrainian Association for the League of Nations, 1929–1939.

In 1936 Prof. Smal-Stocki was elected president of the Linguistic Congress of the Nations Enslaved by Communist Russia, which was held in Warsaw; he was president of the "Promethean League of the Enslaved Nations" from 1927 to 1940, and in that connection gave lectures in Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland, Poland, Latvia, France and England.

HEADED STATUE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES

In the United States, Prof. Smal-Stocki was also very active in the political field. He was a member of the executive board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and on its behalf appeared before several Congressional committees in Washington with his testimonies at hearings dealing with Soviet Russian genocide, religious persecution and Russification of Ukraine and other captive non-Russian nations in the USSR.

One of his most outstanding accomplishments in this country was his chairmanship of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, from 1960 to present day, which Committee established the Shevchenko Monument on public grounds in Washington, D.C. Over $450,000 was collected by Americans of Ukrainian descent for that purpose, and at the unveiling of the monument on June 27, 1964 over 100,000 persons heard the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower laud the 19th century Ukrainian poet-laureate Taras Shevchenko for his dedication to freedom and justice for men everywhere. He was a recipient of the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" for his singular service in this project.

Prof. Smal-Stocki had been a frequent target of the Communist press in Ukraine and in Russia for his unswerving dedication to the principles of freedom for the Ukrainian and other captive nations.

Essentially, Prof. Smal-Stocki was a philologist. He made analyses of the Ukrainian language, its structure and semantics, and provided historical researches on its development. At the same time he wrote books and essays on Ukrainian history, culture and political developments. Altogether, he wrote over 160 scientific publications from the field of linguistics, literary criticism and Soviet studies in many languages. He also wrote monographs and memoirs on noted Ukrainian men of science and politics. He knew and was closely associated with many great Ukrainian political figures of the 20th century: Hrushevsky, Petlura, Vynnychenko, Skoropadsky, Livytsky, Doroshenko, Mazepa, Shulhyn, Yakovliv, Generals Salsky, Udovychenko, Pavlenko and Sinkler, and many other Ukrainian leaders who led the Ukrainian national revolution in 1917–20.

Prof. Smal-Stocki, in addition to being president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, was also Curator of the Byzantine Slavic Arts Foundation in Washington. He was a member of the Ukrainian Institute of America; the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A.; the American Historical Association; the American Catholic Historical Association, the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages; "Academie Internationale Libre des Sciences et des Lettres," Paris; Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences; Pilsudski Historical Institute and the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America. He was also president of the Ukrainian Studies Center at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington, a member of the executive board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of *The Ukrainian Quarterly*. Last summer he led three delegations of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in welcoming His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Slipy, Ukrainian Cardinal, on his visits to Philadelphia, New York and Washington.

With his passing, the world-wide Ukrainian movement for freedom loses a great and indomitable fighter, inspirer and leader.

A bachelor all his life, Prof. Smal-Stocki is survived by a brother, Dr. Nestor Smal-Stocki, who resides in Lima, Peru, and a sister, Mrs. Irene Luckyj of Toronto, Ont., Canada.

A Requiem Mass will be held on Wednesday, April 30, 1969, at 10:00 A.M. at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, 830 No. Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Burial will be at Our Lady of Sorrows Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery, Langhorne, Pa.

[From Svoboda, the Ukrainian Weekly, May 17, 1969]

THE STREAM OF HISTORY: IN MEMORY OF ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI

(By Clarence A. Manning)

At the present time all of those people who understand on a broad scale the meaning of freedom for peoples and for individuals realize the loss to the Ukrainian struggle for liberation and recognition of Roman Smal-Stocki. If there is any one who in the past ten years has looked at that movement, they must have seen the name and understood that he was a giant and a stalwart in the cause. He truly devoted his entire life to the movement and without depreciating the efforts of his co-workers and his rivals and competitors, he had made for himself a unique position.

IDEAL DREAM

In a sense, he had the opportunities for his work, but he knew how to seize them and to use his native and inherited position to the working out of his ideal dream, of seeing once again a free Ukraine on the map of Europe, and of its taking that place to which its geographical position entitled it and its population as the largest of the submerged and outraged populations of that prison of nations, the Russian Empire—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

He was the son of the distinguished professor, Stephen Smal-Stocki, who was almost a permanent member of the Herrenhaus of the joint government of Austria-Hungary under the Hapsburgs. It was a position in the lay world of officialdom comparable to that of the outstanding cleric of the day, the Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Metropolitan of Halych and Lviv, a post long filled with distinction by Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky for the half century before his death with the return of Communism to Lviv in the latter part of World War II.

At the time of his death, Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki had just passed his seventy sixth birthday, for he was born in January, 1893. He received a good education and when the first timid steps were taken in 1914 to revive the old Ukrainian state, he was a young man of twenty one, already trained not only in philology and literature, but with enough contacts with the old regime to accord him the facility for exercising his talents under favorable conditions.

ONE OF THE LEADERS

From that time on, we may almost say that he was never far from the actual seat of power first in Western Ukraine, in the joint state that arose in 1920 and in the disastrous events of the next years, when he was one of the leaders in the attempts to salvage the wreckage and prepare for the future. It would be too long to describe all of his activities. In fact we may well believe that we still do not and may not know at any time all in which he was concerned, but at least the published record is a list of honors that may well be unparalleled, culminating in his work as the President of the Shevchenko Societies in the outside world.

He has seen many of his older and younger colleagues vanish from the scene, for it is now fifty five years since he first became active and the roll of honor of the Ukrainian patriots, heroes and martyrs is already long.

RECALLS FATHER

The present writer has vague memories of hearing Professor Stephen Smal-Stocki speak at the First Congress of Slavic Geographers and Ethnographers in Prague in 1924, when the participants heard him read the minutes of the Slav Congress of 1849 and approved them. Every effort was made by the committee of arrangements to link that meeting with the older gathering of the Slavs in the Hapsburg lands and that fact may offer us some hints, perhaps idealized, of the duration and standing of the Ukrainian cause.

Let us assume that Roman Smal-Stocki, when he was five years old had met an aged man or woman of the age of 95, who still remembered many of the circumstances of his or her youth. That person would have been born in 1802 before the attempt of Napoleon to seize Moscow and might have been able at least to remember. We know that Taras Shevchenko, who was born in 1814 still remembered his grandfather who had fought in the Koliivshchyna in the late 1760's and could have known the last of the Hetmans of Ukraine, Rozumovsky, the grandfather of that Princess Repnin, whom Shevchenko knew as still a young woman before his arrest and exile.

If that hypothetical meeting had been repeated in a preceding generation, it would not have been fantastic or impossible for that second source to have known in his early youth the survivors of the debacle at Poltava. It gives us a shock to realize how a few long-lived individuals can span the centuries. It would imply that two lives could have carried the personal experiences of the young Roman back to the age of Mazepa and a third would have extended the tradition to the early days of the Kozaks and the Zaporozhian Sich.

PREPARE FOR FUTURE

To many of the young men and women in the Ukrainian cause this seems intolerable speculation. Yet there are many of the arrivals in America after World War II, who were so sure that they would be here but a short time that they were hesitant to prepare for anything but their return. Today they are quietly settling down with their dreams to build up a reality and to prepare for the future. Most of those who arrived after World War I, have already passed away. The passage of time reminds us that Charles deGaulle in retirement is almost the last major figure of World War II. General Dwight Eisenhower, barely three years older, has already vanished and there are few left veterans of World War I. There may be a few here and there, but most of those are enjoying or suffering a more or less forced retirement and Roman Smal-Stocki was happy in that he could continue his work until almost the very eve of his departure and encourage his younger colleagues to continue the work and to work as he did without losing faith in the possibility of fulfilling his ideal.

We remember and mourn Roman Smal-Stocki, but at the same time we must welcome his life and see it as part of that great stream of history that has stretched on from century to century, to century, from generation to generation, which is slowly but surely working out what has been set by nature and by all the conditions of human life. May he, his lost colleagues and his older inspirers all rest in peace and may light perpetual shine upon them!

SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN B. McKNEALLY

I am delighted to participate in this series of lectures on current persecution of religions in countries now dominated by Communist totalitarianism. As a Congressman, I am honored to be numbered among my distinguished colleagues who have spoken here. As a man, I am glad to add my word of caution and perhaps alarm to my fellow citizens lest they conclude that Communist governments are hesitating in their doctrine of atheism and their materialistic explanation for man's existence and his value.

There are many among us, some in very high places, who are celebrating the change and insisting that we celebrate it with them, in the attitude of Communist governments toward religion, or the acknowledgement that God exists and warrants our worship. So naive are they that they do not pause long enough to realize that they are merely buying a line, swallowing an attractive and tasty morsel, mainly for the reason that it is attractive and tasty. They believe what they want to believe. Need I remind you that the best definition of a sane man is a man who sees what is there—not what he wishes were there.

It is futile and misleading (and God knows we know those two words by sad experience in this country) to suppose that Communist Russia is changing in a very quintessential way. Why should it? The Communists have wealth, control, imperialistic sway, the obeisance of the free world—they have the ultimate weapon. Why should they suddenly reassert the enduring truths of religion, when they have with such success and deference denied them?

Here, we have a report of a loosening up on the Jews, there a simple expression denoting God's existence, at another time we hear of a liberalizing of the absolute denial of the right to worship. But these I submit to you rather are changes in tactics, than in doctrine. The visits of docile Iron Curtain religious leaders to the West, complete with ready and rehearsed answers to obvious questions is unconvincing to say the least.

I suppose man's real Achilles heel is his failure vividly to remember. How many of us remember to interpret Russia's foreign policy in the light of its startling and shocking activities in Hungary or more recently in Czechoslovakia? The final riddance of the last vestige of the Dubcek regime in the last couple of days, once more exposes to all who will look and see, that the leadership has not changed, that it will not willingly change—that it will not relinquish its command over men's bodies—or souls.

I suppose the hardest thing to stand, the most loathsome sight to afflict the vision, is the picture of men and women, civilized, religious, homeloving, patriotic, yearning, reaching out for freedom and being turned back from it by the superior might of military force.

Czechoslovakia today is Communism in action today. Propaganda, glib assurances, well turned phrases are maneuvers merely. I ask you to explain to me, if otherwise, those pathetic busloads of Evangelical Baptists who showed up at the American Embassy in Moscow. How else, if not a maneuver, do you fit into the picture the printed complaint in the Soviet Union that Communist party members are secretly baptizing their children . . . and observing religious holidays.

How else can one explain the arrest three months ago of the Unite Bishop of the Ukraine. He made so bold as to slip out of the Soviet Union on a tourist visa and repair to Yugoslavia for his consecration. His fate is unknown. Some stories have it that the KGB agent posing as a Belgian Priest compromised the Bishop. Certainly this is true, uncover a Communist and you rediscover Stalin, no matter where you find him.

The other day talking to an expert on Cuba in the company of an expert on Eastern Europe, I was touched by the sight of the European, as he listened to the tale of Castro's campaign against religion and said, "Oh, it all sounds so familiar."

Castro started after religion with a vengeance shortly after the Bay of Pigs debacle in 1961. The clergy in the churches of Cuba, as you doubtless know, were largely from other countries. Most of the Catholic priests were from Spain. Most of the Protestant ministers were from the United States. This fact led Castro to whoop, in one of his endless whoops, the old rallying cry—foreign intervention—foreign agents, etc. From 1961 to 1963, hundreds of priests and many Protestant ministers were expelled. Only one Catholic seminary was allowed to stay open. No one could carry religious literature in public. A few churches were allowed to remain open. But even so, the government stages conflicting events on Sundays and holidays, such as athletic competitions. And where, mind you, do they hold them? Why in no less remote a place but right in front of the churches. It is illegal in Cuba to hold religious services in private homes or even in halls that form part of a dwelling. The years of Communist practice has paid off well. They do not miss or overlook much.

Atheism is the official doctrine of Cuba. It has been declared to be so. Oh, the government goes on claiming that there is religious freedom . . . but the churches are playing in a rather low key. The Papal Nuncio in Cuba, Monsignor Zacchi, tries to stay on friendly terms with Castro. It is said, as a matter of fact, that Castro will attend receptions given by Monsignor Zacchi but he will not observe similar courtesy for even the Russian Embassy. Because of this and certain conciliatory moves made by the nuncio, he has been severely criticized by some Catholics as being overfriendly with the Communists.

Castro appears to have written off the part of his population over 40 years of age. He concentrates—as do most—on the youth of his country. Atheism is pursued in school. Children are told to pray to God for candy. When nothing happens, they are told to pray to Fidel. If, by some miracle, a young man arrives at a sturdy desire to follow a vocation to the priesthood, he is more than likely to wind up in the army or the sugar cane fields, than in his country's only seminary. Oh, when the kids pray to Fidel for candy—they get it.

Cuba does present one difference from most other Communist dominated countries today—the government there is pretty much wrapped up in one man—CASTRO. He is somewhat mystical, I suppose, and rather odd. His physician is reported to be a practitioner of voodoo. A man as mercurial, as flambuoyant, as unpredictable, could conceivably walk away from the rigors of Communism, they say. I regard such an event as unlikely. Men are captive frequently of their own actions. A lie convinces no one, as much as the one who uses it to convince others.

Poland offers the one situation that the Free World and Captive Nations can all cheer about. Even with a Communist regime, it remains in the eyes of some analysts the most religious country in the world. The so-called liberals for years denounced Cardinal Wyszynski as a man preventing a modus vivendi with the Communists. He stood across the pathway toward the future. He prevented progress . . . they said. Only now, are people beginning to acknowledge him as a brilliant tactician. The Communists are beginning to come to him with their hats in their hands. He still speaks out against the regime. Last year he condemned the country's anti-Semitic campaign. The Polish hierarchy under the Cardinal condemned police reprisals against student demonstrations. But the Communist leadership and the mass communications media remained silent. Attacks against the Cardinal were not included in the theses for the Fifth Party Congress. The church problem was mentioned only in one sentence in a congress resolution.

On the other hand, Cardinal Wyszynski is proceeding cautiously in the face of the new Communist approach. He and the rest of the Polish hierarchy doubtless have few illusions after 25 years under the Communists. It could well be that the Communists hope a softening of their attitudes will break down the cohesion of the Catholic Church. They need only look to the West to see what the sweet winds of renewal can accomplish in a permissive atmosphere. Thankfully, however, there are still men of position in the Catholic Chuch throughout the world who are pragmatic as well as men of God. They know time is on their side. This is what they are playing for.

How different the situation that America finds itself in today. We have pounded time and again into our minds that time is on the side of the Communists in Viet Nam. Why is that so? Because the American people have lost faith, their motivation.

The pressures have started mounting on President Nixon for an end to the Viet Nam war. Some of the pressure comes from people genuinely heartsick at the bloodshed. Some of the pressure comes from people who seek personal publicity or even baser rewards. One need only review their demands to gauge their motives. Whoever in the history of man has put a six-month limit on a negotiating session—especially with an enemy who says openly that time is on his side? I visited Ambassador Lodge and his capable staff in Paris earlier this month. Their main problem will not be the Communists. It will be the question of whether the American people will support their own negotiating team. We must support them. It is all very well to demand an immediate withdrawal. But such a course is not the way a nation with worldwide responsibilities, as well as a responsibility to itself, can conduct its affairs. Every sane man wants peace. Every mother grows heartsick when her son is summoned away to war. But while the world is split as it is America cannot shrink from its confrontation with totalitarian forces—without grave consequences to itself and to the world.

The Captive Nations live a life of abject misery. But if we don't get the United States straightened out, we will be looking to them for help. We can already look to them for inspiration.

We here have a heavy burden to bear. We must provide the hope of all those who are captive within the walls of totalitarian Communism—we must pray aloud for the church which is condemned by its persecutors to pray in silence.

Everyone knows how Communism rots the soul of a nation—makes it abject in peace and abominable in war—everyone knows that Communism stands ready to spring into situations softened by disinterest—by affluence and by lack of faith. It thrives in darkling places, its great men are traitors and betrayers—its saints are murderers. The doctrinaire scholar who regards man as nothing much more than a collection of substances—with no purpose, no will and no soul is Communism's advocate. Against this powerful array of men and women stand tonight the people of Eastern Europe—the people of South Vietnam and North, the charming people of Cuba who still believe, who silently pray for their deliverance, who work to break open from their cells.

In the days of yore, a superb prayer was recited at the end of the Mass. It was added in order to beseech God for the deliverance of Russia. In it were some forgotten lines, indeed some forgotten theology. They are as follows: "And do thou, Oh, Prince of the Heavenly Host by the Divine Power, protect us against the wiles and the wickedness of the Devil who roams through the world seeking the ruin of souls." The Devil, I submit to you and to all, is on the loose—detroying and abasing the finest works and achievements of men. He shall not conquer while men gather together to praise God, to exalt His goodness. He shall not conquer while men are still willing to pray, to labor, to fight and to die, for the truths of revealed religion. He shall not conquer while men are willing to fight and die for their faith.

THE TRANSPORTATION CRISIS AS VIEWED BY SECRETARY VOLPE

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, on June 20, 1969, Secretary of Transportation John Volpe addressed the annual meeting of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association in Detroit, Mich. In his remarks, Secretary Volpe outlined several of the critical transportation problems facing our Nation.

Mr. President, because of the widespread interest in this subject, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Secretary's remarks be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION JOHN A. VOLPE BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

It is a pleasure and an honor to have been invited to address this most distinguished group. I am proud to be here with the men who keep America "on the move." But I hope you realize what happens when you invite a Washington official to come to dinner in Detroit.

What with 500-mile-an-hour jet planes, and the 1 hour time difference between here and Washington, the Secretary of Transportation had the pleasure of driving through rush-hour traffic in both cities!

Of course the traffic jams these days are not only on our streets and highways—we have plenty of them in the airways too. A few weeks ago I was flying out of LaGuardia at about 5:30 in the evening—in an official Government plane—and we were eighteenth in line for takeoff.

I asked the pilot if our FAA boys up in the tower knew that the Secretary of Transportation was aboard. And they said, "Yes, sir, and we're *still* eighteenth in line!"

So let me make it clear at the outset that if I say anything to you fellows tonight about congestion, I'm not referring *only* to highways and automobiles; we have problems in a few other areas as well.

Gentlemen, despite what some of your critics have said (especially in letters to the Department of Transportation!) the automobile industry has contributed more to American progress, by far, than it has taken away.

Your industry—since World War I—has reshaped modern society. I suspect it's safe to say that the automobile has brought about more social changes than any other invention in the past fifty years.

We all acknowledge Detroit's massive contribution to the National economy. An astonishing $14 billion—16 percent of our estimated gross national product this year—will be produced directly or indirectly by the automotive industry.

It's no wonder that so many people with outstanding managerial skills find their way to the motor city. Indeed, the country is fortunate to have your resources of intellect and imagination to draw upon at such a crucial juncture in our history.

I referred—a few minutes ago—to transportation congestion in a rather light vein. But gentlemen, let there be no misunderstanding. We are in the midst of a transportation crisis in America right now, it's *not* funny, and it's getting worse.

The crisis has been several years in the building, but I have found that it doesn't do much good to complain about what hasn't been done in the past.

President Nixon has ranked transportation and its problems on his top ten priority list. He has directed me to develop an overall National transportation plan within six to nine months and we in the Department of Transportation are going to do it. We must do it! Usage of every mode of transportation is increasing. Ten years from now airline passenger travel is expected to be up 300 percent. The number of aircraft utilized by general aviation, including private flying, will expand from 114,000 today to at least 214,000 within the next ten years.

In the same period trucks will haul not 400 billion ton miles of freight, but 600 billion. Rail traffic will rise a respectable 25 percent in 9 years.

This growth causes problems, and we are out to help solve those problems.

This past Monday, President Nixon asked Congress to approve a $5 billion program to improve the nation's air transportation facilities. As I stated before the Senate Commerce Committee on Tuesday, this program is one that *can* solve the problems to which it is addressed.

Our recommendations take into consideration the total impact of aviation growth. They include provisions for modernization of the airways systems, airport development, and *even for the highway feeder systems* which serve air facilities. A part of the program will be underwritten by airways users. They will be assured through the creation of a "designated account" into which their taxes will be paid, that their contributions will not be diverted to non-aviation purposes.

But, I did not come here to talk only about air travel. We have not fastened our attention on the noisy holding pattern above at the expense of the traffic congestion below. With the demand for automobiles being what it is—our ground transportation system must be made fast and efficient. Today 86 million cars use our highways; by 1975 there will be 100 million, plus 20 million trucks and buses.

If we continue at such a pace, there simply will not be enough space in our cities to accommodate all those who would—ideally—like to drive. More and more it becomes plain that the automobile must be *supplemented*—and I didn't say "replace," I said "supplemented"—in the urban areas by other kinds of transport services.

Each mode in the system must be planned to complement—not obstruct or rival—the others.

As I am sure you know, the Federal government presently spends as much on highway construction in 6 weeks as it has put into urban transit in the last 6 years. Unless we intend to pave the entire surface of the country—and no one wants that—we have to stop this trend. We already have one linear mile of highway for every square mile of land area in the U.S.A.

To give people the mobility they increasingly demand and require in the next few years, our metropolitan area shall have to invest heavily in modern forms of public transportation, and the Federal government is going to have to help.

We intend to help. As you are no doubt aware—the Department of Transportation will be sending to the White House, for submission to the Congress, a public transportation bill in the very near future. We are hoping to get the bill in the hopper soon—once we've been able to get past the Bureau of the Budget, the Treasury Department, and the other arms of the Executive branch that have to clear this type of thing.

The public transportation program would be patterned, largely, after the fabulously successful highway trust fund.

The highway trust fund, of course, is financed through monies that are directly attributable to highway users—and this is as it should be.

In public transportation, however, we are faced with a different set of problems. It doesn't take an economist to figure out that user fees—additional taxes on present transit riders—won't solve our problems. In the case of public transportation, the funds must be derived from some other source.

As you probably know, we are looking into the possibility of using a portion of the automobile excise tax as part of our source of revenue.

