

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

APPALACHIAN CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AT WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY MOVES AHEAD—PRESIDENT NIXON MESSES ENCOURAGEMENT—SENATOR BYRD GIVES CHALLENGING ADDRESS—RESEARCH PROGRAM TO AID IN SOLVING POLLUTION PROBLEMS

## HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the deed to property on which will be constructed the Appalachian Center for Environmental Health in Morgantown, W. Va., was presented to Charles C. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Surgeon General and administrator of the Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, on June 28, by Dr. James G. Harlow, president, of West Virginia University.

The center is already operating in the university medical center, and completion of its own building will permit it to greatly increase its staff and scope of operations.

Principal among new undertakings by the center, and one which will have a direct impact in West Virginia, is a comprehensive study of pneumoconiosis, or black lung disease, among coal miners. As reported by George A. Crago in the Morgantown Dominion-News, this study will involve 5,000 miners in 34 mines in the region.

Mr. President, the principal address was delivered by Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, who performed a key role in establishment of the Appalachian Center for Environmental Health. Senator BYRD, my able colleague, merits special recognition for the major contribution he made in the securing of necessary funds for this development. His inspired, diligent, and effective leadership were outstanding.

Other participants included Representative HARLEY O. STAGGERS, Chris A. Hanson, Assistant Surgeon General and commissioner of the Environmental Control Administration; the Reverend Stacy Groscup, West Virginia University ombudsman; and David Wilson, president of the Morgantown Area Chamber of Commerce.

I also took the occasion to express special tribute to Dr. Thomas Harris, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and the late Thomas Millsop, of Weirton Steel Co., for their support of this area of effort and their personal financial contributions in earlier days.

Mr. President, because of the importance this center has to the well-being of West Virginia and the Nation, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from President Nixon which was read, Senator BYRD's address, my own remarks, and excerpts from the remarks of President Harlow and Mr. Johnson be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the documents were ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington.

Only a month ago, in the Executive Order which created the Environmental Quality Council, I expressed the hope that its members will encourage greater cooperation on environmental problems at all levels of Government. So it is with no small gratitude and satisfaction that I welcome the decision of West Virginia University to deed to the Federal Government a site for a much-needed Appalachian Center for Environmental Health. You set an inspiring example for all your fellow Americans.

While the emphasis in this Center is to be on a regional approach to human ecology, the results of its efforts will be applicable to environmental problems everywhere, and all mankind will benefit from its work.

I congratulate you on a major step toward backing this Administration's efforts to protect our natural environment, and I wish the Center every success in its challenging task.

RICHARD M. NIXON.

## BUILDING A BETTER FUTURE

(By ROBERT C. BYRD, U.S. Senator)

We read in the first chapter of Genesis that—after creating the heavens, the earth, and all living things—God said to Adam and Eve:

"Be ye fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it."

If the Reverend Mr. Groscup will permit me a little theological interpretation, I think this Bible verse sets the precedent for environmental control. This Center for Environmental Health has its origins way back in our basic philosophy. The Bible verse is one expression of it, but the idea applies equally to all religions and philosophies. We have a sacred duty to use our environment wisely—that is how I interpret the word "subdue"—and to replenish our environment for the health and well-being of all men.

Here in Morgantown, in the heart of Appalachia, we have a beautiful and fruitful environment that has been subdued very unwisely in many ways. It is particularly appropriate that this site has been chosen for a government center for research in making a better environment in which men can work, and live, and grow.

You cannot pick up a newspaper today without finding stories and editorials about our growing concern over the degradation of our environment, over pollution of air and water, over mounting heaps of waste materials, over the spoiling of the land.

Some of the worst examples of environmental damage can be seen in Appalachia, right alongside some of the most beautiful sights in the world: mountains and rivers and lakes that could rival the Garden of Eden, if we could restore them and use them with greater wisdom.