This can be justified on several counts. First of all, it is to the motorist's advantage to underwrite part of public transportation if he wants to drive on uncongested highways.

Second, it is to the automobile industry's advantage. There's not much point in perfecting a 300 horsepower vehicle that crawls from interchange to interchange, nor is there much hope of expanding your sales if the average motorist looks upon driving as a chore rather than an efficient, pleasant means of transportation.

And let me be perfectly honest with you. If the Federal automobile excise tax is reduced or eliminated, how long do you think it would be before the states or even the cities jumped in with excise taxes of their own? And with the cost of government being what it is, who's to say that the Congress will allow this present source of revenue to disappear altogether?

We are looking for other revenue sources, too. In Massachusetts we added a two-cents-per-pack tax on cigarettes to expand our Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority. Perhaps we could utilize a portion of the tax on alcoholic beverages.

In this connection I might point out that we received considerable support from an unexpected quarter. The Jenney Refining Company, a regional chain of service stations, spent thousands of dollars on full-page ads in the Boston papers urging support of rapid transit.

Bill Jenney maintained that he would never be able to sell oil and gasoline to cars that weren't going anywhere, and he was instrumental in convincing our electorate and our legislature that public transportation is absolutely essential if we are to meet the urban challenges four-square.

Gentlemen, I solicit your support for our public transportation legislation, and I submit with great sincerity that such legislation *is*, truly, in your best interests.

We look forward to working closely with all of you toward helping solve a problem that most definitely needs solving.

Let's talk for just a few moments about automobiles themselves.

I am well aware that you men—and the companies you represent—are looking toward a new generation of automobiles that are easier to drive, cheaper to repair and insure, and above all else, safer.

Let's face the fact that people can—and sometimes do—drive dangerously. But they must be protected from the consequences of those mistakes.

Let me re-cap for you, briefly, what our National Highway Safety Bureau has been attempting to do in the recent past:

First, highways. It is an unappreciated fact that safety starts from the road up. For every 5 miles of new interstate highway we build, we save one life per year every year. If there were no other reasons for completing the interstate system, this would be reason enough.

However, it is obvious that you can't rebuild the entire highway system of the country overnight according to modern standards. Spot improvements at the most dangerous sites along the roads have to be made. Over the past 5 years we have made some 18,000 spot improvements at a cost of $1.2 billion. And this effort is paying off in safer passage for American drivers and their families everywhere.

Second, vehicles. With the intention of reducing crash injuries and fatalities we are investigating a series of new devices. I recently saw a film presentation of the airbag system and was most impressed.

We are well aware that the automotive industry is taking a serious and a sincere look at a wide array of devices and improvements that will enhance the safety of the motoring public, and we applaud you for the worthwhile efforts you are making.

You have our wholehearted support as you continue safety research programs, and we stand ready to help you in any way we can. As far as the actual mechanics of the vehicle are concerned, I see a tremendous validity to what Ed Cole said in a speech in West Virginia just a week ago tonight. He pointed out "the industry has everything to lose and nothing to gain when we deliver products of substandard quality to our customers or fail to provide satisfactory service."

Ed went on to say: "we pay a high penalty for defects in terms of costs for recall campaigns and warranty expenses. But we pay even more dearly in customer dissatisfaction and loss in owner loyalty which have detrimental effects on repeat sales and public reputation."

Gentlemen, we appreciate the efforts you are making; we urge you to continue; we know that a nation that can build a vehicle safe enough to take three men around the moon can build a station wagon safe enough for our wives and children.

In the months ahead, we in the Department of Transportation are putting new emphasis on structural design, braking, lighting, handling, and anti-skid devices. We will upgrade present standards for tire performance. Our support for such research is justified by the decrease in fatalities which has resulted, for example, from impact absorbing steering columns. We know, as you do, that there are gains to be made and lives to be saved when we apply the technical knowhow that is the hallmark of the American automobile industry.

The third phase of automotive safety is, of course, people.

We have issued a number of highway safety standards in the area of better law enforcement; for instance we provide funds to develop more effective traffic court systems, to achieve uniform traffic regulations, and to improve police traffic services.

It pays off. Right here in Michigan—and I pointed this out at the Sloan Safety Awards Luncheon in New York two weeks ago—89 percent of traffic fatalities involved violations of the law. We can make a major cutback in fatalities on our highways if we can emphasize—and re-emphasize—that laws were made to be obeyed, not broken.

And this brings us to the greatest of all human failings when it comes to death at the wheel—and I'm talking of course about drinking and driving. There is no place whatsoever on any highway, anywhere, for that fatal mixture of alcohol and gasoline.

The National Highway Safety Bureau is financing numerous state projects involving the training of personnel in blood-alcohol testing, and in the procurement of the necessary testing equipment. Since the passage of the Highway Safety Act some fifteen states have adopted statutes permitting tests of drivers suspected of being drunk, or have improved existing laws, and some twenty states have adopted implied consent statutes.

Drunken driving is one of America's worst enemies, and we at the Department of Transportation fully intend to do all we possibly can to bring a halt to this most insidious killer.

In a recent speech, Tom Mann—your most capable association president—outlined an excellent eight point program to cut the death toll on our highways. He called for a coordinated attack centered on vehicle safety, highway design, roadside hazards, drunken driving law enforcement, vehicle maintenance, emergency medical service, pedestrians, motorcycles and railroad crossings.

I thoroughly agree with Tom's statement that all of these potential hazards must be treated as part of an interlocking system for automotive safety. It would be ridiculous to focus the bulk of our attention on only one or a few of these areas. We have to attack on all fronts simultaneously. We want to work with you. We want you to work with us.

With your continuing leadership and our assistance, this Nation can achieve substantial gains in automotive safety. You have it within your power to make safety as fashionable as speed, comfort, and beauty. The opportunity to do so will be seized by leaders possessed of a vision beyond today's production schedules and profit margins.

I urge you to join with the President and me in creating this future. I am confident that you will do so, and that together in the next years we shall perfect a system of transportation that is fully responsive to the needs of the American people.

Again, let me thank you for inviting me here this evening. I deeply appreciate the opportunity to meet with such an outstanding group, and look forward to working closely with all of you in the months and years ahead.

CREDIT UNIONS CONTINUE TO FOSTER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding aspects of our foreign assistance program has been the involvement of credit unions in providing self-help assistance to our overseas friends. Recently, credit unions in the United States, working through the Agency for International Development, have begun a program of credit union to credit union loans in order to assist credit unions in South and Central America. The first of these loans, for $7,000, was made by an Arizona credit union to a credit union in Ecuador whose members are made up mostly of small farmers. The loan will enable the credit union members in Ecuador to purchase farm implements and other supplies.

The April 30 issue of Front Lines, a publication of the Agency for International Development, published a story about the credit union loan program from the United States to South and Central America. I am including a copy of the article in my remarks since it so dramatically portrays the role of credit unions in our foreign assistance program:

"MINI" LOAN IS INITIATED TO HELP ECUADOR FARMERS

Something new in international finance, a "mini" loan from members of a U.S. credit union to a small credit union in Ecuador, was made possible recently through AID's guaranty extended risk program.

The $7,000 loan with repayment guaranteed by AID, sets the stage for other similar small loans on a people-to-people basis.

The Credit Union National Association's overseas organization, CUNA International, working with the Agency, is now proceeding to execute nine loans for $300,000 from U.S. credit unions. They involve credit unions or their federations in El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Colombia and Bolivia.

FIRST LOAN BY ARIZONA CREDIT UNION

The first "mini" loan was made by the Arizona Central Credit Union of Phoenix, Arizona, to the La Guaranda Credit Union of Guaranda, Ecuador, whose members are mostly small farmers. It is a six percent loan maturing in five years. Individual borrowers are expected to pay 12 percent per annum or less, a low rate in that South American country.

U.S. credit unions—with some $2 billion of their members' savings not directly employed in member loans—have long been interested in making person-to-person international credit union loans. Congress encouraged the idea by authorizing extended risk guaranties for up to $1 million in overseas credit union loans in a 1967 amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act.

The credit union international loans present a departure in the use of extended risk guarantees, which have been applied in selected cases since 1962 to secure private U.S. loans from banks or other financial institutions such as insurance companies for private business projects in developing countries, or to insure U.S. private equity investments in such projects.

AID/CUNA EFFORT

An agreement between the Agency and CUNA International was signed February 15, whereby this program would be managed by CUNA under AID surveillance.

There are currently 2,651 credit unions in South and Central America, whose savings total $57 million. Loans made by these credit unions in the six-year period of the CUNA/AID program total over $209 million.

An agricultural production credit program to help farmer-members was started in Ecuador in 1965, with help of AID and serves as a model for similar efforts in other countries. It requires a supply of borrowed money to augment the members' savings. This has led to the further use of AID's resources through the guaranty of investments by U.S. credit unions in loans to credit unions and federations in the developing countries.

CHRISTIAN MORALITY

HON. PAUL J. FANNIN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the Wall Street Journal on June 20 published an excellent editorial entitled "The Limits of Politics." It sets forth the quandry in which modern day "rationalists" find themselves when they have cut off all recourse to the principles of Christian morality.

The Journal states:

Rationalism leaves scant allowance for original sin. If man's condition is not perfect, the problem is merely that rational doctrines have not been implemented. Thus all power must be put at the disposal of these doctrines; any resistance to them is heretical.

We now come to the historical perspective of this philosophy:

The destination of this drift is totalitarianism. Indeed, a fascination with various totalitarian ideologies was fashionable among European intellectuals until it was chilled by the ferocious reality of the Third Reich. The chill is now abating, and in any event members of the Students for a Democratic Society are too young to recall where the path led the last time.

This seems to me to be a most important observation.

Quoting Presidential adviser Daniel P. Moynihan, the editorial says:

What is it government cannot provide? It cannot provide values to persons who have none, or who have lost those they had. It cannot provide a meaning to life. It cannot provide an inner peace. . . . The limits of politics must be perceived, and the province of moral philosophy greatly expanded.

The editorial writer points out that we are in our present embroglio over issues which are not, at bottom, political—they are, in essence, religious. Man has a private and personal side which can never be satisfied by the state.

Modern man may reject the majesty of the church—

Says the editorial—

but he will not find his substitute in the majesty of the state.

Each of us must have his private faith or philosophy that cannot be imparted by a government or a bureaucracy. While America has always adhered to the principle that church and state should be separated, that must not be construed to mean that the State can supplant the church—or that mankind's spiritual needs can be ministered to by the State. The two should be separate—except where they join in the individual—but each is essential.

The great tragedy of our modern day, as I see it, is that spirituality has been deadened by the infusion of politics, and political life suffers from a lack of spirituality.

Nowhere are we more deceived than when we believe that all the inner problems that beset America can be cured with another "study" and a sufficient dollop of dollars. There are limits to political solutions, and I am happy to see such an influential and respected paper as the Wall Street Journal giving recognition to these limits.

The concluding sentences say:

Modern man has turned too often and too easily to the State for answers to all his problems. He needs to recognize that there are answers he must seek, if not in his soul, at least in his innermost self.

To that I say "Amen."

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE LIMITS OF POLITICS

"The principal issues of the moment are not political. They are seen as such: That is the essential clue to their nature. But the crisis of the time is not political, it is in essence religious. It is a religious crisis of large numbers of intensely moral, even Godly, people who no longer hope for God. Hence, the quest for divinity assumes a secular form, but with an intensity of conviction that is genuinely new to our politics."

The philosophical tones are those of Daniel P. Moynihan, addressing the graduates of the University of Notre Dame. The urban sociologist and Presidential adviser muses on the crisis of values sweeping our civilization, manifesting itself most obtrusively in student rebellion. Mr. Moynihan's insights help to show that the attitudes of the rebellious students merely reflect the intellectual currents of our times.

These tricky currents, he suggests, have sources as remote and as elemental as the great Enlightenment itself. Though Christianity still lives for many people, growth of rationalism since the Eighteenth Century has involved a rejection of much of the older Christian doctrine. But rational modern man has not rejected Christian morality; instead he has secularized it. Rationalism, also, has not abolished man't thirst for something transcendental, and the great modern temptation is to turn to politics in a vain attempt to quench the thirst.

The rationalizing and secularizing of morality has robbed the mystery from contemplation of good and evil. Christian tradition carried a touch of the Stoic. Man should combat evil in this world, but if it resists his best efforts, perhaps it is God's will. In contrast, if man is a rational creature and if society is his handiwork, there is no excuse for bearing any blotch upon it.

From this arises a great moral fervor. Modern man demands that society conform to Christian morality, but without the traditions Christianity had evolved to temper its fervor. Rationalism leaves scant allowance for original sin. If man's condition is not perfect, the problem is merely that rational doctrines have not been implemented. Thus all power must be put at the disposal of these doctrines; any resistance to them is heretical.

The destination of this drift is totalitarianism. Indeed, a fascination with various totalitarian ideologies was fashionable among European intellectuals until it was chilled by the ferocious reality of the Third Reich. The chill is now abating, and in any event members of the Students for a Democratic Society are too young to recall where the path led the last time.

These intellectual currents are bound to work themselves out no matter what anyone does, and they bode no easy time ahead. But Mr. Moynihan pinpoints the antidote—a recognition that man has a private and personal side, a side once fulfilled through religion. Whatever modern man thinks of religion, he cannot stop seeking the kind of fulfillment it has traditionally offered.

Many of course continue to seek private fulfillment by constancy to religion, and conceivably more could return. The non-religious can perhaps find personal meaning in personal values or rationalistic philosophy. But they will not find it in the easy answer of politics and government. Modern man may reject the majesty of the church, but he will not find his substitute in the majesty of the state.

"What is it government cannot provide? It cannot provide values to persons who have none, or who have lost those they had. It cannot provide a meaning to life. It cannot provide inner peace. It can provide outlets for moral energies, but it cannot create those energies. In particular, government cannot cope with the crisis in values which is sweeping the Western world."

This last is a warning not only to students seeking moral fulfillment in revolution, but also to those who seek to use politics to suppress the ideas the students represent, and above all to those who would use politics to satisfy the sincere longings the students' political activities express. Government can do none of these things; "the limits of politics must be perceived, and the province of moral philosophy greatly expanded."

Precisely so. Modern man has turned too often and too easily to the State for answers to all his problems. He needs to recognize that there are answers he must seek, if not in his soul, at least in his innermost self.

TWO THOUSANDTH GARY CORPSMAN EARNS HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, although the Job Corps program continues to come under fire, they are still rendering a great service to the underprivileged youth of our Nation. In this hour of attack, I am especially proud to include in the RECORD an example of what can be done.

The Gary Job Corps Center in San Marcos, Tex., recently approved the 2,000th young man for a high school equivalency certificate. Think of the impact—2,000 young men who would have been, in all probability, high school dropouts. Instead of becoming a drain upon society, these 2,000 now have adequate tools to cope with an educated world. They have tools that would have been denied them had it not been for the dedicated work of Job Corps instructors.

I include the following article from the June 19 San Marcos Record at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the benefit of all of my colleagues interested in Job Corps—friend and critics alike:

TWO THOUSANDTH CORPSMAN EARNS HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY

Robert D. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Smith of 2305 Arabella, Houston, became the 2,000th Gary Job Corpsman to earn a high school equivalency certificate. He scored "above average" in all categories tested.

Smith has been enrolled in Job Corps for four and a half months and is training to become an auto partsman. He dropped out of school after completing the seventh grade because, "I wasn't making any progress and I got disgusted." Even though entry test scores showed a reading level of eighth grade and math computation at slightly less than sixth grade, he soon qualified to enter the General Educational Development (GED) program and was able to progress to the point of a high school equivalency.

"I became interested in Job Corps by accident. A friend got a letter from the Texas Employment Commission asking him to report for a Job Corps interview. He asked me to go with him and I did. We both signed up and came to Gary," Smith stated. He added, "Job Corps is a great place for someone who really wants to learn and better themselves. I now plan to work my way through college as an auto partsman and, someday, become an accountant."

Gary is the largest Job Corps Center in the Nation with an average enrollment of 3,000 young men between the ages of 16 through 21 and offers a program of basic education and job skill training in 34 vocational areas. The GED program is a part of basic education and is designed to enhance the corpsman's employability.

Joe Pitts, Director of Education and Training, stated, "We place a great deal of importance in the GED program. Experience has taught us that a great number of our graduates were somewhat restricted in opportunities without a high school education or its equivalency. We feel that a young man is much better equipped to compete for gainful employment if he has an equivalency certificate to supplement his job skill training."

APARTMENTS OVER FEDERAL BUILDINGS

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today with 14 of my New York City colleagues to enable the General Services Administrator to transfer, at no cost, air rights over Federal buildings to nonprofit low- and middle-income housing sponsors and public housing authorities. Under present law, airspace in excess of Government needs can be rented or sold, but at fair market value.

In our Nation's cities, where space is at such a premium, many Federal buildings, and particularly post offices, lie low between their towering neighbors. The airspace above these Federal buildings is unoccupied. In the Borough of Manhattan alone, there are over 30 postal facilities which rise four stories or less.

This waste of space continues while land prices soar and while apartment vacancy rates plumet. In New York City the vacancy rate is now less than 1 percent.

In addition, low- and moderate-income housing construction in New York City has declined dramatically. Total construction of multiple dwelling units in 1968 numbered 10,228 as compared to 43,043 in 1964.

The decline has come even though sponsorship for low- and moderate-income housing is readily available from religious groups and unions. It is due in great part to high property values and high labor and construction costs. The total of all these expenses make it near to impossible for a sponsor to hold project costs within the limits established by the Federal Government for assistance eligibility. I know that these problems confront other cities, too.

The bill I am introducing today would help urban areas across the country to eliminate this cost pinch, for it would provide space over Federal buildings at no cost for the construction of low- and moderate-income housing. Thus a major hurdle blocking the construction of such housing would be eliminated.

Multiple purpose construction is not a unique concept. Indeed, most city apartments house stores on the street level. And, in New York City a special education construction fund has been established for the construction of combined school and apartment house buildings. This combination has proved to be most successful.

An immediate opportunity to construct a post office/apartment building lies in mid-Manhattan. The Post Office Department is currently planning to build a four story postal facility on the Murray Hill site. The airspace over the post office, occupying a full city block, could—and I believe should—be used for an apartment building.

During the past 6 months, Secretary George Romney has talked a lot about experimental housing and "breakthrough" programs. Here is an opportunity for the Department of Housing and Urban Development Secretary to open a new housing resource. I am urging Secretary Romney to work with Postmaster General Winton Blount in developing a multiple-purpose building which would provide a national example of how airspace over Federal buildings can be utilized for housing some of our country's people so desperately in need of better shelter.

The following is my bill which is being referred to the Public Works Committee:

H.R. 12462

A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to transfer certain airspace for use for housing purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the Administrator of General Services determines that the airspace over any public building of the United States is not needed to carry out a governmental function, he is authorized to transfer such airspace without consideration to any person for the construction within such airspace (1) of low- and moderate-income housing covered by a mortgage insured under section 221(d)(3) of the National Housing Act which receives the benefits of the below-market interest rate provided for in the proviso in section 221 (d)(5) of such Act or (2) of low-rent housing assisted under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. Such transfer shall be on such terms and conditions as the Administrator of General Services deems necessary to protect the interests of the United States and to insure that if such property ever ceases to be used for such low- and moderate-income housing or such low-rent housing, it shall revert to the United States, or the United States will be paid adequate compensation for such airspace.

U.S. YARDS GEARING UP FOR NIXON MARITIME PROGRAM

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's campaign pledge last fall setting forth his intention to restore the United States as a first-rate maritime power could portend the beginning of a bright new era in American maritime history. This was the position taken in a speech delivered by Edwin Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, in a maritime day address before Seattle business and maritime leaders on May 23.

Mr. Hood's message has great meaning to all of us interested in strengthening our "4th arm of defense," our merchant marine, and because of its timeliness and its importance, I insert the text of the speech at this point in the RECORD:

U.S. YARDS GEARING UP FOR NIXON MARITIME PROGRAM

This is somewhat of a return engagement for me, and I must say I feel highly honored. Many of you may recall that I spoke here on Maritime Day five years ago.

To paraphrase an old proverb, much water has passed through Puget Sound in the meantime. But, the other day, as I re-read that 1964 speech, I was struck by the fact that little has changed with respect to the American merchant marine.

Maritime Day was intended—then as now and always—as a day of commemoration and celebration, but as one views the present state of our nation's shipping resources, there is little cause for celebration and not much more to commemorate.

There have of course been some noteworthy developments in both our shipping and shipbuilding enterprises in the past several years—in the past decade for that matter.

Our ship operators have sponsored new concepts for water transportation. Our shipyards have produced the most sophisticated merchant ships ever designed by man. With typical American ingenuity and inventiveness, the technology of both shipping and shipbuilding has advanced substantially in our country under what can only be described as less than optimum circumstances. With the same versatility, the logistics of supplying our servicemen in Southeast Asia—and elsewhere around the world—have been accomplished largely with ships of increasing antiquity and diminishing numbers.

For these accomplishments, we have every reason to celebrate.

But, our rejoicing can only be muffled by awesome realities on the other side of the ledger.

The American-flag merchant marine has carried a steadily decreasing volume of our own trade and commerce: the figure today is approximately 5 percent. Ships 20 years of age and older compose nearly 80 percent of our maritime fleet: only minimal attention has been given to the replacement of these war-built vessels.

There has been a widening gap between the demand for American ships and the supply of American ships. There has been no national commitment to the coordinated development of an adequate, suitable and reliable shipping fleet: as a consequence, national maritime policy has been in a sad state of disarray. In the absence of specific goals and adequate support, various segments of the maritime community have been buffeted by confusion, dissension, uncertainty, false promises and endless hope.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has emerged as a maritime power of impressive strength and quality. In about two years, the Russian maritime fleet will surpass the American merchant marine in both tonnage and numbers of ships. This remarkable maritime growth has been accomplished in the relatively short span of the past decade. While we have been withering and drifting, the communists have been growing and moving on a fixed course at sea. They have been steadfast in their purpose: we have been indecisive.

We should not commemorate these phenomena, my friends, for they strike at the very foundations of our capability to survive as a nation virtually surrounded by water and dependent upon the seas for commerce and protection.

Yet, on Maritime Day 1969, it seems to me that we can properly commemorate the clear vision of the need for change, the need for decisiveness and the need for action which these happenings so powerfully dictate.

President Nixon recognizes the need for change. He has declared his intention to restore the United States as a first-rate maritime power which it certainly is not today. His advisers will shortly present to him a blueprint for redevelopment of the nation's maritime resources in conformance with the desirable goals he defined here in Seattle last Fall. Among other objectives, he promised support for a domestic shipbuilding program to produce a fleet of American-flag merchant ships capable of carrying 30 percent of the nation's trade and commerce instead of the present deplorable 5 percent.

The expected program to carry out this ambitious objective comes "at the end of the beginning" of the Nixon Administration. There is reason for optimism. It could, and indeed must, mark the end of a serious downward trend toward maritime extinction. It could, and must, constitute the beginning of a bright new era in American maritime history. It will surely have strong bipartisan support in the Congress.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson of this State, the influential Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, has long been a leader in the advocacy of measures for revitalization of the American merchant marine similar to those now advanced by President Nixon. Senator Henry M. Jackson, from nearby Everett, has been a longtime supporter of the merchant marine; as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he is among those who view our shipping and shipbuilding capabilities as fundamental components of national security.

On the other side of the political aisle, Congressman Thomas M. Pelly of this City, a ranking member of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee, has consistently championed the proposition that U.S. shipping and shipyards are vital to our economic well-being and to a favorable balance of international payments.

But for the efforts of these three distinguished public servants—and others—in marshalling Congressional cohesiveness, the American merchant marine would be in worse shape than it now is. If anything, the role of the Congress in the last decade can be likened to the legendary character who kept his finger in the dike to prevent a complete disaster.

To be sure, the Congress alone cannot hold back the tide indefinitely. Nor will the Administration's program, however promising, guarantee utopia. There are many problems to be solved; many obstacles to surmount; many responsible voices to be heard; and many planning, financial and fiscal bridges to cross.

The task will not be easy!

Our nation is today beset with a host of domestic and international problems of nearly incomprehensible dimensions. Social, urban, crime and defense problems vie for solution. The urge to curb inflation and to promote economic stability is persistent. Competition for national resources and Federal funding is thus increasingly intense.

In this atmosphere, the needs of the American merchant marine will not be considered in isolation. They must be justified on a logical and sound national interest basis. These needs, no matter how urgent, cannot escape the assignment of a priority which has a relation to all of the nation's other pressing wants.

Maritime industry and labor, as well as government, thus face an imposing challenge. On the one hand, the ills of the merchant marine cannot be remedied without greater expenditures of government funds than has been the case in the recent past. On the other hand, pressures to minimize or level governmental expenditures for maritime purposes can be expected to continue.

Some medium course between these two extremes is surely within the realm of possibility. But accomplishment, it occurs to me, will demand ideas, approaches and attitudes different from those of the past.

The costs of building ships, the costs of operating ships, and the costs of paying American craftsmen and seamen will always be in direct proportion to our high standard of living. No apology on this score should ever be necessary. But, we should strive to offset this self-evident truth with greater vision, greater initiative, greater imagination, greater enthusiasm, greater energy and greater productivity.

That new, modern merchant ships are needed for defense and commerce is an established fact. To increase from a level of 5 percent to 30 percent carriage of U.S. exports and imports in American bottoms by the mid-1970's, as envisoned by President Nixon, the U.S. flag merchant marine will require many more merchant ships than have been ordered and delivered in recent years.

In keeping with accepted economic axioms, it can be anticipated that shipbuilding capacity in this country will be equal to any expanding demand. This has been demonstrated in the past. Every major U.S. yard is at this moment engaged on either an upgrading or expansion program. Lockheed Shipbuilding and Todd Shipyards are very much in this group. But there would be no point in building ships merely to keep our shipyards occupied. Newly delivered ships should and must be put to active use, profitably employed, projecting our national interests.

If the 30 percent target is to be attained—and the United States will never again be a first rate maritime power unless it is—American industry and American business—the American public—will have to be convinced of the merit of shipping on U.S. vessels. They will have to be convinced that the American merchant marine can be adequate and reliable. They will have to be convinced that shipping by U.S. flag vessels can, in most trades, be no more expensive than shipping by foreign flag vessels. In such a promotional effort, industry, labor and government must share coordinate responsibility.

Those who need to be persuaded must be convinced on a variety of issues if the nation's maritime dilemma is to be resolved. This applies broadly.

On more than one occasion, the late Senator E. L. (Bob) Bartlett—a highly respected member of the Congress; perhaps one of the most knowledgable on maritime and shipyard problems—expressed the belief that the mood of the Congress did not favor a change in the Jones Act which reserves the domestic waterborne trades of the United States to American built ships. In the alternative, he espoused the pragmatic view that more vision, more imagination and more planning was necessary on the part of anyone predicating a shipping venture on the extremely remote possibility that an exemption to the Jones Act might be granted.

I remember talking with him more than two years ago about a proposal to develop suitable vessels to carry liquified natural gas from Alaska to Hawaii under a joint industry-government maritime research program. For the same service, he told me of another proposal involving American built barges and no government assistance.

He was most enthusiastic about both ideas, but his enthusiasm was apparently lost on those who even now want a shortcut exception to long established, time proven law for a particular situation regardless of the potential adverse impact on other sections of the country. They would substitute foreign labor and foreign ships for American labor and American built ships. They would ignore the tremendous investments in American built ships already made by other American citizens by virtue of the Jones Act.

That is not to imply that the needs of Hawaii—or any other State of this Union—are unimportant. What I mean is simply this: let us accept the cold facts of life, as Senator Bartlett used to suggest, the Jones Act is here to stay; let's not be deluded; let's get on with the task of finding ways and means for using American built vessels in our domestic trades; let's not hem and haw, procrastinate and mesmerize ourselves into believing that the Congress will suddenly reverse the accumulated logic and wisdom of nearly two centuries.

In almost the same context, the developing requirements for tankers to move crude oil from Alaska to refineries on the West Coast and East Coast are being discussed. With regularity, over the past six months, there have been misleading comments questioning the ability of American shipyards to produce tankers in sufficient numbers or adequate sizes, to accommodate the tremendous volume of North Slope oil which will flow to American markets in the 1972-1980 period.

Various methods of transportation, including pipelines, are under consideration. The numbers of tankers that will be needed in 1972 and later are still far from exact. Until the test voyage of a supertanker—the SS *Manhattan*—through the Northwest Passage this Summer is completed, until decisions are reached as to routes and tanker sizes, it is difficult to determine whether the demand will be for twenty 250,000 dwt. tankers or twenty 70,000 dwt. tankers or both.

Nonetheless, on April 30, 1969, Congressman Howard W. Pollock of Alaska said: "I see no reason why these ships can't be built in American shipyards with American labor." This is the prevailing view of the Congress. Yet, there are those—some from Congressman Pollock's home territory—who want to use foreign-built ships.

To them—and other skeptics—let me say most emphatically that the U.S. shipbuilding industry is gearing up to supply whatever types of ships—in whatever numbers—that will be needed for the Alaskan trades. In the last several months, three American yards have announced plans to build tankers in the 200,000/250,000 dwt. range. At least two other yards are understood to be developing innovations to permit construction of supertankers.

Clearly, no exception to the Jones Act is necessary. With proper planning and mutual faith in one another, oil companies, tanker operators and shipyards can coordinate the supply and demand for tankers to serve Alaska. In a like spirit of cooperation, all other problems of the American merchant marine can be solved—without detriment to national security and without violation to American industry and American labor.

And, so my friends, as we observe Maritime Day 1969, we may be momentarily unsure, but certainly not bowed. We could well be marking the end of a gloomy period in American maritime history and the beginning of a new age of maritime thinking and action which could lead our nation to unprecedented effectiveness on the oceans. As Plato wrote many years ago: "The beginning is the most important part of the work." In this sense, we can look to the future with renewed optimism.

MAGNIFICENT GUN MUSEUM OPENING IN OKLAHOMA

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is a redletter day for the people of northeastern Oklahoma. It marks the opening of the J. M. Davis Gun Museum at Claremore to the public. This museum will house the world's largest privately owned collection of firearms, and its opening is a tribute to the will and dedication of the people of Claremore.

Mr. James Monroe Davis, who for many years has displayed part of this collection at his hotel in Claremore, started his collection when he was 7 years old, when his father gave him a dollar and a half muzzle loading shotgun. He is 82 years old now, and still collecting guns.

The collection now has 20,000 firearms, more or less, and when cataloging is complete and the entire collection is put on display, the story of the complete evolution of firearms will be shown.

The story of this public museum began in 1965, when Mr. Davis issued a letter of intent to the State of Oklahoma. In this letter, he offered to lease the entire collection to the State for 99 years for the sum of $1, with an option to renew, if the State would provide suitable housing. As a result of this letter, the Governor appointed a commission of five members, which began making plans for the museum. When plans were complete, the State legislature appropriated $500,000, plus an operating budget, and work on the building was started.

The part of the building which is being opened tomorrow contains 14,400 square feet, with 239 lighted cases to display 10,000 firearms, or only about half the entire collection. An interesting sidelight is the fact that the 10,000 firearms to be displayed initially have never before been publically displayed. In addition to the many, many guns Mr. Davis displayed at his hotel, seven rooms of the hotel were filled with pieces of the collection stacked like cordwood. The museum staff will continue to catalog items in the collection and open additional sections to the public as the cataloging is completed.

Mr. Davis' admirable collecting instincts did not stop at firearms, and visitors to the J. M. Davis Gun Museum at Claremore also will see more than 2,000 steins, a large collection of Indian artifacts, saddles, statuary, pocketknives, cannon, and other items of interest.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow truly is a great day for the people of Claremore. To give you an illustration of the local interest in this museum, let me tell you about the local drive to raise $3,500 to commission a portrait of Mr. Davis to hang in the museum. The drive opened at 8 o'clock this morning, and $1,200 was raised in the first 2 hours. I have not been in touch with Claremore since then, but I would be surprised if the entire amount is not raised today.

The opening of this museum is one more important step in the development of northeastern Oklahoma as a place of appeal and interest to all Americans. I hope my colleagues will find the opportunity to visit us soon.

TRIBUTE TO HON. WILLIAM H. BATES

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1969

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, we all feel a deep sense of loss today caused by the passing of one of our most beloved and distinguished colleagues. BILL BATES will be sorely missed by everyone who knew him. BILL BATES was a quiet, sincere, and dedicated American. He was a man molded in the image of the best American traditions.

I can recall seeking his expert advice and counsel on many, many occasions, especially in matters dealing with national security. BILL BATES was that kind of man—the kind you felt you could turn to for advice in deciding a matter of conscience. His advice was always offered in the most gracious and helpful manner. As the ranking minority member of the House Armed Services Committee, his expertise and up-to-date information were unquestioned. And, we could depend that in matters affecting national security, BILL BATES always put sincere good judgment above any potential for partisan gain.

It was typical of BILL BATES' character that he began in public life by selflessly laying aside his chosen career in the U.S. Navy. He did so to continue serving the people of Massachusetts in the fine tradition of his father, the Honorable George J. Bates, following the latter's untimely death in an air crash. BILL BATES assumed his new career with the same vigor and dedication that he devoted to every task he undertook.

Mr. Speaker, no one can describe adequately the grief BILL BATES' family and loved ones are suffering at this moment. All of us who knew and admired him are experiencing somewhat the same sense of tragedy. But the real loss has been suffered by the American people—the American people to which BILL BATES devoted his life and energy. Although his quiet and self-effacing nature may have made him a remote and even an unknown figure to many Americans, he was their friend and their servant during all of his years in Congress. America cannot afford to lose men of the caliber of BILL BATES.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that each one of us here today joins in extending the most sincere condolences to Mrs. Bates, their daughter Susan, and the rest of his family.

U.S. COAST GUARD AUXILIARY 30TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, this year the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary observes its 30th birthday. On June 23, 1939, Congress established the auxiliary as a means of assisting the Coast Guard in promoting boating safety. The tremendous growth and popularity of recreational boating, which in recent years has made many of our waterways resemble our urban highways at rush hour, underscores the vital importance of this organization.

During 1968, a total of 4,195 boating accidents were reported, resulting in 1,342 fatalities, 1,284 other personal injuries and over $6½ million in damage. I am sure that without the work of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and other likeminded, dedicated groups and programs this incredible toll would have been substantially higher. As we approach National Safe Boating Week—June 29–July 4—there could be no better time to salute the auxiliary for its service to our citizens and to focus greater public attention on the need for additional effort to cope with the tragedy on the waters of our Nation.

At this point I insert an article, "The U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary Celebrates its 30th Anniversary," appearing in the June 1969 issue of the "Proceedings of the Merchant Marine Council":

THE U.S. COAST GUARD AUXILIARY CELEBRATES ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

(NOTE.—At one time or another during the 1969 boating season, you will probably come in contact with the activities of a unique boating organization—The U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary. Auxiliary members will be busy this year, as they have been for the last 30 years, promoting boating safety in almost every waterside community in the country.)

The Coast Guard auxiliary dates back to 1939, though the concept of the organization had been proposed long before. After World War I, recreational boating began to steadily increase, so much so that by the end of the thirties it emerged as one of the most popular sports in the nation. Unfortunately, this rise in popularity was paralleled by a corresponding jump in boating accidents and fatalities. The Coast Guard had found itself in an uncomfortable position. On one hand it was required by law to enforce Federal requirements but on the other, the service was hampered in its mission by inadequate numbers of vessels and personnel. With the job steadily pulling ahead of the Coast Guard year by year, the atmosphere was right for a new approach, and it was not long in coming.

A group of prominent yachtsmen proposed the formation of an organization composed of owners of motorboats and yachts voluntarily affiliated with the Coast Guard. This boating group could assist the Coast Guard in the promotion of safety at sea by becoming proficient in all phases of seamanship and navigation, and by encouraging other boatmen to follow their example.

The plan won the wholehearted support of the Commandant of the Coast Guard, Adm. R. R. Waesche, and on June 23, 1939, Congress established the Auxiliary under the name of the Coast Guard Reserve. Thus today's Auxiliary became and still is, the only boating organization in the country specifically authorized and established by Congress.

During the second World War, Auxiliary members distinguished themselves on the home front. A new and fully military reserve was established by Congress in February 1941, and the old reserve was renamed the Coast Guard Auxiliary. Auxiliarists and Temporary Reservists did their share in defense of the country by performing beach patrols, harbor patrols, hurricane watches, search and rescue missions, and port security activities. Their efforts freed regular Coastguardsmen from routine stateside duties and allowed them to become an integral part of the naval forces fighting overseas.

Following the war, the Auxiliary reverted to its peace-time missions and gradually developed its wide range of programs that are so well known today. Each activity was based on the responsibilities explicitly set forth by Congress: ". . . to assist the Coast Guard:

To promote safety and effect rescues on and over the high seas and on the navigable waters;

To promote efficiency in the operation of motorboats and yachts;

To foster a wider knowledge of, and better compliance with, the laws, rules, and regulations governing the operation of motorboats and yachts; and

To facilitate the other operations of the Coast Guard.

Thus, the duties of the Auxiliary actually are reduced into two basic channels: instructing the public in safe boating and assisting the Coast Guard in operational matters.

EDUCATING FELLOW BOATMEN

Undoubtedly, the greatest service of the Coast Guard Auxiliary is its public education program. Last year more than 180,000 boatmen all over the country benefited from this instruction. Though it is nearly impossible to pinpoint the amount of good the education program is doing in terms of lives saved and accidents averted, boatmen are convinced that the Auxiliary's training activities have a positive effect on making boating safe.

There are three different courses to choose from, each designed to meet the needs of a particular segment of the boating population.

The Outboard Motorboat Handling Course is intended to present the novice outboarder with the basic knowledge required for the safe operation of his boat. It is a one-lesson course and lasts approximately 2 to 3 hours. The classes vary in size from a few to hundreds at one time. The subjects presented by the Auxiliary instructors in this course cover the spectrum of boating activities—boat construction and terminology, lifesaving devices, overloading, legal requirements, seamanship, rules of the road, fueling, aids to navigation, recommended equipment, and boat handling.

The Safe Boating Course is more valuable than the one-lesson course in that it covers more ground and yet is still short in duration. It is presented in three lessons, generally 1 day a week over a 3-week period. Auxiliarists rely on this course for beach and summer resort areas where vacationers operate boats for a relatively short period of time.

The Basic Seamanship Course is the mainstay of the Auxiliary's public education program. It is geared especially to those boatowners who have little or no experience in boating, although it is valuable as a refresher for the more experienced boaters. Basic Seamanship in an eight-lesson course given over an 8-week period with homework assignments and practical work in between. Subjects covered include boat construction, maneuvering, charts and compasses, marlinspike seamanship, aids to navigation, rules of the road, legal responsibilities, and safe operation.

All three public education courses are taught only by qualified Coast Guard Auxiliary instructors. These men and women have had years of experience on the water and are well acquainted with the subjects they are teaching. Each has completed a special course of training and practice teaching to prepare himself for his assignment. If you should elect to take an Auxiliary course, you are assured of receiving quality instruction.

SAFE BOATING CHECKS

Another major education program of the Coast Guard Auxiliary is the courtesy examination of motorboats. Next to the boating course, the Courtesy Motorboat Examination (CME) is the best known trademark of the Auxiliary. Courtesy examinations are provided as a free public service for the benefit of boatowners and are performed only by specific request. It is, in effect, a private practical education program involving a valuable exchange of boating safety information.

Courtesy Motorboat Examinations are conducted by specially designated members of the Auxiliary who, like instructors, have completed a period of intensive training and testing. Auxiliarists who complete this training are considered to be among the most knowledgeable of boatmen. Each courtesy examiner is fully aware of the intricacies of state and Federal law as they pertain to recreational boats. They know exactly what types of equipment belong on each class of boat and also have other recommendations they consider essential for truly safe boating.

Boatmen who pass the CME are given a decal—the Seal of Safety—which is displayed on their boats. This decal is an indication that the boat not only meets federal regulations, but also goes far beyond in safety standards and required equipment. Because of the obvious value of the CME, boats displaying the decal normally will not be boarded by the regular Coast Guard or most State enforcement officials unless an apparent violation in operation or equipment is noted.

SAVING LIVES

Although receiving less publicity than they deserve, the Coast Guard Auxiliary's operational activities help thousands of recreational boaters each year who are in trouble. Auxiliarists cooperate with the Coast Guard and State boating officials to augment their forces for search and rescue missions, safety patrols, and regatta patrols. Members take pride in the fact that the Auxiliary is the only boating organization in the United States that provides these services on a regular, scheduled basis.

The success of the Auxiliary's operational efforts are evidenced by last year's statistics: 128 lives saved, 4,540 regatta patrols conducted, and 7,234 boats assisted. Hundreds of Auxiliary members have received citations from the Coast Guard for their heroism in rescue work, while thousands of others have earned the gratitude of countless boatmen they have saved or assisted.

PROJECT AIM

Coast Guard Auxiliary units throughout the country sponsor a 4-day visit to the Coast Guard Academy for a selected number of high school students. Called the Academy Introduction Mission, or Project AIM, this program was initiated in 1955 to acquaint qualified young men with the Academy and the opportunity for a career in the Coast Guard. Normally, each Auxiliary division selects a student who has the potential for qualifying as a cadet from a physical, mental, and moral viewpoint. The Auxiliary pays his way to and from the Academy and promotes local publicity. Auxiliarists devote much time and money to this worthwhile project with candidates coming from as far away as Alaska. Last year 143 young men participated in the program.

JOINING THE AUXILIARY

The Auxiliary is eager to accept new members. Although the rolls total over 25,000 at this time, a newly announced goal projects an increase to 100,000 members. Both men and women may apply for membership. You must be at least 17 years old, a U.S. citizen, and own at least a 25 percent interest in a motorboat, yacht, aircraft, or radio station. The ownership requirement may be waived if you have special qualifications making you a desirable addition to the Auxiliary.

Individuals accepted for membership at the Auxiliary undergo an initial Basic Qualification Course. They learn elements of seamanship, piloting, weather, communications, Auxiliary history and organization, as well as many other subjects. When they have successfully passed this course, they graduate from a conditional member status to regular membership. This entitles them to participate in all of the programs of the Auxiliary, such as Courtesy Examination, Operations, Instruction, and Public Education.

Perhaps the most attractive program available to regular members is that of advanced membership training. Every basically qualified Auxiliarist has the opportunity to advance his nautical training in one of seven fields of operational speciality—Seamanship, Navigation, Patrol Procedures, Search and Rescue, Administration, Weather, and Communications. The advanced courses in each of these areas go far beyond those usually offered by other groups, giving Auxiliarists a chance to become true experts in the field of their choosing. Those who become proficient in all seven subjects are elevated to Operational Membership (AUXOP), the highest achievement in the Auxiliary.

Remember, the Auxiliary is a voluntary, nonmilitary organization. Though there is an authorized uniform, it is optional for each member. The organization's close affiliation with the Coast Guard remains strictly civil in nature and does not in any way constitute inactive or active military service.

If you should have any questions about any of the programs of the Auxiliary, or are interested in joining the organization, contact the nearest flotilla in your area or write the Director of Auxiliary in any of the following locations:

Director of Auxiliary, First Coast Guard District, J. F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Government Center, Boston, Mass. 02203.

Director of Auxiliary, Second Coast Guard District, Federal Building, 1520 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63103.

Director of Auxiliary, Third Coast Guard District (NA), Governors Island, New York, N.Y. 10004.

Director of Auxiliary, Third Coast Guard District (SA), Coast Guard Base Gloucester, King and Cumberland Streets, Gloucester, N.J. 08030.

Director of Auxiliary, Fifth Coast Guard District, 431 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, Va. 23705.

Director of Auxiliary, Seventh Coast Guard District, 51 SW. First Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33130.

Director of Auxiliary, Eighth Coast Guard District, Custom House, New Orleans, La. 70130.