This hole in the ground is not much to look at today, but it represents the start of something that will be very important to the people of West Virginia, to other people throughout Appalachia, indeed, to people everywhere in the world ultimately.

Here will rise the building to house the new Appalachian Center for Environmental Health. It will take about two years to build. It will ultimately house about 200 persons, mostly scientists and other highly trained professionals. It will have about 87,000 square feet of floor space for laboratories, workrooms, offices, and exhibit and demonstration areas.

The Center will work closely with the University and with the university's Medical

Center, School of Medicine, and College of Engineering. Teams of experts from the center will fan out throughout the Appalachian region to investigate, do field work, and conduct training and demonstration programs.

Small and unprepossessing as it may look now, this hole in the ground is only the visible tip of the iceberg—if I may be allowed to mix my metaphors! It was a long time a-planning. It was hard work to get approval of the plans at various stages: approval from the Department, approval from the Bureau of the Budget, approval from the Congressional committees responsible. Even after all these hurdles were overcome, after the plans were made and the blueprints drawn, it was still a year before the project was actually begun.

It is probably just as well in these circumstances that a formal groundbreaking ceremony was not held and that bulldozers, not a symbolic gilded spade, broke the ground and started the project on its way without fanfare. I am glad to say that the work is now progressing on schedule, and that this ceremony, being held on a Saturday, will not contribute to any further delay.

Vital work on the control of pneumoconiosis and other occupational respiratory diseases is now under way at ECA's present laboratory housed in the University Medical Center and employing about 40 persons. This work will be continued and expanded when the new center opens for business in the summer of 1971. The staff employed in occupational health programs is expected to about double.

However, of greater interest to the people of this area are the plans to expand ECA work here into other areas of research and development in environmental control.

Solid waste disposal is a field of vital interest to Appalachia, which has literally mountains of solid waste on which to experiment.

Another fruitful field of work will be problems of environmental health peculiar to the Appalachian region: community waste disposal, housing and neighborhood sanitation.

The Center will investigate the public health aspects of recreational areas. West Virginia already has many public parks, campgrounds, and scenic areas and it will have many more. All of these are being used by increasing numbers of people. Keeping such facilities in sanitary and hygienic condition is an environmental management job of the highest importance.

Community water supply is another aspect of ECA research which will be conducted at the Center, with emphasis on water hygiene problems peculiar to the Appalachian region.

Altogether, the Center is expected to employ about 200 persons when the facilities are completed here, a five-fold increase from the present staff which, of course, is working in the single area of occupational respiratory disease prevention.

To sum it up, the Appalachian Center for Environmental Health will be concerned with a very broad range of problems directly related to this state and this region. It will deal with the human "ecology" of Appalachia. "Ecology" is the science of living things in relation to their environment. It seeks to understand the interactions of a biological species—in this case people—with all other plants and animals and with our physical, nonliving surroundings.

At a symposium held last fall at Warren, Virginia, by the Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, a famous scientist, Dr. Rene Dubos, recalled the great advances in human welfare that had come from medical discoveries since about 1900.

What society now needs, said Dr. Dubos, is similar advances in the science of ecology. "It is essential to create new kinds of insti-

tutions to study the interplay among human life, technology, urbanization, and natural resources."

The Appalachian Center for Environmental Health will be such an institution. I fully expect it will become a world center for such studies, to lead the way toward a new era of environmental control.

I am confident that here we will find new and better ways to use our environment wisely, without damaging our own health and our beautiful natural surrounding. Here we will find new ways to carry out God's order to Adam and Eve: "replenish" the earth.

#### FOR A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

(By Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH)

It is a joy to help dedicate the new Appalachian Center for Environmental Health at our West Virginia University.

This new research Center at West Virginia University is a logical and meaningful extension of Federal health activities in West Virginia. For 30 years the Public Health Service has been conducting cooperative studies on miners' health problems here. When this Center is completed in 1971, the studies will expand to include occupational health and safety, injury control, drinking water quality, solid wastes management, radiological health, and other environmental health problems.