Director of Auxiliary, Ninth Coast Guard District, New Federal Building, 1240 East Ninth Street, Rm. 2021, Cleveland, Ohio 44199.

Director of Auxiliary, 11th Coast Guard District, Heartwell Bldg., 19 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, Calif. 90802.

Director of Auxiliary, 12th Coast Guard District, 630 Samsome Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94126.

Director of Auxiliary, 13th Coast Guard District, 618 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.

Director of Auxiliary, 14th Coast Guard District, 677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

Director of Auxiliary, 17th Coast Guard District, Post Office Box 3-5000, Juneau, Alaska 99801.

HARRIS B. STEINBERG

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I call to the attention of my colleagues the death of Harris B. Steinberg, noted defense attorney, who died on June 4. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the City College of New York in 1932, Mr. Steinberg went to Harvard Law School where he graduated in 1935. Subsequently, he served as an assistant on Thomas E. Dewey's special investigation of rackets in New York. He worked briefly for the Securities Exchange Commission as an attorney, and in 1938 District Attorney Dewey appointed him as an assistant district attorney for New York County—a position he held for 5 years.

Throughout his career Harris Steinberg earned the respect of his adversaries and a reputation for his dedication and devotion to the administration of justice. A constant defender of the rights of the oppressed, Mr. Steinberg once said:

> When the Constitution is abused, people get mad at the Constitution rather than at the abusers.

Harris Steinberg enjoyed a reputation as a thoroughly effective defense attorney. His courtroom work was much publicized during the case of libel brought against Ralph Ginsburg by Senator BARRY GOLDWATER.

During my service as assistant district attorney of New York County I came to know and admire Harris Steinberg. Not only was he an able and talented lawyer, but he was a warm and sensitive human being whose friendship I valued. He will be greatly missed.

I extend my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Steinberg and to his two children, Dr. Robert Steinberg and Jane Steinberg.

I include at this point in the RECORD the New York Times obituary of June 5, 1969:

HARRIS B. STEINBERG DIES AT 57; NOTED CRIMINAL DEFENSE LAWYER; CIVIL LIBERTARIAN AND ADVOCATE OF JUDICIAL REFORM ASSISTED "WHITE COLLAR" DEFENDANTS

Harris B. Steinberg, a lawyer who once worked for a dollar a day on Thomas E. Dewey's rackets investigation team and who later became one of the nation's foremost defensive attorneys in criminal cases, died of brain cancer yesterday in the Yale-New Haven Hospital. He was 57 years old.

Mr. Steinberg did not attain the national fame of Emile Zola Berman, attorney for Sirhan B. Sirhan. He did not have F. Lee Bailey's flair for television appearances, nor Percy Foreman's florid, arm-waving style. And in his custom-made London suits and with his ever-present Schnauzer, he bore not the slightest resemblance to Perry Mason.

Yet Mr. Steinberg was the lawyer sought and retained by one after another defendant charged with a so-called "white collar" crime, such as embezzlement, libel or fraud. And his reputation, unlike that of several more well-known criminal lawyers, was as high on the judge's bench and the prosecutor's side of the courtroom as it was on the defendant's.

"Harris Steinberg exemplified the best of the traditions of the American criminal defense lawyer, and was pre-eminent in his dedication and devotion to the administration of justice," Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice-designate of the United States said in a statement yesterday.

Judge Burger is chairman of the American Bar Association's Project on Minimum Standards for Criminal Justice, of which Mr. Steinberg was also a member.

WELL-KNOWN CLIENTS

Judge Burger's remarks were echoed by lawyers, professors and judges who knew Mr. Steinberg as an advocate of judicial reform and as a leading civil libertarian. But it was in his role as defender of such people as Ralph Ginzberg, publisher of Fact magazine, and L. Judson Morehouse, former chairman of the New York State Republican party, that Mr. Steinberg became known to the public.

In 1968, Mr. Steinberg served as the chief defense lawyer in the libel suit by Barry Goldwater against Mr. Ginzberg. The 1964 Republican Presidential candidate charged that Fact had defamed him when it presented, in October, 1964, an article based on a mail poll of psychiatrists who were asked to attest to Mr. Goldwater's psychological fitness.

During the trial Mr. Steinberg brought into the courtroom a large blackboard, on which he drew a true and false "box score." Then, reading line by line through the article, he divided the statements into such categories as "true," "false," "false but accurately quoted" and "unimportant."

Mr. Goldwater, who had sought a $2 million verdict, was awarded $75,000.

Two years earlier Mr. Steinberg was successful in saving a client from a harsh sentence: in the case of Robert Friede, a wealthy youth charged with the homicide of his girl friend, the judge gave the defendant a two-and-a-half year to five-year sentence.

In that case, a 19-year-old girl had been found dead in the trunk of Friede's car. She had died from a narcotics injection administered by Friede, but the judge found that Friede had not intended to kill her.

Throughout his career the short, baldish lawyer wrote and lectured about the role of the defense attorney as well as about defects in criminal procedural law. At one point, in order to explain the ambivalence of certain statutes, he told a group of law students the following story:

A woman found a revolver in her son's suitcase and called her lawyer to ask what she should do with the weapon. The lawyer called Mr. Steinberg, and he called the police station. The police sergeant told Mr. Steinberg not to bring the gun to the station, because to do so would violate a law prohibiting the carrying of guns. Mr. Steinberg therefore took the gun apart, and then, taking a short walk outside, dropped pieces of it every few feet along the street.

In recent years Mr. Steinberg concentrated his efforts on restoring the public's sagging view of the criminal lawyer and on rebutting the attacks on the Bill of Rights.

"When the Constitution is abused," he said, "people get mad at the Constitution rather than at the abusers."

Mr. Steinberg was born in New York City and was reared in Brooklyn. He graduated from City College in 1932 as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and from Harvard Law School in 1935.

AIDE TO DEWEY

For a few months after his graduation, Mr. Steinberg worked as an assistant on then District Attorney Dewey's special investigation of rackets in New York. He then went to the Securities and Exchange Commission as a junior attorney, and in 1938 returned to New York to work for Mr. Dewey as an assistant district attorney. He later served as a consultant in several state investigations.

Mr. Steinberg was a partner for 10 years in Boyle, Feller & Reeves (now Boyle, Feller & Hirsch) in New York. He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and served on many of the association's committees.

Mr. Steinberg was known in legal circles for his large private art collection and for his skill as a caricaturist. In addition, his wife said, he was a gourmet cook—"he had to learn, in self-defense, because I didn't know how."

Mr. Steinberg leaves his wife, the former Julie Sandler, with whom he lived at 22 East 36th Street, and two children, Dr. Robert Steinberg, a resident in surgery at Yale-New Haven Hospital, and Jane Steinberg, an assistant editor at Mademoiselle magazine.

A funeral service will be held tomorrow at 2:30 P.M. at Frank E. Campbell's, Madison Avenue at 81st Street.

STEEL IMPORTS

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, a year and one-half or more ago an ad hoc committee was formed for Members of this House to deal with the serious problem of Japanese steel imports into the United States particularly the west coast.

The statements of intent filed with the Secretary of State by Japanese and ECSC steel producers last year indicated a desire to help maintain an orderly steel market in the United States. This would be accomplished by a reduction of exports to the United States by these producers in the amount of approximately 22 percent in 1969 as compared to 1968. The statements further declared that they would try to maintain product mix and patterns of distribution as they had been.

Imports into the west coast for the first 4 months represent a glaring deviation from the previously announced policy of the Japanese. West coast imports are up 4.3 percent over 1968. One out of every 3 tons consumed represents imports—approximately triple the national rate. On the other hand, the Nation as a whole has experienced imports at a 29-percent lower rate than the comparable period for 1968. Dock strikes on the east and gulf coasts during the earlier part of the year undoubtedly accounted for some of this reduction; however, the fact remains that the west coast continues to bear the greatest part of the import burden of any section of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, if this incursion by a foreign power into our very basic steel industry cannot be controlled by the executive branch of our Government, then I feel that we must seriously consider taking legislative action or we may find ourselves with thousands of jobless steel workers and rampant unemployment in other related industries such as mining and with an increasing dependence upon a foreign power for the most basic of commodities in this country—steel.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON CREDIT PROBLEMS OF SERVICEMEN IN PACIFIC COMMAND

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, under House Resolution 1093, the Banking and Currency Committee was authorized to study the credit problems faced by servicemen in both the European and Pacific commands.

The report of the European portion of the investigation was published as a subcommittee print in October of 1968.

Today, I am placing in the RECORD the special subcommittee's report on the Pacific portion of its investigation. The subcommittee was headed by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MINISH), and was composed of the gentleman from California (Mr. HANNA), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF).

The report confirms the belief that the best way to fight loansharks and high-interest lenders is to establish credit unions wherever military personnel are stationed. The success of these credit unions has been spectacular and they have not only helped the servicemen but by easing their debt problems, have enabled these servicemen to better serve their country.

The members of the special subcommittee are to be commended for their efforts. I include the report herewith:

CREDIT AND CONSUMER PROBLEMS FACED BY SERVICEMEN IN PACIFIC COMMAND

INTRODUCTION

In October 1968, the special subcommittee, headed by Congressman Joseph G. Minish, Democrat of New Jersey, of the Domestic Finance Subcommittee, published a report "Investigation of Credit Frauds Used Against Servicemen in Europe and the Impact of Military Credit Unions in Solving the Problem". This report covers the second portion of the investigations authorized by House Resolution 1093, approved in the 90th Congress. This resolution provided for an investigation of the credit problems faced by servicemen in both the European and Pacific commands and the use of military credit unions in solving the problems.

In addition to Congressman Minish, the subcommittee visiting the Pacific command consisted of Congressman Frank Annunzio of Illinois and Lester Wolff of New York. They were accompanied by Retired Brigadier General Evert Thomas, Executive Director of the Defense Credit Union Council. General Thomas traveled at his own expense and served as an unpaid consultant to the subcommittee. The main body of the subcommittee was in the Pacific area during early December of 1968. Prior to the subcommittee's visit, Congressman Richard Hanna of California, also a member of the Domestic Finance Subcommittee, visited a number of military installations in the Pacific and gathered information which is included in this report.

During its investigation, the subcommittee visited military installations in Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines. In addition, the subcommittee talked to a large number of servicemen and U.S. officials in Hong Kong concerning possible credit abuses and fraudulent activities in areas used by the military for Rest and Recuperation stops.

The subcommittee found, through its hearings and investigations, that many of the problems faced by servicemen in Europe, particularly the high cost of credit, were also prevalent in the Pacific and Far East areas. The main difference between the two areas, however, is that in Europe there is a far greater concentration of sharp practice operators than there are in the Far East.

This situation comes about because of the vast distances between military installations in the Pacific and Far East and because of the highly transient nature of the military personnel there.

Prior to the subcommittee's visit, servicemen, for the most part, had to obtain credit either through hometown banking arrangements, limited credit union service or from high rate finance companies.

Two credit unions, both headquartered in Washington, D.C., Navy Federal Credit Union and the Pentagon Federal Credit Union, provided mail order service for many Members of the Armed Forces in the Pacific areas. In addition, on-site credit union service was being provided by credit unions in Japan and Okinawa. However, these two credit unions are not chartered by any government or State regulatory agency but were operated under the auspices of the military installations which they served and through special arrangements made through the Department of Defense.

Thus, only two countries in the Pacific area have direct on-site credit union service and the subcommittee notes that in the areas where these two credit unions operate, they perform an outstanding service.

It is more difficult to evaluate the effects of the mail order credit union service, since it functions mainly as a lending operation and because of its distance and time delay factor, cannot provide full credit union service.

Since the subcommittee's visit, however, two new credit unions have been established—one at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines and the second in Seoul, Korea. The Clark facility is a suboffice of the Barksdale Air Force Base Federal Credit Union in Louisiana, while the Seoul, Korea facility is a suboffice of the San Diego Navy Federal Credit Union.

JAPAN

U.S. military forces in Japan are provided with on-site credit union service through the United Credit Union. This credit union, which was formed in 1959, has 28,000 members and $9.7 million in assets. In addition, to its central office at Fuchu Air Station outside of Tokyo, United operates additional branches or suboffices that blanket the entire country. United is a unique credit union. It was organized because of a need for low-cost, reliabe credit among servicemen in Japan. However, at the time of the subcommittee's trip, the credit union was not charted nor sanctioned by any U.S. government or military agency. Thus, United had to operate as an unofficial credit union, although the credit union did operate under this status in an extremely safe manner and provided excellent service for its members. Although the credit union is not federally chartered, it does follow all of the laws, rules and regulations of the Federal Credit Union Act and officials of the credit union have indicated they would like to be a federally chartered credit union, although they realize because of their location outside of the United States, this is impossible. As a result of the subcommittee's visit, arrangements were made for United to become a certified credit union under the Department of Defense overseas credit union program. These credit unions, which are more commonly called "Patman Plan Credit Unions" because the idea for such credit unions was suggested by Chairman Patman, are not chartered by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions but are examined by that agency and are required to operate under the Federal Credit Union Act.

Because United had not been an accredited Patman Plan credit union prior to the subcommittee's visit, the Department of the Army did not allow soldiers to make allotments to United. However, now that United has received its accreditation, the Army is allowing its soldiers to make allotments to United.

United is performing an outstanding service for Members of our Armed Forces in Japan. For example, of the more than 17,000 loans outstanding at the end of July 1968, more than 10,000 of these loans or 50% of the loans went to servicemen in the first four paygrades. An additional 34% of all loans went to servicemen in the paygrades E5 through E7. Thus, 91% of the loans outstanding at United are for servicemen in the seven lowest paygrades. This would indicate that the credit union is operating in the best interests of all its serviceman members, regardless of rank.

This is, of course, in keeping with the tradition of the type of service that credit unions should provide for members.

The lack of certification by United also presented one additional problem. All of United's offices are on either air bases or naval stations. Although United does not have offices on Army installations, they do have a substantial number of Army members. The Army personnel became members by joining at another military installation. During the subcommittee's visit to Fuchu Air Station in Japan, an Army comptroller was asked why there were no Army credit union facilities in Japan. His reply was that "the Army does not need credit unions since our men do not borrow."

This statement was immediately challenged by United credit union officials who pointed out that they had a substantial number of Army members in their credit union. To this, however, the Army comptroller stated that while it might be true that there were Army members in the United Credit Union, these were "savers" not "borrowers." During the luncheon break of the meeting, United Credit Union ran a survey of the number of Army borrowers in the credit union. It showed that there were nearly 1,300 Army borrowers in the United Credit Union with an outstanding loan balance of $434,000. Since there are roughly 5,000 Army personnel in Japan, the United survey shows that more than 1 out of 5 soldiers belong to United Credit Union. This is even more remarkable when it is considered that there are no credit union facilities on any Army installations. After this information was presented to the Army comptroller, he stated that if United received certification, he would not object to the credit union opening a branch at Camp Zama, about 40 miles from Tokyo, the Army's largest installation in Tokyo. In addition, he stated that the Army would provide facilities for the credit union.

It should be noted, however, that despite the assurances of the Army comptroller that United would be welcome at Camp Zama, efforts by United to open a suboffice there have been rejected by the Army.

All of the servicemen, both enlisted and officers, expressed praise for the work being done by United and it is the subcommittee's belief that the military services should extend all cooperation necessary to the United credit union and every effort should be made to open branch offices where the need for such facilities are justified, regardless of the military service controlling the installation.

The following tables illustrate in graphic form the history and growth of United, as well as the outstanding record it has achieved since its inception in January 1959:

UNITED CREDIT UNION—ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

January 13, 1969: Fuchu office organized.

July 21, 1959: Tachikawa Air Base branch and central office (at Fuchu) organized.

March 15, 1961: Naha Air Base, Okinawa branch formed.

October 23, 1961: Yokota Air Base branch formed.

July 25, 1962: Yokohama Navy Housing Annex branch formed.

November 14, 1962: Misawa Air Base branch formed.

March 2, 1964: Atsugi Naval Air Station branch formed.

March 10, 1964: Merger of Kasuga branch (formed in July 1957) redesignated as Itazuke Air Base branch.

June 25, 1965: Naha Air Base branch withdrew.

November 22, 1967: Yokosuka Fleet Activities branch formed.

UNITED CREDIT UNION, JAPAN—CENTRAL OFFICE—FUCHU AS

Assets, $9.7 Million, 28,100 members.

	Members
Itazuke AB	1,900
Yokosuka NS	2,700
Yokohama NS	3,400
Atsugi NAS	5,000
Fuchu AS	2,800
Tachikawa AB	4,200
Yokota AB	5,100
Misawa AB	3,000

UNITED CREDIT UNION MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

Year	Month	Membership
1959	June	
	December	584
1960	June	4,080
	December	6,375
1961	June	8,415
	December	12,155
1962	June	16,420
	December	19,283
1963	June	24,554
	December	29,490
1964	June	34,481
	December	39,422
1965	June	40,579
	December	[1] 38,275
1966	June	33,028
	December	32,912
1967	June	27,337
	December	25,986
1968	June	26,902
	December	28,100

[1] Reduction by project "Clearwater" KASUGA (Itazuke AB).

UNITED CREDIT UNION NEW LOANS GRANTED

Average monthly loans (thousands)

1959	$78.4
1960	272.2
1961	551.0
1962	782.0
1963	1,091.0
1964	1,181.0
1965	995.0
1966	823.0
1967	742.0
1968 (1st 7 months)	1,103.0

(1968 In numbers)

January	968
February	908
March	992
April	1,211
May	1,190
June	1,109
July	1,340

UNITED CREDIT UNION PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS GRANTED

	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent
Stereos	3,601	20.9	$1,434,482	13.1
Debt consolidation	2,550	14.8	2,369,331	21.9
Used automobiles	2,539	14.7	2,243,904	20.8
Household goods and appliances	1,681	9.8	988,988	9.2
Vacation expense	1,687	9.8	784,864	7.3
Clothing	856	5.0	255,510	2.4
Christmas and gifts	825	4.8	322,010	3.0
Cameras	553	3.2	159,601	1.5
PCS moves	553	3.2	348,987	3.3
Auto repair	542	3.1	256,344	2.4
Family assistance	324	1.9	196,529	1.8
Motorcycles	240	1.4	92,539	.9
Lot houses, mobile homes	244	1.4	208,180	1.9
New automobiles	190	1.1	466,121	4.3
Medical, dental and funeral	194	1.1	90,757	.8
Repair or modernize residential property	195	1.1	224,341	2.1
Education expense	169	1.0	98,387	.9
Investments	125	.7	173,911	1.6
Sports equipment	53	.4	19,319	.2
Taxes and insurance	56	.3	26,655	.3
Miscellaneous	43	.3	35,860	.3
Total	17,220	100	10,796,620	100

UNITED CREDIT UNION LOAN—SHARE—RATIO

(IN MILLIONS)

Year	Loans	Shares	Ratio (percent)
1959	$0.6	$0.7	94.5
1960	1.7	2.1	89
1961	3.9	3.9	100
1962	6.1	6.3	97
1963	8.5	9.7	87
1964	8.8	13.1	67
1965	7.4	11.6	63
1966	6.7	9.4	71
1967	6.1	8.7	70
1968 (Jan–June)	7	8.7	79

UNITED CREDIT UNION LOAN STATISTICS

Total:

Loans granted since organization	$84,000,000
Loans outstanding July 31, 1968	7,000,000
Number loans outstanding	17,668

STRATIFICATION OF LOANS BY GRADE

	Number	Million	Percent of Number of Loans
E-1 through 4	10,046	$2.8	57
E-5 through 7	6,041	2.9	34
E-8 and E-9	165	.1	1
Officers	751	.7	4
Civilians	665	.5	4

UNITED CREDIT UNION DELINQUENT LOAN STATISTICS

Total:

Loans outstanding July 31, 1968	$7,000,000
Loans delinquent (2 months and older)	117,000
Number of delinquent loans	416
Delinquent ratio (percent)	1.7

STRATIFICATION OF DELINQUENT LOANS BY GRADE

	Number	Percent of number of loans		Percent of dollar value
E-1 through 4	219	53	$47,300	40
E-5 and E-6	131	31	43,700	37
E-7, E-8 and E-9	49	12	14,000	12
Officers	11	3	7,800	7
Civilians	6	1	4,200	4

UNITED CREDIT UNION DIVIDENDS PAID

	Dollar amount	Percent
1959		
June	533	5
December	7,509	5
1960		
June	21,841	5
December	38,003	5
1961		
June	52,561	5
December	85,573	6
1962		
June	117,217	6
December	146,005	6
1963		
June	192,387	6
December	228,958	6
1964		
June	248,695	5
December	276,653	5
1965		
June	248,390	5
December	241,001	5
1966		
June	253,789	5
December	216,901	5½
1967		
June	206,295	5½
December	196,756	5½
1968		
June	195,766	5½

Total paid—$2,969,741.

KOREA

Prior to the subcommittee's visit, there were no on-site credit union facilities in Korea, although the Pentagon Federal Credit Union does provide mail order credit union service to the troops and places membership and loan applications throughout various exchange facilities in Korea.

The question of credit union service in Korea has been under review for more than a year by U.S. military officials in that country. About 18 months ago, military officials conducted a survey to determine whether or not a credit union was needed. The survey reportedly showed that there was little credit union interest. The subcommittee was not presented with copies of the survey nor were any of the military officials well-informed about the results of the survey or how it was conducted. In addition, it does not appear that this survey was given wide circulation among the enlisted men, those who would derive the greatest benefits from the credit union. However, in June, 1968, a new survey was conducted which revealed a pronounced degree of support for credit unions in Korea.

For instance, 33.8% men interviewed said that they would borrow from a local credit union if available and 44.7% said they would deposit savings in a local credit union.

The results of the survey are listed below:

CREDIT REQUIREMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

	Yes	No
1. What is your pay grade? (E–1, E–2, O–3, O–4, or GS–9, etc.) Pay grade__________		
2. Have you served more than 4 years on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and/or as a military department GS rated civilian?	2,284	6,244
3. Are you married?	3,414	5,114
4. If not married, do not answer the next 3 questions:		
(1) Is your wife a U.S. citizen?	2,700	714
(2) Is your wife in Korea?	783	2,631
(3) Do you have any children?	1,985	1,429
5. Are you now in DEBT to a U.S. bank or credit union?	1,968	6,560
6. Do you anticipate any future need to borrow money during your tour in Korea?	1,732	6,796
7. Would you borrow money now if you could?	2,370	6,158
8. If you borrowed money, would it be to purchase items from the Post Exchange such as a tape recorder or car for State-side delivery?	3,779	4,749
9. Would you expect to have to borrow money in event of an emergency or mid-tour leave situation?	4,336	4,192
10. Do you have a bank or credit union savings account at home that will allow you to borrow money by mail?	3,392	5,136
11. Have you borrowed money by mail from a U.S. bank or credit union since your arrival in Korea?	1,074	7,454
12. Would you borrow money from a bank or credit union in Korea, if available?	2,881	5,647
13. Would you open a savings deposit account in a credit union in Korea, if one was available?	3,811	4,718
4. Are you now saving money through purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds and Freedom's Shares?	5,295	3,233
15. Are you now saving money through the 10 percent Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program?	1,475	7,053

1. USFK personnel surveyed: 8,528 personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force and GS rated civilians.

	Enlisted	Warrant officer	Officer	General services
Army	7,268	47	610	162
Navy	13	0	9	1
Air Force	323	0	58	19
PROVMAAG–K	9	1	3	0
	7,618	48	680	182

2. 26.8% are career men, i.e., have served more than 4 years of active Federal Service.

3. 40.0% are married.

(a) 79.1% have U.S. citizen spouses.

(b) 22.9% are accompanied.

(c) 58.1% have one or more children.

4. 23.0% are in debt.

5. 20.3% anticipate a future requirement to borrow money during their current tour in Korea.

6. 27.8% would borrow now if they could.

7. 44.3% would use their loan to purchase merchandise from the PX if they were to borrow money.

8. 50.8% anticipate a loan requirement if they went on emergency or mid-tour leave.

9. 39.8% have a bank or credit union connection in CONUS from whom they can borrow by mail if desired.

10. 12.6% have borrowed by mail during their current tour.

11. 33.8% would borrow from a local credit union if available.

12. 44.7% would deposit savings in a local credit union if available.

13. 62.1% are saving through Bonds and Freedom Shares.

14. 17.3% are saving in the BIG TEN Uniform Services Savings Deposit Program.

Following the survey, military officials determined that a credit union should be established in Korea. These officials felt that the survey provided enough of an indication of credit union support to justify the establishment of the credit union. In addition, they were of the belief that the survey would have shown a greater percentage of favorable interest in the credit union had many of the servicemen been fully aware of what a credit union could provide. The officials felt that because of the lack of information concerning credit unions, the respondents were not able to answer the survey intelligently. Military officials felt that once the credit union was established, the response would be far greater than that indicated by the survey.

It is interesting to note that if a credit union were available, the majority of the loans made from the credit union, according to the survey, would be for mid-tour leaves. A tour of duty in Korea is 13 months. At the mid-way point in that tour, all servicemen are entitled to a "mid-tour leave". This leave is normally 25 days and a great many of the servicemen in Korea use the leave to return to their homes in the United States. Since there are no lending institutions in Korea, servicemen, for the most part, must save their funds in order to take advantage of the mid-tour leave. This may be one of the main reasons that participation in the Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Deposit Program has been so low among servicemen in Korea. For instance, only 30.9% of the officers in Korea take advantage of the 10 percent savings program while only 6.7% of the enlisted men have their savings in this program.

Servicemen making deposits in the 10 percent program may not withdraw the funds until they return to the United States on a permanent reassignment or for discharge unless they need the money for an emergency. Thus, money placed in the 10 percent program would not be available to the servicemen for their mid-tour leave. Thus, credit union facilities in Korea might be a boom to the 10 percent program and help our gold flow situation, since servicemen could save their funds in the 10 percent program and have a lending institution available for loans such as the mid-tour leave. Another reason for the lack of participation in the 10 percent program is the relatively short tour of duty in Korea. Many servicemen find that it takes from two to three months in order for them to get their finances in shape after they arrive in Korea and by that time they have less than a year remaining on their tour. They do not feel that placement of their funds in the 10 percent program for this short period would be worthwhile.

Following the subcommittee's visit, arrangements were made for the opening of a suboffice of the San Diego Navy Federal Credit Union at Yongsan, a military reservation on the south side of Seoul. This is the largest permanent military installation in Korea and also serves as the focal point for all military activity in the country. Servicemen off duty normally come to Yongsan to use the various facilities there since the largest PX in the country is located at that military installation. The San Diego credit union opened its office on April 1, 1969, and the response to the credit union activities was outstanding. During its first month of operation, the credit union made loans of $115,467.07 and received shares of $97,674.39 and 506 servicemen joined the credit union.

The subcommittee feels that once the credit union has gained experience in operating in Yongsan, careful consideration should be given to extending its facilities to military installations throughout the country, such as the 7th Infantry Division Headquarters at Camp Casey, about 20 miles north of Seoul. Military officials at Camp Casey have indicated a willingness to have a credit union at the installation and said they would provide all necessary support and, if necessary, would even erect a building for the credit union.

During its stay in Korea, the subcommittee found more evidence of loan sharking than in any other country that it had visited, both in the Far East and Europe. Perhaps the best description of how the loan sharks operate is contained in an article published in the BAYONET, a weekly newspaper published by the 7th Infantry Division Information Office in Korea. The article, which appears below, reports that American servicemen who cannot repay their debts are subject to physical violence or are encouraged to engage in black market activities in order to reduce the size of their obligation.

BAYONETMEN FALLING PREY TO EASY CREDIT IN THE "VILL"

(By Sgt. Bill Hoerger)

CAMP CASEY.—Over one million won (about $3,700) is borrowed by 7th Infantry Division personnel in the Casey-Hovey area from Korean Nationals every month. Add another million won for current and back interest and an $85,000 a year business is the result.

These are the estimated figures of Sgt. 1. C. Harrison L. Richardson of G–5, Civil Affairs Office, 7th Inf. Div. The "open door" policy of G–5 allows Korean Nationals with grievances of all sorts to personally present their problems to the division without having to go through a multitude of red tape. And probably the most outstanding complaint of the Koreans is with regard to unpaid loans by American soldiers.

Bayonetmen, ignorant of existing laws, their personal rights and responsibilities, have been borrowing money from local Korean Nationals, many of whom are "loan sharks." As a consequence, they have fallen into a vicious circle of indebtedness and unimagined trouble.

Commenting on the situation a concerned Sgt. Richardson said, "These man (the borrowers) are blind! They cannot foresee their monetary obligations during a month's span. They do not stop to think about how much they will have to pay back for one of these loans, and they just do not realize the extent of complications that may evolve from such a transaction."

Men have foolishly signed questionable promissory notes and have agreed to usurious interest rates. Korean law requires all individuals loaning money for a profit to obtain a license. Most of the "loan sharks" have no such permit.

In addition, Korean law stipulates that interest charged will not exceed 36 percent per month. Even if a creditor has the necessary license he may still be charging more than the prescribed interest limit.

Although 30 percent per month on a 1,000 won loan doesn't seem exhorbitant, it adds up to an annual interest of 360 percent. So if an individual doesn't pay his loan back promptly he could end up owing three and half times his original loan in a year's time.

Oftentimes men do not stop with just one loan. They discover how easily credit is obtained and may borrow some 12,000 won during the month. It is not unusual for a man to find that he cannot repay all of his debts incurred for the month.

When the "due date" passes on a loan, a new interest charge is often added. Forty percent on the unpaid balance is a frequent figure. Now, the soldier not only owes 1,300 won, but 40 percent of that—or 1,820 won.

Sometimes there is a man who, for a number of reasons, finds it impossible to ever repay all of his village bills. The "loan shark" has an answer to this man's monetary problems: the Black Market. For the mere delivery of a "made in the USA" television set, a GI might have his interest rate cut in half.

Or, for three sets of slightly used OD's the soldier might be granted the reduction of as much as 1,000 won off his original bill. Just as simple as that—until the actual delivery is made.

Then, who can guarantee that both parties will keep to the illegal transaction? Can the soldier go to the authorities if the "loan shark" doesn't live up to his part of the bargain?

What about the fellow who is going to "outsmart" the Korean and simply refuse to pay his debts? It takes but a split-second for some hired hoodlum to give a hesitant soldier a brutal reminder of his responsibilities.

An honest creditor will go to G-5 and request the military's aid in settling disputes over unpaid bills. The usual reaction is for the office to notify the man's unit, describing the circumstances and leaving it up to the unit commander to decide the outcome. The result is often a disgusted "short-timer" being flagged until his debts to Korean Nationals are paid in full, for a dishonorable failure to pay just debts is an offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for which judicial action may be taken.

A "just this once" Black Market deal; a beating by hired thugs—can all lead to an even worse situation: Subversion. The power of money overcomes the power of common sense. Even though the information provided may seem to be of relative unimportance, a man might betray his country for the mere reduction of an imprudent loan made in the village.

The "loan sharks" and "pawn brokers" are not stupid. They know all the angles. And, just as you make a loan for a house or car in the States, you are responsible for your actions when making a loan from a Korean National.

The soldier has created his own dismal situation. He requested the loan. He agreed to the exorbitant interest rates and he signed his name to the contract.

Military officials in Korea, while admitting that there was loan sharking activity going on, played down its magnitude. They did admit that in order to foster Korean-American relations, the Army provided Korean nationals assistance in collecting the debts from servicemen. This practice was justified by Army legal officers as being necessary to prevent American servicemen from being tried by Korean courts.

For the most part, the lenders are unlicensed and operate in the bars or small shops near the military installations. Most of their loans are for a relatively small amount and it is difficult to measure the magnitude of these lending operations since the only cases that reach the military authorities are the ones in which the serviceman fails to make payment. However, in May of 1968, 40 such debt complaints totaling $3,000 were received by the 7th Infantry Division. In July, there were 25 cases for $1,600; in August, 32 cases for $2,200; and, in September, 24 cases for $1,400. The cases average about $64. However, one soldier had contracted an indebtedness of $560.

Military officials explained that most of the loans are made to servicemen who run out of money while they are "out on the town."

The lenders are well-versed in the help that they can receive from the military in collecting the debts. Almost every "loan contract" shown to the subcommittee contained statements such as the following:

"In case of failure to repay loan by above date as stated, the lender may make a claim for this debt through my company commander," or;

"Furthermore, I am gladly going to offer the particular authority to any superior USA officers to take the underwritten amount of the debt out of my regular pay, when I miscarry the promise of payment," or;

"I further understand that failure to repay the loan on said date will result in a suit and I give my permission to my Commanding Officer to deduct the said amount of money from my pay."

Some of the lenders require that the serviceman, in addition to signing his name, affix a thumb print to the document for further identification. In some cases, the serviceman is required to leave his ration card (for use in purchasing items in the PX) as collateral for the loan.

The subcommittee was not able to ascertain whether or not military officials had ever withheld money from a serviceman's pay in order to satisfy the lenders. While the subcommittee is in complete agreement that servicemen should not be turned over to Korean authorities for prosecution of nonpayment of debts resulting from such lending contracts as described above, the subcommittee does feel that military officials should use all their power to curtail the operations of these loan sharks, including placing off limits those places of business where loan sharks operate.

OKINAWA

Okinawa is served by a very fine credit union, the Kadena Credit Union.

The Kadena Credit Union opened for business on 15 June 1961, under the provisions of AFR 176-1, has been in continuous operation to the present, and received a Department of Defense Charter, granted by CINCPAC, on 14 November 1966.

Field of Membership includes all, permanently assigned to Okinawa, Department of Defense personnel.

The present business operation is conducted in two offices at Naha and Kadena Air Bases; the two having merged on 1 February 1968, the date on which Kadena became the first Department of Defense credit union chartered under the "Patman Plan."

There are over 18,000 members in the union, with $5,225,000 in assets. An average of over $500,000 per month has been paid out in loans this year, and members have $4,575,000 in savings. Net earnings have exceeded $20,000 every month during 1968.

An average of 70 loan interviews are handled daily and recent statistics reflect that they have negotiated 5,818 loans in grades E-1 thru E-4, for $1,929,001; 5,738 loans in grades E-5 thru E-7, for $1,924,115; 349 loans in grades E-8 and E-9, for $118,591; 588 officers loans, for $268,274 and 801 civilian loans, for $201,206.

The credit union paid a six per cent (6%) per annum dividend, compounded semi-annually, in 1967 and 1968.

Share life insurance with maximum $2,500 and loan life insurance with maximum $10,000 is carried at no cost to the member on all accounts. A maximum of $50,000 is permitted to be on deposit in any one account.

KADENA CREDIT UNION LOANS OUTSTANDING—OCT. 31, 1968

Category	Number	Amount	Average loan	Percent of number of loans
E-1 thru E-4	3,905	1,758,000	450	42
E-5 thru E-7	3,880	1,740,000	448	41
E-8 thru E-9	300	205,000	683	3
Officers	550	305,250	555	6
Civilians	750	250,500	334	8
Totals	9,385	4,258,750	454	100

Note: Current loans to shares 89.84%.

KADENA CREDIT UNION LOANS AND SHARES

Year	Loans	Number of members	Percent dividend paid
1961	612	1,133	UNK
1962	2,294	3,447	UNK
1963	2,861	4,806	UNK
1964	3,118	5,575	UNK
1965	4,030	6,993	5½
1966	4,887	7,609	5½
1967	8,667	12,018	6
1968	9,385	18,289	6

Note: Dividends compounded semiannually.

Okinawa is faced with a pawnbroking problem that has worked a great hardship on many servicemen because they do not understand the interest rate structure of the pawnshops. The interest rate, which starts at 9 per cent per "interest period" can triple in a little over a month and many times the serviceman who has pawned his car for a few dollars will end up being unable to make the interest payments and lose his car.

The following chart indicates the regulations used by pawnbrokers operating on Okinawa:

Terms of Contract

1. Rate of interest shall be 9% for each interest period.

2. Interest periods are defined as follows:

(a) An article pawned during the month up to and including the 25th of the same month must be redeemed before the first day of the following month to stay in a single interest period.

(b) If the article is allowed to stay in pawn until the first day of the following month then it shall be considered as 2 interest periods.

(c) Any article pawned on the 26th of the month or after will be granted till the 5th of the following month to redeem same and stay in one interest period.

3. Forfeiture of pawn:

Watches, cameras, electrical appliances and clocks will be considered forfeited if a period of 2 months or 60 days from the date of pawn. Providing no interest has been paid, 60 days shall be considered as consecutive days with no interest having been paid.

4. All pawners are required to show I. D. Cards.

5. Any article damaged or lost through disaster or typhoon shall not be a responsibility of pawn shop.

6. Upon signing the pawn pledge it is considered that these terms of contract are understood accepted by the pawner.

7. These terms were established by the Okinawa Council and approved by Convening authority.

To illustrate the problem faced by servicemen, consider a loan for $100 obtained on the 24th day of the month with repayment to be made on the 1st day of the following month. By regulation, this loan will have covered two "interest periods" and, therefore, the serviceman will be charged an interest rate of 18 percent. Thus, for the use of the $100 for nine days, the serviceman will be required to repay $118. This works out to a simple annual interest rate of 811 percent.

Despite these high interest rates, military officials on Okinawa have uncovered pawnshops that were charging in excess of the legal rate. No action was taken against these pawnshops other than to warn them not to continue to practice.

The credit union had been combatting this problem by making short-term loans to take the servicemen off of the pawnbroker's market. However, the Department of Defense put a stop to the short-term loans because the credit union was charging a $1 interest fee for a $20 loan and a 50c interest fee for a $10 loan. These fees were actually to cover administrative costs of the loan and bore no relationship to the interest on the loan. However, because these fees were in excess of the 1 per cent a month on the declining balance, the loans had to be stopped. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Defense and the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions to reinstate these short-term loans to protect the servicemen from the pawnbroker's rate structure while, at the same time, conducting consumer counselling so that the servicemen can better budget their money and thus avoid needing the short-term loans.

THE PHILIPPINES

At the time of the subcommittee's visit, there were no on-site credit union facilities in the Philippine Republic. However, for a number of months, officials at Clark Air Force Base, outside of Manila, have been attempting to obtain a suboffice of a U.S. based credit union but with little success. Military personnel of all ranks at Clark Air Force Base expressed the strongest sentiment for a credit union ever encountered by the subcommittee. Following the subcommittee's visit, arrangements were made for a suboffice of the Barksdale Air Force Base Louisiana credit union to open at Clark. This office was opened on December 20, 1968, and the enthusiasm generated by the servicemen at Clark is shown in the February report of operations of the suboffice. By the end of February, the Barksdale credit union suboffice had acquired 3,490 members, had received shares of $407,000 and had made loans of $1.3 million. It had been hoped by the subcommittee that the credit union at Clark could establish satellite offices at the other major military installations in the Philippines, principally Subic Bay and Sangley Point, both predominately Naval activities. Naval personnel at both of these installations will be eligible for membership in the credit union at Clark but because of the distances involved and the limited transportation facilities, it will be difficult for the Naval members to make active use of the credit union. Members of the subcommittee found great enthusiasm for a credit union at Subic Bay among enlisted men but this enthusiasm was not shared by officers of the installation.

These officers felt that there was no need for a credit union. However, following the subcommittee's visit, exploratory contacts were made by officials at Subic Bay for the installation of a direct wire credit union service with the Navy Federal Credit Union.

This would seem to indicate that there is a need for credit union service at Subic Bay.

The need for adequate lending facilities at Subic Bay is further backed-up by a review of the lending transactions engaged in by the American Express banking facility at Subic Bay from September 1966 to September 1968. During that two-year period, the banking facility made only 2,254 loans for a total of $182,539. Of this total, the lowest four enlisted grades received only 484 of the loans for a dollar amount of only $87,686. The following chart outlines the complete lending activity of the banking facility during the two-year period.

LISTING BY PAY GRADE OF LOANS CONTRACTED FOR AT THE AMERICAN EXPRESS BANKING FACILITY—SEPTEMBER 1966–68

Pay grade	Total dollar amount of loans by pay grade	Number of loans by pay grade	Average loan by pay grade
E1	325	4	81
E2	2,992	20	149
E3	33,480	185	181
E4	50,889	275	185
E5	240,110	691	347
E6	169,135	468	361
E7	76,161	209	364
E8	10,546	20	527
E9	2,100	6	350
WO	16,188	30	539
01	8,965	24	374
02	29,314	56	523
03	59,871	85	704
04	27,650	46	601
05	7,212	13	555
06	3,062	6	510
Civilians	74,539	116	643
Total	812,539	2,254	360

Two assumptions can be made from the chart. The first is that the banking facility, because of policy or regulation, is not meeting the loan needs of the Navy personnel at Subic Bay. The second possible reason is that Navy personnel at Subic Bay do not make loans to any extent. If the second reasoning is true, it marks the first time that the subcommittee has encountered such a phenomena at a military installation. The subcommittee believes that a competent survey should be undertaken at Subic Bay and Sangley Point, including a broad sampling of enlisted men, to determine if on-site credit union service is needed. If such service is needed, immediate arrangements should be made to establish a satellite office of the Clark Air Force Base credit union facility at the Naval installations.

TAIWAN

There are nearly 10,000 U.S. military and civilian personnel assigned in Taiwan. Many of these individuals are accompanied by dependents, since the average tour of duty Taiwan is 24 months.

There are no credit unions on military installations in Taiwan, although as in most other countries, mail order service is being provided by some credit unions. The need and feasibility for setting up credit unions in Taiwan is unclear. Some military officials told members of the subcommittee that credit union service was not needed in Taiwan and that it would be extremely difficult, because of the laws of the country, to establish such credit unions. However, other military officials told the subcommittee just the opposite and stressed a strong demand for credit unions. The subcommittee, after reviewing the various information gathered from military officials, feels that there is a need for credit union service in Taiwan.

As pointed out earlier, the tour of duty in Taiwan is 24 months which means that many servicemen and government employees are accompanied by their dependents. Because of this, there are needs for the normal household items, plus other large ticket items. The military banking facility in Taiwan does provide loans for such purchases but, by regulation, the loan must be repaid prior to the serviceman's rotation date. This restriction places a hardship on the borrower, since it greatly increases the amount of his monthly payments and virtually precludes him from borrowing any funds near the end of his tour of duty.

Credit unions, which do not have such restrictions, would be of a great benefit to servicemen, civilian employees and dependents in Taiwan and the subcommittee suggests that an in-depth survey be taken to determine whether or not there is adequate need for a credit union.

The subcommittee notes that Taiwan, and particularly Taipei has become one of the favorite Rest and Recuperation stops for our troops in Vietnam. Because of this, military officials in Taiwan should guard against the operation of fraudulent business operators such as questionable discount car brokers who might cheat the serviceman out of his funds.

THAILAND

There are no on-site military credit unions in Thailand but Major General Howe N. McCown, Commanding General, JUSMAG, Thailand, told the subcommittee that he enthusiastically endorses the idea of having credit union service established in Thailand. He indicated, however, that under existing agreements with the Thai government, it would not be possible to establish credit unions at this time. General McCown was of the opinion that negotiations should be conducted informally with the Thai military and that no efforts should be made to secure any changes in the Status of Forces Agreement by the United States and Thailand. He felt that to involve SOFA might jeopardize our relationship with the Thai government. He appeared to believe that the best approach could be taken through the Thai military.

Since U.S. bases occupied by U.S. personnel in Thailand are, in fact, commanded by Thai officials and not by the commanders of the U.S. troops on the base, it would appear that the Thai military could grant authority for the establishment of credit unions without involving the Status of Forces Agreement.

There does appear to be a need for credit union service in Thailand. At one installation visited, it was estimated that about ten enlisted men per day made loans via mail order credit union service. It was further indicated that the average time to complete such loan transactions was about three weeks which appears to the subcommittee to be excessive. It is the consensus of the subcommittee that credit union service could be provided in the Bangkok area at this time if arrangements could be made with the Thai military. However, in the up-country areas, it would appear that credit union service should not be established until the situation in Vietnam has stabilized and tours of duty in Thailand would conceivably be more static.

HONG KONG

Like Taipei, Hong Kong is a major R&R point for servicemen in Vietnam. There are no U.S. military installations in Hong Kong other than the R&R reception centers and thus, there is no need for credit union service in Hong Kong.

However, the subcommittee's interest in Hong Kong is that the financial interests of servicemen are protected while they are on R&R. The subcommittee notes that Navy Auto Sales, one of the fraudulent car brokers that took thousands of dollars of servicemen's funds without delivering cars, had a large office in Hong Kong. Since there are no military installations in Hong Kong, it is up to the American Consulate to maintain a constant check to make certain that operations such as Navy Auto Sales are not allowed to operate.

The subcommittee further feels that every serviceman going on R&R should be given a small pamphlet or some other suitable document discussing the type of questionable business practices being conducted in the R&R area that he is visiting. If these practices are deemed too objectionable, they should be placed off limits to servicemen on R&R.

VIETNAM

There are no credit unions in Vietnam, although Members of the Armed Forces are obtaining loans from mail order credit unions, as well as mail order finance companies.

Because of the combative nature of Vietnam, there is relatively little purchasing of large ticket items by servicemen, as compared to servicemen stationed in other Pacific and Far Eastern countries.

Some of the loans have been for the purchasing of stereo equipment, Leave and Rest and Recuperation expenses and, to a minor extent, for the purchase of motor bikes or motor scooters although loans of this type are primarily confined to the Saigon area.

There are a considerable amount of loans obtained for purchasing automobiles for delivery in the United States when the servicemen complete their Vietnam tour but most of this is done with state-side banks, credit unions or finance companies.

Because servicemen in Vietnam are not accompanied by dependents, many of the spending requirements that a serviceman and his family might have on an accompanied tour are not present in Vietnam.

While military officials in Vietnam indicated there were some cases where servicemen borrowed for Rest and Recuperation trips, by and large, the vast majority of the servicemen have been able to save funds out of their pay for the R&R trip.

After careful consideration by the subcommittee with military officials in Vietnam, it was determined that it would be unwise to establish a credit union there until the secession of hostilities.

Vietnam is under strict currency control regulations and it is felt that the establishment of a credit union would not be conducive to the effective management of the currency controls. In addition, military leaders felt that the credit union would be used primarily by servicemen in the rear echelon areas rather than the troops in the front lines. It is the subcommittee's feeling that any facilities opened in Vietnam should, first of all, benefit, for the most part, the men in the front lines.

In addition, the constant movement of troops through Vietnam and the relatively short tour of duty in that country would handicap effective credit union operation.

Although there may not be a need for credit union service in Vietnam at this time, the subcommittee feels that arrangements should be made for the establishment of on-site credit union service in Vietnam upon the secession of hostilities.

Until about a year ago, Vietnam was a hot bed for fraudulent business activities that prayed on servicemen, particularly phony automobile brokers who offered servicemen huge discounts on automobiles that would be delivered in the United States when the serviceman rotated. Although there were bona fide companies operating such car broker arrangements, there were other companies that cheated servicemen out of thousands of dollars. Most of the questionable operators are no longer in existence in Vietnam. The TET offensive of the North Vietnamese scared off many of the sharp practice operators and, in addition, a curfew in Saigon effectively curtailed the number of servicemen that visited that town on their off duty hours. Since there was little military "traffic", the car brokers' business suffered.

Once again, the subcommittee feels that it is imperative that military officials make certain that fraudulent car dealers and sharp practice operators of any description are not allowed to gain the foothold they had about a year ago. It is, therefore, recommended that wide publicity be given to the operations of any questionable dealers or merchants and if the situation becomes serious enough that the off limits procedure be used.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. BATES

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1969

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of WILLIAM H. BATES, our friend and colleague. We mourn the passing of a tireless worker and a respected friend and associate.

In the 19 years that he served his country and his district, both on the Armed Services Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, he set a standard of loyalty and dedication which all of us may admire. The loss of a man of such integrity, knowledge, and honor must be deeply regretted and mourned by each of us.

Mrs. Corman and I join in extending our condolences and sympathy to the family.

WHY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE IS CONGRESS' LOGICAL GUARANTOR OF FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, national debate rages over cost overruns in Government contracts. Various solutions are put forth, many containing elements of solution. Most will not do the job. Power is ebbing from the legislative branch of Government. Today we lack guaranteed overseeing power to right this situation. Yet an agency lies at hand which Congress may utilize to insure fiscal responsibility. I refer to the General Accounting Office, which would, under my Government contract scrutiny measure, automatically audit and publicly report to Congress on all military and civilian Government contracts which incur cost overruns exceeding 10 percent of contract price. Descriptions of GAO and our Bureau of the Budget are in order.

GAO and BOB were established by the same Budget Accounting Act of 1921. GAO was placed in the legislative branch under direction and control of the Comptroller General of the United States, independent of executive departments.

BOB was placed under direct supervision of the President, even though it remained physically in the Treasury Department. In 1939, Congress passed the Reorganization Act, establishing the Executive Office of the President and transferring BOB to this Office. The Secretary of the Treasury continues in charge of preparation of Government's revenue estimates.

GAO's chief officers, Comptroller General and Assistant Comptroller General, are appointed by the President with Senate consent. They hold office for 15 years, subject to removal only by joint resolution of Congress or impeachment. The Comptroller General is not eligible for reappointment. There is a virtual absence of Presidential control over these chief GAO officers.

BOB's Director is appointed by each President, serving at his pleasure. This agency is completely responsive to the Executive.

Functions of GAO and BOB are so dissimilar that no valid, point-by-point comparison can be made. Let us present their functions separately.

GAO audits and reviews the manner in which Federal programs are carried out. It makes independent examinations for Congress into governmental expenditures and use of property and personnel for authorized programs, activities, or purposes. It reviews organization, management, and control of agency systems, identifying weaknesses, reporting on conditions found, and recommending improvements. Specific factors considered prior to deciding to audit are statutory requirements, congressional requests, and indications of congressional interest; potential areas of improvement in Government operations; deficiencies in management control and operations; deviation of agency from congressional intent; and programs or activities with large expenditures, assets, or revenues.

After identifying waste or inefficiency, GAO inquires into circumstances and reasons surrounding it, ascertaining whether it is an isolated or recurring problem. If it is a recurrent state of affairs, it recommends necessary corrective actions. GAO auditing authority generally extends to all activities, financial transactions and accounts of Federal Government—directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of contractors having Government contracts negotiated without formal advertising, records of their subcontractors, and certain recipients of Federal financial assistance in form of advances, grants, or contributions. Exceptions relate principally to activities of the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Reserve banks, activities of the Comptroller of the Currency, Exchange Stabilization Fund established by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, Federal land banks and funds relating to certain intelligence activities.

GAO responsibility to report to Congress after audit is expressly stated in the act of 1921:

> The independent audit will serve to inform Congress at all times as to the actual conditions surrounding the expenditure of public funds in every Department of government.

Accordingly, GAO submits several hundred audit reports yearly to Congress, its committees, members, and officers. GAO staff members, including its auditors and attorneys, testify before and are assigned to congressional committees, furnishing comments to Congress on proposed legislation.

Audits include examination of several types of fixed-price as well as cost-type contracts. Audits of negotiated contracts—contrasted with those awarded on basis of formal competitive bidding—constitute an important part of GAO's work because of extensive use of such contracts and major sums of money involved. Now they are audited on a selective basis only, one of the roots of today's dilemma. My measure would automatically call for audit of any contract, military or civilian, which exceeded the contract price by 10 percent. Congress, which today can call for an audit when it knows of an overrun, will be assured of automatic safeguards in the form of GAO audits whenever a contract crosses the boundary drawn in this measure. We too often are utterly unaware of what is happening in the bowels of an agency with a given contract. This bill places every civil servant on notice that they must flag and report to GAO for audit any contract crossing the 10-percent line.

Audits of negotiated contracts may involve review of the contractor's cost representations and pricing proposals, comparison of contractor's cost estimates with his cost experience, and an audit of costs incurred in those cases where reimbursement is based upon or affected by actual costs. They may also include review of the contractor's negotiation and administration of subcontracts.

Such audits are correlated with reviews of actions of the administrative agency in negotiating and administering contracts. Underlying causes of weak or costly procurement procedures are sought, and recommendations made for improving contracting practices and administration.

The Comptroller General may render legal decisions at request of contracting officers on questions pertaining to contract awards, if procedures of the administrative agency permit the contracting officer to submit such questions. Such decisions are final on the executive branch and binding on GAO in its audit. They are not binding upon Congress or courts.

GAO's second function is to determine propriety of rates and classifications on bills and claims for freight and passenger transportation services furnished for the United States. It also settles claims for and against the United States. These may involve military or civilian personnel, Government contracts, or any services or supplies furnished Government by individuals, business entities, or foreign, State or municipal governmental entities.

BOB assists the President in preparing the budget and formulating his fiscal program. It develops economic assumptions, obtains forecasts of international situations, prepares fiscal projections, discusses program developments, and effects and compiles local expenditure estimates. It develops fiscal policy recommendations. Administration decisions, guidelines, and planning figures are then conveyed by BOB to agency heads. It assists and advises agencies on form, structure, and language of appropriations. After agencies submit formal budget estimates, BOB analyzes them, holding hearings with agency representatives. BOB finally determines amounts to be recommended to the President.

It notifies agencies of the President's decisions, advising him, in turn, of appeals, preparing the budget itself, with summaries and analyses. It supervises and controls budget administration.

The 1921 Budget and Accounting Act safeguarded the budget as transmitted by the President to Congress, by denying Federal agencies the right to seek funds outside the budget except at legislative request. It makes detailed administrative studies for the Chief Executive to secure economy and efficiency, advising executive departments and agencies on improved administrative practices and organization.

BOB informs the President of progress by agencies on work proposed, initiated, and completed. BOB's functions and procedures are necessarily attuned to the President's policies, control, and influence. His final decisions govern it. BOB cannot serve as a fiscal guarantor or watchdog on behalf of Congress. BOB was never designed to watchdog Government and its operations as a sole purpose. This, however, is the main reason for being of GAO. BOB is not organized, staffed, or equipped for such a responsibility. GAO is. BOB is incapable of required objective analysis so Congress may efficiently fulfill its constitutional duty "to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." Only GAO was created for and is able to accomplish these ends.

There is no legislatively responsible counterweight serving Congress to offset BOB. GAO can be that counterbalance. We are in dire fiscal straits because of lack of fiscal responsibility regarding expenditures of Government money through Government contracts. A solution is within our grasp. As of this morning, 184 Members of this House are sponsoring my measure, which is the Government Scrutiny Act. I welcome further cosponsorship.

LIGHTS ON FOR DECENCY

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the National Committee for Responsible Patriotism, Inc., based in New York, recently wrote to me expressing belief that some way must be found for New Yorkers to express their support for good taste and values in entertainment, literature, and art. For the information of all who are concerned with this problem, I am pleased to place at this point in the RECORD, the following descriptive statement which the committee sent to me:

LIGHTS ON FOR DECENCY

On Saturday and Sunday—June 28 and 29—New York and New Jersey motorists by the thousands will drive with their headlights on during daylight hours. Charles W. Wiley, Executive Director of the National Committee for Responsible Patriotism, announced:

"This will be an opportunity for people to express their preference for good taste and high values in entertainment, literature, and art—and their disgust with the smut flooding our communities. Men and women, young and old, those of every race and religion—regardless of differences on other issues—can unite in making clear that the overwhelming majority of Americans favor decency."

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

Ask schools, Churches, Temples and organizations to support this project. Distribute the poster on the reverse side. We have it available in this and a larger size—contributions deeply appreciated. Contact your local newspapers (we'll take care of the larger communications media). Have lights on announced at theatres, sports activities, meetings and other public events. Write letters-to-the-editor and call in to telephone-conversation radio and television programs. Pass the word to your friends—and put them to work.

COMMITTEE BACKGROUND

The non-partisan National Committee for Responsible Patriotism has sponsored numerous activities dedicated to show support for the men and women of our armed forces, respect for law, pride in our heritage, and love of country. In October 1967 the Committee initiated a nation-wide program that included turning on vehicle headlights during the day to indicate approval of these causes. In May 1967 the Committee organized the "Support Our Men in Vietnam" parade down New York's Fifth Avenue, the longest parade in the United States since 1947. Last year, the Committee coordinated the Free the Pueblo petition campaign and other non-political activities backing the Government in any honorable action to obtain the crew's freedom.

NCRP projects have received the endorsements of President Richard Nixon, the late President Dwight Eisenhower, former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, the late Senator Robert Kennedy, the Governors of 41 states and numerous other outstanding public figures.

The NCRP is a non-profit organization, financially supported by contributions from the public. Its activities are decided by a board of directors elected by the membership.

The NCRP has no local chapters or affiliates, choosing instead to work with well-established, non-controversial organizations on specific projects. It has received the cooperation of nearly all major veterans' and fraternal organizations, plus many police and firemen's line organizations, labor unions, ethnic and youth groups, etc.

TRIBUTE TO HON. WILLIAM H. BATES

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1969

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to the memory of a man who was a dedicated public servant, an able legislator and a true gentleman.

Congressman WILLIAM BATES served on the other side of the aisle and although he was strongly partisan, he was never antagonistic. The high respect and admiration that he earned from all of us was only surpassed by the warm friendship and personal affection which he evoked from those of us who knew him.

During the years that I served here with him, I was always impressed by his capable and effective manner of getting things accomplished for his district and for our Nation. Without creating a great stir and fanfare, he accomplished much and was an example for all of us.

It was with pleasure and respect that I served in the Congress with BILL BATES. We will feel his absence as the days go by. I offer my condolences to his wife, Jean, and his daughter, Susan. They can be proud of a husband and father who gave many years of his life in the service of the people of his district and the Nation.

LINCOLN BACK COUNTRY

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Butte-Anaconda Standard expressed pleasure that the Senate has approved wilderness designation for the Lincoln Back Country area in my district in Montana.

I have introduced this legislation in the House, and it is currently pending action before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. I am hopeful favorable action will be taken soon on this proposal and, for the benefit of my colleagues in the House, I include the editorial, "They're Jubilant," in the RECORD at this point:

THEY'RE JUBILANT

When the Senate last week approved the Mansfield-Metcalf Lincoln Back Country Wilderness Area, there was reason for jubilation among Montana conservationists. They long have sought to keep this section of the state south of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, in its pristine state.

The Lincoln bill now goes to the House where we can also expect passage, since no organized opposition to it has been developed. The bill in the House is sponsored by Western District Rep. Arnold Olsen. It should be pointed out, however, that the wilderness movement has bipartisan support, particularly in Montana where Republicans and Democrats have cooperated in pressing for national legislation. If this bipartisan support continues in the House, the measure should pass and this wild area will be protected from all harmful development or exploitation, including road networks, massive recreational facilities and heavy timbering, as has been proposed.

The Lincoln Back Country is a particularly fragile area, wild and beautiful. To preserve it the wilderness legislation was necessary.

Although there has been talk for years about protecting this wild land, rich in wild life, action did not become imperative until in recent years. The rugged terrain, lack of marketable timber and other resources saved this primeval country from normal development.

Perpetuation of the Lincoln Back Country as it is, will be a significant victory for Montana conservationists. Their efforts and those of our state and national officials in preserving for future generations a priceless part of the state are deeply appreciated.

Elizabeth H. Smith, writer of Bozeman, in presenting testimony to a Senate committee on the Lincoln wilderness project said: "The American peoples' needs for surcease from a noisy, crowded, mechanized world is critical. The necessity to 'get away from it all' is well documented, persistently articulated and growing stronger every day—and you can't get away from it all by taking it with you. As your untamed resources shrink, as developments of all sorts abound and proliferate, the value of a natural environment of unobstructed space, unscarred scenery, unshattered quiet, and unmanipulated living organisms—rises proportionately. Lincoln area, which as a wilderness contains all these features, represents the scarce commodity; as a wilderness it satisfies a specific, long-range human need; as a wilderness its value will increase."

Establishment of the Lincoln area, should the House go along with the Senate, will stimulate national interest in other conservation measures. Among these are other wilderness area proposals, but they are so few in number as to always remain scarce. As they are scarce, as Writer Smith said, their value increases. In the creation of such areas we today can leave a legacy of much greater value in another generation.

FEDERAL ARTS FUNDS

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on June 18 of this year there was a discussion in the RECORD on "Lame-duck Handouts in Federal Arts Funds." After this appeared, I immediately wrote Roger L. Stevens, the immediate past Chairman of the National Council of Arts, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

For the information of the Members of this House, I am appending this letter, as follows:

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER
FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1969.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The following information is in answer to your request for clarification of the article placed in the Congressional Record on June 18, 1969, under the title, "Lame Duck Handouts in Federal Arts Funds," criticizing some of my actions while Chairman of the Arts Council. The Congressman has been badly misinformed as to the facts.

In the first place the ANTA Theatre was in no way "bailed out by a maneuver because it was in trouble." These are the facts regarding this allegation.

1. At the time arrangements were being made to turn over the equity of the property to the National Council on the Arts, ANTA had an offer of $2.5 million cash from the adjoining owner—so it was not at all a question of being "bailed out."

2. To reproduce the theatre today and acquire the land would cost a minimum of $8 million. The Board decided rather than take the offer for the property, that if the equity were given to the Arts Council, it could be used as a showcase for regional theatre and other non-profit performing groups throughout the country. It is literally impossible for a non-profit regional theatre company outside New York to show its wares in New York because of the peculiar problems present in the theatre today. So, far from a bailing-out operation, the equity was being given to the Council for the benefit of the people of this country.

3. The Government is not a landlord of the show mentioned in the article, as the theatre is still under lease and the Endowment has not yet taken possession of it. There will be no further commercial activities in the theatre after the lease expires.

4. I have not been elected Chairman of the ANTA Board, and, in fact, am not a member of the Board.

5. Since there appeared to be sound business and policy reasons for the Board's action, I submit that there was no "undisciplined and chaotic approach to a serious problem."

6. Far from being a Lame Duck operation, as stated in the article, the agreement to turn over the ANTA Theatre was made with the officers of ANTA in the early fall of 1968 and was actually confirmed on November 13 by the ANTA Board.

Secondly, with regard to the grant for support of the New Thing Art and Architecture Center with which Mr. Carew is connected, the funds provided by the Endowment comprised only a small portion of those needed by the Center. Additional funds were made available from other private and public organizations, including the Department of Labor. Moreover, before the grant was made, unanimous endorsement was received for it from the National Council on the Arts, although I, personally, did not recommend it. I would also like to point out that, while the grant was dated January 10th, it had been approved months before. The January date resulted only from a need to carry out administrative requirements.

Thirdly, the Congressman raised a question regarding the Endowment's grant to Arena Stage for support of its improvisational company. The application from Arena State discussed at some length the objectives of this project, objectives which to us were highly commendable. It involved the utilization of a small company which was to perform in settlement houses, recreation halls and schools; the audience would comprise different age groups up to the age of twenty and would respond to and participate in the performance. Improvisation, by its very nature, implies spontaneous activity by the performers and the audience; therefore, the application did not discuss the details of the performances. As with the grant to the New Thing Art and Architecture Center, this grant was approved long before the date of which it was made.

There is one further point that should be brought to your attention, and which I believe is extremely important in connection with the support of the arts and humanities by the Federal Government. The directive of the Congress in establishing the Foundation is that, as provided in Section 4. (c) of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965:

"In the administration of this Act no department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the policy determination, personnel, or curriculum, or the administration or operation of any school or other non-Federal agency, institution, organization or association."

This is an extremely important point. Any other attitude on the part of the Federal Government would make an arts and humanities program subject to political or other whims and thereby destroy its value.

If you have any other questions about the article, I will be glad to provide additional information. I appreciate very much your inquiry and the opportunity to straighten out the record.

Sincerely,

ROGER L. STEVENS,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.

CHEROKEES AND OKLAHOMA TAKE GREAT STRIDE FORWARD

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, June 27, a great dream of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and of their neighbors, the people of northeastern Oklahoma, will bear fruit. Tomorrow night, in a beautiful amphitheater at the Cherokee Cultural Center near Tahlequah, the drama, "The Trail of Tears," will play before its first audience.

The drama was written for the Cherokees by Dr. Kermit Hunter, of Southern

Methodist University, who also wrote the story of the Cherokees before they were moved west on the Trail of Tears. This drama, "Unto These Hills," has played to millions of people over the past 20 years at Cherokee, N.C.

The Cherokee drama in Oklahoma and the Cherokee Cultural Center of which it is a part, are sponsored by the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the Cherokee Foundation, and the Cherokee National Historical Society. There has been great local support in the form of financial donations. The State of Oklahoma has helped finance the project, as has the Federal Economic Development Administration, which extended a loan and grant to help build the amphitheater. This amphitheater, incidentally, is reported to be one of the finest in the country from the standpoint of acoustics.

The opening of the drama tomorrow is the second step in the four-part development of the Cherokee Cultural Center. The first, opened last summer, is Tsa-La-Gi village, a reconstruction of a Cherokee village of the 1600's, which drew 67,000 visitors during its first year.

The third and fourth steps will be the Cherokee National Museum and the Cherokee National Archives, both of which are on the drawing boards.

Mr. Speaker, it will be a great pleasure to me to be with the Cherokees tomorrow night to observe this dramatic new step they have taken in their program to develop their tribal resources and protect their tribal heritage, under the able guidance of Principal Chief W. W. Keeler, Vice Chief C. C. Victory, and their outstanding tribal council.

This is just one more step in the dramatic story of the development of northeasern Oklahoma as a major recreational area, and I sincerely hope that all of you here will have an opportunity to visit us. You have helped us in many ways, and we are grateful.

VIETNAM—ONE WEEK'S DEAD

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my fellow colleagues in the House the lead article in the June 27 issue of Life magazine, entitled "Vietnam—One Week's Dead." The faces shown in this article are the faces of American men killed in Vietnam during the week of May 28 through June 3, 1969. Among the list are 242 American soldiers—an average number of dead for any 7-day period during this stage of the war. The article states:

We cannot tell with any precision what they thought of the political currents which drew them across the world. From the letters of some, it is possible to tell they felt strongly that they should be in Vietnam, that they had great sympathy for the Vietnamese people and were appalled at their enormous suffering. Some had voluntarily extended their tours of combat duty; some were desperate to come home. Their families provided most of the photographs, and many expressed their own feelings that their sons and husbands died in a necessary cause. Yet in a time when the numbers of Americans killed in this war—36,000—though far less than the Vietnamese losses, have exceeded the dead in the Korean War, when the nation continues week after week to be numbed by a three-digit statistic which is translated to direct anguish in hundreds of homes all over the country, we must pause to look into the faces. More than we know *how many*, we must know *who*. The faces of one week's dead, unknown but to families and friends, are suddenly recognized by all in this gallery of young American eyes.

It seems fitting that this article should appear at a time when we in the Congress are considering the extension of the income tax surcharge and other fiscal measures which are essentially the result of our involvement in Vietnam. Although there has been next to nothing spoken or written on this issue, the need for the surtax has resulted because of the enormous amount of our resources that have been diverted to prosecute the war in Vietnam. Because of this, our economic and domestic scene is showing the strain of the resulting inflation and the second-class priority it is receiving.

The article in Life magazine reminds me of the soldiers who even today see the face of death and feel its sting as they carry out their commitment to this country and to the cause of freedom. It also reminds me of the halfhearted and sometimes feeble support that we give these brave men. In the face of the mounting death rate in Vietnam, dare we continue this halfhearted commitment and feeble support? Dare we continue to provide loans and assistance to countries who aid and trade with North Vietnam? Dare we continue our no-win policy?

I believe it to be not only reasonable but also imperative that we Americans be willing to make the necessary sacrifices to provide whatever materials and resources are needed by our forces to bring this horrible struggle to a prompt and honorable conclusion. It is my conviction that our men in Vietnam not only have the right to expect our fullest support, but we, as citizens, have a duty to give it.

Therefore, I believe that the extension of the surtax is a necessary and essential part of our total commitment for the prosecution of the war in Vietnam.

I fully realize that meaningful tax reform is years overdue. However, I fail to appreciate the political strategy that is so obviously being brought into play at this time by opponents of the surtax extension. These same people, who enjoyed substantial majorities in both Houses of Congress and controlled the White House during the past 8 years, somehow overlooked the glaring tax loopholes that they now suddenly point to with disdain and cry out for fair and just treatment of all American taxpayers.

Are these not the same Members of this Congress who are now so loudly demanding the withdrawal of our troops in Vietnam, much to the disadvantage of our remaining forces? Are they not the same ones who for the past several years seemed quite content as our former President, a member of their party, continued to commit greater numbers of our young men to hand-to-hand combat in the jungles of Vietnam, only to announce just prior to last year's general election the discontinuation of the bombing of Vietnam? The substantial increase in the number of deaths of American boys following that announcement is a matter of public record.

I feel that the quickest, cheapest, and most effective way out of Vietnam is to order our military strategists to take whatever action is necessary to force the Vietcong either to surrender or submit to prompt and meaningful negotiations. In order to support a successful military engagement, greater sums of money may yet be needed. Dare we Americans be stingy when the finest of our young men are dying at the rate of 250 or more per week? I, for one, intend to fully support measures which will bring to an end the tragic losses of these young American boys, which this recent article in Life so painfully portrayed.

I am, therefore, supporting the temporary extension of the surtax and would urge my colleagues to do the same, hoping that the constituents of our individual districts will respond in a spirit of patriotism and concern for our fighting men.

As I look at the pictures of these courageous and gallant men who died defending a people who wish to remain free of domination and control, the poignancy of their death and bravery of their service is worthy of the highest tribute. As a Member of the House of Representatives, I feel a keen sense of responsibility for the death of these heroic men who gave their lives in Vietnam. I wish to extend to their families and loved ones my sincere sympathy and expressions of sorrow.

LAW AND ORDER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, on the subject of law and order these articles seem of interest. They are as follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 20, 1969]

PROVISION IN SURTAX BILL GIVES 13 FIRMS A BREAK

(By Bernard D. Nossiter)

Thirteen gas pipeline companies would save around $14.2 million in taxes due to a little-noticed provision in the surtax extension bill reported out yesterday by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The provision would enable the firms to take the 7 per cent investment credit on pipeline they have not yet bought but for which they sought approval from the Federal Power Commission before April 19.

All other corporations are denied the credit for any purchases of capital equipment made after April 18.

The Ways and Means Committee bill also includes a special stimulus to encourage industry to purchase depollution equipment. Companies can write off such purchases at a rapid rate, amortizing them over five years.

The precise origin of the pipeline section is obscure. But Rep. George Bush (R-Tex.), a former Houston oilman, acknowledges that he was the provision's principal defender within the Committee.

Bush told a reporter:

"These companies should not be penalized because a Government agency is slow to move."

He said he was asked to look out for the section by his old Houston friend and backer, Marvin K. Collie. Collie is a senior partner in the Houston law firm of Vinson, Elkins, Weems and Searls.

Reached in Athens, Greece, where he is on a business trip, Collie said he represents three pipeline companies but declined to name them.

He said he had sought the help of Bush as a matter of equity to the pipeline companies.

Bush and Collie argued that a company that planned to buy equipment before the April 19 cutoff, and had delayed its purchase because it is waiting on the FPC, should be eligible for the credit, just like other corporations that actually bought machinery.

Many economists, however, argue that the credit should never have been extended to utilities in the first place because they recover all their investment costs plus a reasonable rate of return under the rates set for them by regulatory commissions.

The thirteen beneficiaries and the value of the pipeline cited on their pre-April 19 applications to the FPC:

Cities Service Gas, Oklahoma City, $32.5 million; Columbia Offshore Pipeline, a subsidiary of Columbia Gas System of New York City, $31.0 million; Consolidated Gas Supply, Clarksburg, W. Va., $21.1 million; Florida Gas Transmission, Winter Park, Fla., $18.3 million; Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line, Detroit, $14.5 million; El Paso Natural Gas, El Paso, $13.8 million; Tennessee Gas Pipeline, a subsidiary of Tenneco, Houston, $12.4 million; Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line, Houston, $10.8 million; Texas Gas Transmission, Owensboro, Ky., $10.7 million; Northern Natural Gas, Omaha, $9.6 million; Transwestern Pipeline, Houston, $9.4 million; Chandeleur Pipe Line, Louisville, $9.2 million; Columbia Gulf Transmission, Houston, $10.0 million.

Under the Ways and Means Committee Provision, each firm will save in taxes 7 per cent of its planned investment. Combined, the thirteen intend to spend $203.3 million and that will cost the Treasury $14.2 million.

Bush's office said that Collie had contributed $20 to the Congressman's campaign and to a special "extraordinary" expense account fund maintained for Bush by Houston businessmen. His office did not know whether any gas pipeline executives had also contributed.

A fight to eliminate the pipeline provision was led in the Committee by Reps. Charles Vanik (R-Ohio) and Martha Griffiths (D-Mich.).

Under the special tax write-off provisions for depollution equipment, a firm could deduct four times as much as it usually can for depreciation on machinery that lasts 20 years.

The surtax extension bill is scheduled to reach the House floor next Wednesday.

[From the Washington Post, June 22, 1969]

TAX RIDER AIDS 3 SHIP COMPANIES

(By Bernard D. Nossiter)

A second special provision, this one for three shipping companies and representing an estimated tax savings of $3.5 million, is included in the surtax extension bill reported out Thursday by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The section would extend the 7 per cent investment credit to unordered and unbuilt barges designed for a new transportation scheme.

According to Maritime Commission sources, three companies would benefit. All are building, with subsidies from the Maritime Administration, a new type of sea-going cargo vessel to carry barges that would ultimately unload on inland waterways.

The three companies and the dollar amounts they plan to spend on barges are:

Lykes Brothers Steamship of New Orleans, $16 million; Prudential Steamship of New York City, $15 million, and Pacific Far East Line of San Francisco, $20 million.

The special section is designed to enable the companies to deduct from their tax bills 7 per cent of the cost of the barges. This would save Lykes $1,120,000, Prudential $1,050,000, and Pacific Far East, $1,400,000.

URGED BY BOGGS

The provision was urged by Rep. Hale Boggs of New Orleans, the Democratic Whip and second-ranking Democrat on the Committee.

He said Friday, "I think it's a perfectly legitimate proposition" and that it was first proposed by the Committee's staff.

Boggs explained that a company that had a contract to buy a ship before the April 19 cutoff date on the investment credit would be entitled to claim the credit for the ship's engine even though it had no specific contract for the engine.

He said that the same analogy should hold for the barges. "The barges are in effect part of the machinery of the vessel. Without the barge, the vessel is useless."

Boggs said that he had raised the point without any prompting from the shipping companies, although he has talked with them since. He added that two firms believe that the provision will not help them anyway, either because of the way it is drafted or because they think their barges are entitled to the credit without it.

The Democratic Whip said that there was no "audible opposition" to the section in the Committee's closed discussions. However, two members who did not want their names used said that they had argued against it.

On Friday, The Washington Post reported that the Committee had approved a similar provision that would save thirteen pipeline firms an estimated $14.2 million in taxes.

UNITED STATES SHOULD RATIFY BAN ON CBW ATTACKS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with 61 other Congressmen in cosponsoring a resolution (H. Res. 444) urging the President to resubmit to the Senate for ratification the Geneva protocol of 1925.

The protocol prohibits the first use of poison gas and biological weapons in time of war.

The expense and horrors of CBW have only recently been brought to public attention. The United States is now spending at least $350 million per year on chemical and biological weapons. Five high-security bases, where research is conducted, have a total value of about $1 billion. It was at one of these bases, Fort Dugway in Utah, that a misspraying of 320 gallons of the deadly nerve gas VX resulted in the death of 6,000 sheep—although the army at first denied any connection. Our arsenal has been sophisticated to the point where we can now induce plagues and diseases for which there is no known cure. And the United States is not alone in researching these weapons—a number of other major nations are known to have CBW arsenals of their own.

The Geneva protocol is not a perfect instrument. Broader agreement is needed to control the development of chemical and biological agents. We should also support the British proposal for a new convention to prohibit the use, production, stockpiling, and testing of biological weapons. But as a big step in the right direction, the Geneva protocol deserves U.S. approval.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the President of the United States should resubmit the Geneva Protocol of 1925 banning the first-use of gas and bacteriological warfare to the United States Senate for ratification; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that resubmission of the Geneva Protocol would provide an opportunity for a comprehensive review of United States' policies in the fields of chemical and biological warfare; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that ratification of the Protocol would constitute a clear and unequivocal reaffirmation of the United States' traditional policy of no first-use of gas and bacteriological warfare.

WHAT WOULD SATISFY SENATOR FULBRIGHT?

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, Vietnam's continuing cost in men, money, and national morale seems to be felt ever more painfully these days, especially so now that there are hopes that some end may be in sight. I strongly endorse and support President Nixon's plan for "re-Vietnamizing" this unfortunate war as fast as is possible, and it is natural that our first step in that direction—namely, the withdrawal of 25,000 troops by August—has renewed the national debate over the war to a certain extent and likewise focused our attention on the possible next steps toward disengagement.

Some of the President's critics have—as the editorial I shall mention in a moment notes—have been putting "forth their own prescriptions for ending the war quickly and, of course, honorably, and with no visible injury to our interests." All of which is far easier said than done, and I, for one, believe Mr. Nixon is forcing the pace of events just about as fast as he reasonably can.

I am sure the President expected some such criticism, for he has to be as keenly aware as any one of us of the impatience with which the American people await the day when the burden of combat in South Vietnam has been lifted off our backs. However, I must question the wisdom of our doing anything here to feed that impatience for our chances of successfully negotiating our way out of this conflict and of salvaging at least a part of our original goal—leaving a non-Communist government in Saigon, or at least one not dominated by Hanoi—now stand at a very crucial point. For what

Hanoi has so evidently always counted on was the prospect that the United States would so tire of this struggle that its Government would be forced by public and financial pressures at home to simply get out altogether, and regardless of the consequences.

The recent indirect exchange of views between the President and former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford is an example of the kind of trouble we could get into—unintentionally, I am sure—if there were now to be an open public inquiry in the other body into what has been called "President Nixon's war policy." I am not at all suggesting that Mr. Clifford, Ambassador Harriman, Cyrus Vance, or anyone else should not be free to make whatever suggestion they wish, or offer any pertinent criticism, with respect to what the President is or is not doing, but what I am suggesting is that I think it would be extremely unfortunate if Congress now undertook a formal inquiry into our present policy, in the course of which we might give Hanoi further reason for thinking that all it had to do was wait another year and we would be out of Vietnam, anyway, and hang the consequences. The risks of that sort of a result are, I suggest, as obvious as they are great.

In any event, on yesterday the Washington Post had something to say, editorially, about all this and, under leave granted, that is now set forth for the consideration of my colleagues:

ON NOT BEING OUT TO LUNCH

The frustration of Senator Fulbright and his Senate colleagues is understandable; having been out to lunch, as it were, when President Johnson was whipping the Tonkin Resolution through the Congress in 1964 and leading us into a massive combat commitment to the Vietnam War, they have good reason to demonstrate a bit more vigilance, and display a little less faith, about the plans and intentions of the Nixon crowd. That said, it is hard to see at this point what useful purpose will be served by plunging into a public investigation of President Nixon's war policies, as Senator Fulbright has announced he feels compelled to do. He will, of course, have no trouble rounding up witnesses ready to denounce the past or assail the Nixon approach or put forth their own prescriptions for ending the war quickly and, of course, honorably, and with no visible injury to our interests. Bright visions will doubtless be spun of the good purposes the money thus saved will be put to at home. It isn't as if we hadn't heard all this before or that Mr. Nixon and his associates are not as eager as the next man to stop the war.

If this last is accepted, the only question is how, precisely, the Nixon Administration intends to go about it, and while this may be a perfectly valid question, the results from public hearings at this point are almost entirely predictable; Senators will state their own views, at length, and wish to be told how many more troops the President plans to withdraw and how fast; what are our final settlement terms, and do they envisage a coalition government; are we wedded, as they say, to the Thieu government; have orders been issued to our troops to pull back and stop carrying the fight to the enemy, and if not, why not; are we still conducting the same old war policy? And the Administration will answer that it is too early to tell, or that it depends on enemy actions, or on progress in Paris, or on something else that isn't entirely up to us, and that in any case it is not a thing that can be discussed publicly, but that you can be sure our policy is to end the war.

This won't satisfy the Senators, of course, but then you have to wonder what would satisfy Senator Fulbright, the way he was talking on *Issues and Answers* the other day. He explained he had been "quiet during some six months" in the hope that the President "would make some movement . . . that would indicate a hope that he was moving towards a change in the war and a de-escalation or stopping it, but nothing of this has happened." He then went on to say that the President had made a "flat statement" that he "is going to get all the troops out before the end of next year."

Well, in the first place the President didn't make a "flat statement" (he expressed a *hope*). But if Senator Fulbright thinks he did, it's hard to see what his quarrel is with the Nixon policy. In any case, the President has withdrawn 25,000 troops and promised to withdraw more, which would seem to constitute "some movement that would indicate a hope that he was moving towards a change . . ." And, besides, it hasn't been six months yet, only five. In short we find it all a little puzzling, this urgent need for an investigation of a Nixon war policy which would seem, at the moment, and on the available evidence, to meet Senator Fulbright's minimum requirements—unless it has something to do with the fact, readily conceded by the Senator, that on the way into this war he and a lot of his colleagues were out to lunch.

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 24, 1969

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in expressing respect and esteem for Chief Justice Earl Warren on the occasion of his retirement from the Bench. I have long been one of Mr. Warren's admirers, and I view with some sadness the conclusion of his service on our Nation's highest court.

As one who loves the law, who grew up in it as the son of a country judge, who saw his father become chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, I have a special affection for the man we honor today. I believe history will accord him a very special place.

When in 1953 President Eisenhower appointed the then Governor of California as his Chief Justice, I suppose few Americans regarded this as much more than a wise political appointment reflecting the importance of California in our political system. Surely few would have predicted that the service of Earl Warren would stamp him as one of the greatest Chief Justices, if not the greatest, in our history. It is one of the ironies of the historical process that not even President Eisenhower seemed to realize what a trailblazer he had chosen.

How can we assess Earl Warren's career? I think it must be assessed on the basis of the changes in our society, our Government and our social consciousness that have been effected by the Warren court. When viewed in this way, the career of Chief Justice Warren has been monumental. If one had to name the 12 Americans who have had the greatest impact on their country in this century, I believe his name would have to be on the list.

Justice Warren personally and professionally represents all that is good in America. His faith in his fellow man, his honesty, his outlook on life are all that any of us could hope for in our children and in our children's children. His ability to get to the essence of difficult problems, his insistence that the law must deal in the question of basic fairness, rather than technicalities, his compassion for true equality before the law—all of these marked him as a great judge. Yet he was more than this. He was a judicial leader who led, not by authority or coercion, but by persuasion and example.

The public service was Earl Warren's life, as it was my father's. He recognized, as some in this complicated and cynical world do not, that real public service often requires sacrifice of personal gain. Thus in a time when many questions were raised about standards of conduct and conflicts of personal and public interest among our national and State leaders, Earl Warren set his own high standards. He is reported to have said that he lived and supported his family for the past 30 years entirely on his public salaries.

I salute Chief Justice Warren on his retirement and believe I speak for the vast majority of my constituents in wishing him many more years of health and happiness.

BALTIC STATES FREEDOM DAY

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in our preoccupation with the armed conflict in Vietnam and in the Middle East and with our attention being focused on the conflicts on our college campuses, some of us may forget to observe the anniversary of one of three of the most tragic days ever experienced by mankind.

Twenty-eight years ago the stanchly independent peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania fell victims to a savage and ruthless subjugation by the Soviet Union. In those painful hours of June 14 through June 15 in 1941 the Soviet military might overwhelmed the peace-loving people of these Baltic States.

The brutality of the Soviet takeover will always stand out as a blot on the pages of history. The world can never forget, nor should it ever forget, the bestial behavior of the Kremlin in the murder of over 30,000 innocent and unarmed men, women, and children. Mankind must never forget that whole families composed of thousands upon thousands of persons were starved and persecuted and sent to Soviet slave-labor camps to endure suffering of a nature so painful that death would have been welcomed. Few of these victims of the wholesale deportation were ever heard from. Only a few escaped their barbaric slave masters to reveal the depths of degradation to which they and their companions had been subjected.

Mr. Speaker, this black act against mankind, this inhuman treatment of

God-fearing, hard-working people is not of ancient history. It is not one of the painful episodes of medieval times. It is a happening of our time and lives painfully and graphically in the minds of hundreds of thousands of people from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. I know personally the extent to which this is true with respect to the many fine Lithuanian American citizens who are my friends and neighbors in Brooklyn. These survivors of the relatives and neighbors who suffered the fate of the damned can never forget the agonized cries of the suffering. They can never forget the sudden theft of their freedom and independence as the Red jackals descended upon the cities and farms looting and killing like some barbarian horde.

These atrocities must never be forgotten. Never should Russia's slate be wiped clean without redress and retribution being made. Only the return of the countries to their rightful owners and only after comprehensive and liberal compensation has been made for the loss of life and property can the Soviet Union be considered for membership among the respected civilized countries of the world. Regardless of the overtures the Kremlin's leaders may make toward peace, the world must not forget its dastardly acts of June 1941.

Regardless of the sweet-sounding siren songs to which the Reds resort today to appease a critical world, we must not let such false notes dim the agonizing cries of peoples being murdered and forced into cruel bondage. Regardless of how willingly the Russians hold out their hands in friendship, we must remember those hands are drenched with the blood of brave people whose only crime was to live peaceably in self-determination.

We must pay tribute to the fine organizations composed of our loyal American citizens who are justly proud of their Baltic backgrounds and lineage. To them we owe a debt of gratitude for keeping alive the memory of the Soviet illegal annexation of Lithuania and her sister nations. Let us join these patriotic organizations in rededicating ourselves to the pledge of seeking anew the righting of this colossal injustice perpetrated upon the innocent citizens of three sovereign countries. Let us continue as a nation to refuse recognition of Soviet jurisdiction over these countries. Let us continue to recognize only the true representatives of these peoples, even though they now must live in exile.

MAIL SERVICE

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from one of my constituents pointing out some of the problems facing our mail service. It clearly points out some of the inefficiencies of our postal service that inconvenience the American public every day. I have long been aware that delivery of the mails has not been of the high standard that we have a right to expect from this Government service, and I would like to use this letter as an illustration of typical public dissatisfaction with postal service.

I therefore insert this letter in the RECORD:

PITTSBURG, KANS., *June 18, 1969.*

Mr. JOSEPH SKUBITZ,
Congressman From the Great State of Kansas, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR: The mail must go forward, Hail, high water, or hell shall not stop or delay the mail.

I think we had better forget that slogan. I am very sorry that I ever quoted it to my children or my grandchildren.

An independent businessman can sell you a service and you generally pay for it when you get the service. You buy and pay in advance for postal service and then they fail to furnish the service. You have to take it and you have to like it. It is just one more department of our government that you cannot depend on. The most efficient branch of our government is the tax department, and they do a pretty good job of hitting the average working man as well as the poor pensioner 100%.

My dear Representative, I am enclosing for your information evidence of my gripe. You will note these letters were received in the Post Office on the afternoon of June 13 and they were delivered at about 8:30 a.m. on the 17th. They were in the hands of the postal department for five days. (My motor car registers 186 miles by the crooked road between the two points.) Would you say that this was special delivery or was it a new type of Zip Code service? You will note that the letters were sent special delivery.

At the time these letters were mailed there was a package also mailed parcel post. I received the package the following day (June 14). Personally, I think that if they sell you a service and they do not honor the contract there should be a penalty, just as they penalize the railroads for a train that is a few minutes late. A contract which does not work both ways is not the U.S.A. way of life. I realize that this is trivial, but if you don't look after the penny you will never save a dollar. It seems that there is only salve and yet no cure. Where are all the "guts" that used to be in the House Members? Is the Postal Department going to be allowed to do as the railroad have done—deplete the service so that they will only handle carload freight?

Yours truly,
——— ———.

SDS SUMMER WORK-IN MEMORANDUM

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the director of business relations of the Junior Achievement of Greater Cleveland, William W. Demeritt, has performed a splendid public service by circulating among the Junior Achievement membership copies of the SDS student summer work-in plan. Mr. Demeritt has alerted the fine young teenagers who operate their own private enterprise businesses through Junior Achievement to the modus operandi of the Students for a Democratic Society.

I am indebted to my good friend, Herbert S. Richey, of the Valley Camp Coal Co., in Cleveland, for sending me copies of Mr. Demeritt's memorandum and the SDS work-in plan, which follow:

MEMORANDUM

To: All members of Junior Achievement of Greater Cleveland, Inc.
From: William W. Demeritt, Director of Business Relations.
Date: June 20, 1969.
Subject: SDS Summer Infiltration.

The Junior Achievement office has just received some very interesting news concerning disruptive plans aimed specifically at business and industry.

The Students for a Democratic Society have distinguished themselves thus far with their radical destructive activities on college campuses. NOW, they plan to branch out into manufacturing plants. The "SDS Student Summer Work-In" is printed verbatim and attached to this memo. This plan was mailed from SDS headquarters in San Francisco to chapters all over the nation.

This is one form of "business" activity that Junior Achievement is attempting to combat. J.A.'s economic education program will, hopefully, provide our teenagers with a better and more positive understanding of business and industries role in our lives.

I am sure you will agree that it is not only very interesting reading, but it might be useful to you, your customers, or clients, when hiring summer employees. Therefore, we share it with you.

SDS STUDENT SUMMER WORK-IN

Student concern about poverty, poor education, the war, etc. has grown considerably on college campuses around the country. The desire to make meaningful changes can be seen in the growth of such programs as Free Universities, Tutorial programs, anti-draft unions, and the like. We have ignored the largest section of the population: the workers.

As intellectual students who seek certain social changes we must begin to ally ourselves with the workers. We should not and cannot remain in our ivory tower.

In order for any student-worker alliance to come into existence, we must face squarely the misconceptions we may have regarding worker apathy. With the current strike levels higher than since the depression we see clearly that the workers are not apathetic. The Workers ARE on the move.

S.D.S. is planning a program that will help students get summer jobs in an attempt to break down the barriers that are keeping students isolated. Students involved in the Summer Work-In will meet regularly to discuss their on-the-job experiences; contradictions they may face, how to speak to certain issues, conclusions drawn from their experiences with workers. The student Summer Work-In is an opportunity for students to learn from workers.

I. HOW TO RESEARCH JOBS IN YOUR AREA

Manufacturing—A Directory of Manufacturers (from the library or Chamber of Commerce) lists plants, number of employed, and sometimes a breakdown as to male and female employees.

Transportation, utilities, hospitals—Consult phone book or ask librarian for any other directories. Also try union hiring halls.

II. WHAT JOBS TO LOOK FOR

Job-seekers should try to get hired in places that have several hundred workers. Reasons for this include: a) if we want to distribute literature, the potential is greater, b) the larger the company, the better chance of a basic union, that the workers will have a sense of organization (even if the union is a sellout one), that there will be a tie-in to workers nationally, c) in large plants in national unions there is a better chance that workers will become part of (and have a history of) mass strike movements, rebellions against sellout leadership, conflict with the gov. due to "national interest" injunctions, which might create the basis for greater mutual exchange about questions relating to opposition to gov. policies, d) the larger the company the likelier the existence of masses of unskilled jobs which we can fill, especially as replacements for workers taking vacations. If at all possible, choose a plant in the area of your school, to facilitate the possibility of worker-student alliance later on.

If you are white, select a plant where the majority are white. While Black workers might be thought of as more politically conscious, what we are trying to do is to reach white workers on the questions of the war and racism, to name but two areas. If Black, a student should get a job with Black workers; woman should give special consideration to jobs where many women are employed (such as electrical industry, department stores, phone).

III. HOW TO GET A JOB

Some places hire students specifically for the summer as replacement for workers on vacations (altho usually bosses try to get by with not filling in, unless the union contract has specific stipulations and they are enforced). Most won't hire a student and in most cases it would be best not to mention you are a student (unless you have sounded out the situation before hand by sending someone who doesn't really want the job to ask questions, etc.). If you can't say you're a student, you will have to come in as a high-school graduate with a "former place of employment" for the past ¼ year. Talk about this with your group beforehand to work things out. In most cases indicate that whatever you did on your previous job involved some kind of manual work. You're not afraid of real work, is the idea to get across.

Be familiar with whatever type of transportation will get you to work or say you "have a friend who works nearby". Some places won't hire you if they think you are a potential latecomer.

Draft status may be a problem, since 1-Y or even 4-F applicants are usually turned down, and 2-S immediately reveals your student status. Try not to mention it and use your wits if they do.

If you use a "background" story make sure your former boss knows about it, and make sure you were "laid off" due to slow business, etc. and not fired. Choose a salary approximate to the job for which you are applying or a little less and make sure your former boss knows this too.

If you take an aptitude test, don't show off. On a time test, answer about half of the questions or they may be suspicious and want to use you in the "front office". Sometimes it is hard to judge, and if possible it is good for someone to test out the situation for you.

If you have any physical defects which can't be detected from a normal physical exam, don't mention them. Companies are wary of hiring someone with previous injuries which could be re-injured, creating the basis for a suit.

You should be at your first place looking at around 8:30 or 9:00, and don't go to your last place any later than noon. Generally, don't wear a suit, but don't dress like a slob or a hippy. Sports jacket/dress with low heels usually will do.

If you have to sign a "non-communist" or "non subversive" statement you can do so without breaking any law unless the company is doing govt. work (this would be stated). Discuss this with the group if you are going unclear.

Be straightforward, use simple language and attitude, not $20 words. Don't volunteer information, just answer what is asked.

IV. WHAT TO EXPECT ON THE JOB

Don't start sounding off the first day on the job, or even the first week. Work, learn your job and don't goof off on someone else's back, but if the workers are taking a break or goofing, go ahead (unless it will cost the job, which the others will understand). Although we're here for a short time and can't expect miracles in three months, we don't have to wait as long as we might (if it were a permanent job) to "open up" on political questions. Learn from the workers, about the work, job, history of the plant, their attitudes on every question. Listen, and participate in bull sessions. You might find out who the finks are.

Don't be shocked by the racist remarks of the white workers, by confused political impressions, pro-war talk, "keeping-up-with-the-Joneses" talk. If the workers understood racism, the war, middle class morality, capitalist manipulation, etc., things would not be the way they are. Do let them know you're a student as soon as possible without risking the job. You can't be honest with the workers until they know. Altho some workers think students are snobs (some are), they also respect education and want their kids to go to college. Your job is to bring across the *identity of interests* between students and workers. Without workers there would be no universities, they create the wealth, and have the power. Without them no basic changes can happen in the system, etc.

But we are there with a specific purpose—to talk about political issues even the student movement, since we will have a chance to "change our image" from what the press has said about us. Talking about racism among white workers is no easy thing, to point out how the boss uses race, union, sex, craft, nationality, etc., to separate workers; it is easier to sit on them if they are divided, etc. The illusions created by the coming elections will be hard to combat. We can't expect wild things in three months, but we can begin to question, to point out relationships they might not have thought about or might be afraid to express out loud, and we can begin to learn how to express these ideas without being presumptuous or arrogant. Try talking to receptive individuals; don't start by using the lunchroom for a "soap box oration". Discuss the use of literature, when to use, what kind.

Try to make a few friends to last beyond the summer, and try to get their addresses and phone numbers before you leave the job. Otherwise it might be hard to contact them again. Concentrate on making new friends, even join a bowling team, etc.

Don't talk to workers like you know everything and they know nothing. First of all, it's not true (probably the reverse). Even if you do know more about the specifics of the Geneva Agreement or statistics on Black Oppression that doesn't mean that by making a speech you'll get the facts across. Be patient; make it an *exchange* of experience, not a one-way affair. We will all make mistakes; don't give up! Discuss things with the group. The workers were all rookies once, but they survived because they had to; they had to eat.

Try to record your experiences by day or week. Just a few notes about relevant events will be invaluable for other people participating in the Work-In, for those next summer and for other publicity such as a regional newsletter or New Left Notes (or any other).

Come to work on time! Lateness is the first cause of being fired in a trial period. Don't start broadside against the union leadership. Listen, ask questions about grievances and perhaps suggest types of fights if you can think of something. But don't feel compelled to give leadership on all questions. One important result of your job may just be an appreciation of what workers are up against in their fight against the boss, the govt. and sellout union leadership. Knowledge of the in-plant gripes will help if there is to be follow-up along the lines of work-student alliance when you get back to school. You will be able to relate your leaflets to actual problems inside the gates.

Remember when you start talking about war, many workers who agree with you will keep quiet, while the supporters will speak out. Don't get into knock-down, drag-out arguments with the latter, rather talk with the ones you're making friends with. Don't get yourself into a position of being 'you against the workers'. Know the facts (the group could compile pertinent bibliographies)! If you talk with workers whose sons are in Viet Nam, be careful. That's an emotional area in which it may be very hard to convince him that your idea of supporting his son is correct. Start by understanding his position of having been brainwashed all these years and seeing his son in danger 'from the other side'. To convince an already convinced student is one thing; to change the mind of this worker will be a task we will have to develop patience and understanding for.

After you are there a month or so, try to pick a few workers who are interested in your ideas and who have friends in the shop, concentrate on individual discussions with the hope of keeping these workers as contact after you leave. Talk about the possibilities of students offering the workers assistance in any struggles coming up, on picket lines, doing research, etc. Don't necessarily start asking about union meetings. Many times they are suspended during the summer or at any rate many workers don't attend meetings. If there are meetings, go if you are asked to, but with the idea of listening rather than orating.

Since only general things have been covered here, it will be essential to keep in close contact with the group to discuss problems with them. If possible, try to have two students in the same job to compare notes, exchange experiences, and get a broader view of the place. However, if students work together, they should not team up. It will be a constant temptation to stick with the person you know the best, can communicate with easiest, etc. This is not to say that you should ignore each other on the job, just that your primary aim will be to work and communicate with the permanent workers in the plant.

GEORGE E. RUNDQUIST

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, George R. Rundquist, former executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, died Tuesday, May 27, in Dunedin, Fla. He was 72 years old.

A founder of the New York Civil Liberties Union. George Rundquist was a constant defender of the oppressed and the aggrieved. He was dedicated to the defense of the principles set forth in the Bill of Rights. Although he frequently came under criticism for his views, he enjoyed the great respect of even his opponents and adversaries.

A graduate of New York University and Harvard, Mr. Rundquist started work for the Lewis Publishing Co. in 1916, where in 1919 he became an associate editor. However, in 1923 he entered the investment field in Los Angeles.

The publishing profession regained his attention within 3 years, and in 1926 he became an associate editor with the American Historical Society. After 13 years with the society he left to join the publishing firm of James T. White & Co.

During World War II Mr. Rundquist served as the executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese-Americans, an organization which helped Japanese American evacuees from the west coast. Starting in 1932 he held the position of associate secretary of the American Friends Service Committee and from 1945 to 1947 he worked in the capacity of associate secretary of the committee's foreign section in Philadelphia.

He was executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union from 1951 until his retirement in 1965.

One of Mr. Rundquist's triumphs was the establishment in 1953 of a review within the New York City Police Department to study allegations of police brutality. The establishment of the board was a result of pressure from Mr. Rundquist's organization, the New York Civil Liberties Union. In 1966, 1 year after his retirement, the New York Civil Liberties Union participated in the unsuccessful campaign for a Civilian Review Board.

Dedicated and hard working, George R. Rundquist was committed to the defense of civil liberties, and devoted his efforts to insure their preservation. As one who admired and respected his work, I know his presence will be keenly missed.

I would like to extend to his widow my deepest sympathy and condolences at the loss which she, as well as all those who knew George Rundquist, have suffered.

I include at this point in the RECORD the obituary from the New York Times of May 28, 1969:

GEORGE E. RUNDQUIST, 72, DEAD; DIRECTED LIBERTIES UNION HERE; HEAD OF GROUP FROM 1951 TO 1965 FOUGHT FOR FORMATION OF POLICE REVIEW BOARD

DUNEDIN, FLA., May 27.—George E. Rundquist, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union from its founding in 1951 until his retirement in 1965, died today in a hospital here. He was 72 years old. He is survived by his widow, the former Alice L. Perinchief.

DEFENDER OF THE AGGRIEVED

Mr. Rundquist's soft-spoken and dignified manner belied the ferocity with which he attacked a wide range of civil liberties issues.

In his dedication to the defense, interpretation and practice of the principles set forth in the Bill of Rights, Mr. Rundquist frequently encouraged antagonism from opponents but rarely a lack of respect.

In 1960, he led his organization's fight on behalf of George Lincoln Rockwell and the American Nazi party for the right to speak in Union Square. He maintained that the denial of such permission would violate constitutional rights of free speech and assembly.

"This position is consistent with our traditional defense of free speech, despite the fact that the groups of individuals under attack are abhorred by the majority of the community," he said.

The New York Civil Liberties Union succeeded a committee that had been operated by its parent body, the American Civil Liberties Union, of which Mr. Rundquist had been an assistant director since 1948.

The new group, which served the aggrieved in New York City and Westchester County during his administration, later expanded its activities to cover all of the state.

One of Mr. Rundquist's successful campaigns bore fruit in 1953 when, under his organization's persistent urging, the city's Police Department set up its own board to review allegations of police brutality.

In 1966, the year after his retirement, the Liberties Union was again to attack the problem of police brutality. It was one of the many civic groups that actively campaigned to protect the new police review board—this one controlled by civilians—against the threat of a referendum urged by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Conservative party. The board was subsequently defeated and abolished in the referendum.

Mr. Rundquist, however, was usually victorious. He was proud of having brought to a successful conclusion in 1956 the case of a Brooklyn man, Camilo Leyra Jr., who had been sentenced to die three times for the murder of his parents in 1950.

The Court of Appeals dismissed the first-degree murder indictment and freed him, ruling that his confession to the police would well have been influenced by a lack of sleep, painful sinus attacks, the shock of the incident and the destruction of his alibi.

He and his organization succeeded in 1960 in persuading the New York State Legislature to eliminate the Security Risk Law, which required a loyalty oath from State Civil Service employes.

Mr. Rundquist, a native New Yorker, attended New York University and Harvard and in 1916 went to work for the Lewis Publishing Company, with which he became an associate editor three years later. In 1923 he left the publishing field to enter the investment business in Los Angeles.

The business world held his interest only for three years, and in 1926 he became an associate editor with the American Historical Society. In 1939, Mr. Rundquist joined James T. White & Co., publishers.

His humanitarian outlook first found professional expression when he became associate secretary of the American Friends Service Committee in 1942. During World War II, Mr. Lindquist was executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese-Americans, aiding Japanese-American evacuees from the West Coast. From 1945 to 1947, he worked as associate secretary of the American Friends Service Committee's foreign section in Philadelphia.

CONSUMERS UNION BACKS MILITARY CREDIT UNION PROGRAM

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1969

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the highly respected private consumer's organization, Consumers Union, recently completed a study for the Department of Defense into all aspects of the serviceman as a consumer. As a part of its study, Consumers Union strongly endorsed the operation of credit unions on military installations. In fact, the study recommends that the military provide more assistance to these worthwhile institutions so that they can better perform their jobs in helping our servicemen.

The Banking and Currency Committee has long been interested in the credit problems of servicemen and has consistently recommended that credit unions be established on every U.S. military installation throughout the world. I am glad that Consumers Union has endorsed this recommendation.

I am including in my remarks a copy of a press release issued by Consumers Union on the study. I sincerely hope that the military will follow the advice presented by Consumers Union, for the study, if implemented, would go a long way toward bettering the lives of all our servicemen. The press release follows:

THE SERVICEMAN AS A CONSUMER—CONSUMERS UNION COMPLETES DEFENSE DEPARTMENT STUDY

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y.—A study of the program of the Department of Defense for the protection of the serviceman as a consumer has been completed by Consumers Union, the nonprofit testing and advisory organization.

The Defense Department is given high marks, on the whole, for its policies, but enforcement is seen as varying widely from installation to installation. The principal recommendation is that the Pentagon should give emphasis, now lacking, to developing the individual's capacity for self-protection through education.

Recommendations are also made regarding expansion of credit unions, comparative testing of military exchange merchandise, the adoption of "no fault" auto insurance and the development of regulations governing the sale of mutual funds and variable annuities.

For more than a decade, the Defense Department has been developing "Directives" to serve as guidelines for the protection of servicemen against fraud and unscrupulous commercial practices. For example, two years before the Congress passed the truth-in-lending law, DOD issued a directive which called for full disclosure of annual interest rates for all transactions conducted on military installations and provided other protections now found in the federal law. Other directives sought to eliminate fly-by-night life insurance companies, stabilize the auto insurance picture, and provide for counseling in personal affairs and establish standards of fairness in commercial transactions.

The report by Consumers Union finds the directives "appear to have had a salutary effect in eliminating the most flagrant abuses."

But the study is critical of the enforcement of the directives and of the briefing process through which servicemen are made aware of the protective measures. Enforcement was found to vary with the degree of commitment to the prorgam by individual commanders. In some installations authority enforcement was found to be diffused among several different commands. In addition, the study notes that pressures from Congressmen can be helpful or harmful to the enforcement process and that, by and large, disciplinary control boards appear to take little interest or action in "off-base" violations of DOD's Standards of Fairness.

At all military installations visited for the study, the "letter" of the orientation and counseling program was met by the quality of presentation was found to be low and the effect minimal, according to the report.

The report likens the department's consumer protection directives to essential consumer protection laws for civilians and points out that the real ultimate protection for either servicemen or civilians must come from a growing sophistication achieved through education of the individual. Recommendations are made to expand the training of personal affairs counselors and legal assistance officers, and to develop more, and more effective, education materials.

Credit unions have the potential for making an even greater contribution to the welfare of the servicemen, according to the report. It estimates that only one-eighth of the military and civilian defense workers are being served by credit union facilities now. Attention is called to the initial success of six experiments with overseas branches of large U.S. based defense credit unions and rapid expansion of that program is urged. In addition, the report proposes that a training program in debt and money management counseling for defense credit union personnel be initiated.

Part of the study deals with the price/quality aspects of the military exchange program. The principal goal of the exchange system, to make necessary goods conveniently available at low prices, is largely achieved, the report says. But the lack of any performance-quality testing is seen as a weakness that should be corrected either by expansion of present extremely limited lab facilities or through contracts with other government labs or commercial facilities. The report also points to the need for more consideration of the needs and pocketbooks of low-rank military personnel in the selection of merchandise.

The problems of servicemen in securing auto insurance and the rates charged them were also studied. The department is urged to study the merits of the "no fault" insurance concept now being widely debated and under consideration by the legislatures in a number of states. A feature of this new approach known as "excess coverage" makes the youthful serviceman suddenly an attractive risk at a relatively low rate. This change in status derives from the fact that the premium would not have to cover such potentially costly items as loss of income and medical payments, the report says.

Still another section of the report recommends that the directive covering conditions for the sale of life insurance serve as the basis for similar regulations for the sale of mutual and variable annuities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Friday, June 27, 1969*

The House met at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

All things come from Thee, O Lord, and of Thine own have we given Thee.—1 Chronicles 29: 14.

O Thou whose wisdom is so wise that we often doubt it, whose love is so loving we often deny it, and whose truth is so true we often fear it, grant unto us such a full measure of Thy spirit that we may never doubt Thy wisdom, never deny Thy love, and never fear Thy truth.

Thou hast called us to live together in peace and good will. Let Thy presence so move in men that the leaders of the world may find support for peaceful procedures in their endeavor to establish justice, to maintain order, to develop understanding, and to build bridges between nations and people.

Teach us to unite what we ought to do with what we will do, that walking in the way of Thy word and obeying Thy commandments, we may have life more abundant, liberty more abounding, and love more abiding—all to the glory of Thy holy name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 265. An act to amend section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to construction-differential subsidies.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12167. An act to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution to recognize the 10th anniversary of the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 621. An act to provide for the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes;

S. 1076. An act to establish a pilot program in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture designated as the Youth Conservation Corps, and for other purposes;

S. 1708. An act to amend title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), and for other purposes;

S. 1932. An act for the relief of Arthur Rike; and

S.J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to provide for a temporary extension of the authority conferred by the Export Control Act of 1949.

THE HONORABLE JOHN MELCHER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Montana, Mr. JOHN MELCHER, be permitted to take the oath of office today. His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest, and no question has been raised with respect to his election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. MELCHER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, TO SIT TODAY DURING GENERAL DEBATE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY EXPORT CONTROL ACT OF 1949

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 122) to provide for a temporary extension of the authority conferred by the Export Control Act of 1949.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman briefly explain the purpose of the resolution?

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes. I shall be very glad to. The enactment of the proposed legislation will extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for 2 months, to August 30, 1969. The Export Control Act furnishes the basic authority for control of exports to Communist bloc countries. It furnishes the authority for restricting the outflow of scarce materials, as well as the authority to regulate exports in furtherance of the foreign policy and national security of the United States. The temporary extension of the Export Control Act, which would otherwise expire on June 30, 1969, will enable the committee to complete its deliberations.

This has been agreed to unanimously by the subcommittee and by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. WIDNALL), the ranking minority member of the full committee.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 122

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1[illegible] of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2032), is amended by striking out "June 30, 1969" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 30, 1969".

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House joint resolution (H.J. Res. 780) was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.