The quality of our environment is in grave danger in the United States. America is in danger of being virtually inundated by its own wastes. We face pollution of all kinds. Too much of our air is fouled. Too much of our water reeks and is contaminated. The solid wastes are piled high in disease ridden dumps. Our foods and drugs are often contaminated. Too many workers are plagued with diseases.

The Appalachian region is an example of the problems of environmental contamination. For too long our region has been abused, depleted and disfigured.

Thousands of acres of wild beauty have been strip-mined and have not been properly nor adequately reclaimed. Though reclamation practices are improving, too many orphaned acres mar the landscape and contribute to the pollution of our rivers and streams.

I have the responsibility to chair the Committee on Public Works which initiated the first program for "developmental planning" for this region, embodied in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

Thursday of this week, our Committee approved a new bill extending and amending the Appalachian Act to provide for continuing programs for mine land reclamation and pollution control. The bill gives new emphasis to health projects for early childhood health, nutrition and education, and to research and action programs to eliminate "black lung" and other occupational hazards to miners' health.

On Thursday, too, our Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution approved a bill extending the Water Pollution Control Act. If approved by the Congress, we will provide rigid penalties for operations like the disastrous oil well blow-out that spilled millions of barrels of black, sticky oil on the beaches in California.

Americans waste billions of tons of solid materials each year. From our homes and offices each person contributes almost five and one-half pounds of garbage and miscellaneous trash daily to our overstrained refuse system. The cost is more than \$4.5 billion a year. And the figure will reach 8 pounds per person a day by 1980.

Industrial wastes contribute another 3.2 pounds per person per day; agricultural wastes from animal feedlots, packing houses, lumbering operations, and other related industries produce another 30 pounds per person; and 7 million automobiles are junked each year.

I cosponsor with Senator Muskie and other colleagues the "Resources Recovery Act", aimed at cleaning up this Nation's solid waste.

We hope to report a bill tackling the causes of the problem as well as providing new and better methods of collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal of solid wastes. This new Morgantown Center will provide much of the research information that will be necessary to solve these problems.

Such measures are geared toward the abatement and control of existing adverse conditions. When we look to the future, however, we see even greater threats to the quality of our environment which are beyond current management capabilities.

I cosponsor with 40 of my colleagues, including Senator Byrd, the "Environmental Quality Improvement Act," to establish a national policy for the environment. This measure is a major step toward a national posture for the environment that promotes public health and welfare, diversity, space, and beauty.

With the cooperation of Federal, state and local officials, universities like this developing institution which today so generously gives over part of its land to build this new research laboratory, and the efforts of our citizens, we will assure the quality of the environment for our children and their children.

#### REMARKS BY DR. JAMES G. HARLOW

As West Virginians look backward, we are reminded that our partnership with the federal government began, for this institution, with the Morrill Act, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862.

Throughout the years, and notably in the past decade, West Virginians have invested tens of millions of dollars to make their state university the hub of West Virginia's graduate education, research and professional training.

Look around you. You can see the bricks and mortar in which the people of this state have invested. It amounts to almost \$100 million in the past decade. But buildings are only the top of the iceberg when it comes to education and science. What's below the surface is the human quality, the excellence of the faculty, the researchers, the supporting staff—these offer the potential for greatness to an institution and make it possible for a university to meet the needs of society in a larger sense.

This new facility will, in its physical appearance alone, make an important contribution to the West Virginia university complex. Far more significant, however, are the 200 skilled research people and their assistants who will work here. Many of them will hold adjunct appointments on the staff of our Medical Center and College of Engineering, and many Medical Center staff people will find enriched opportunity for service and research within the walls of the Appalachian Center.

Through its interaction with the Medical Center's Regional Medical Program, the fruits of this new symbiosis will flow throughout all Appalachia, freeing people from disease, strengthening their bodies, and giving them greatly enlarged opportunity for full and fruitful lives. Through the Appalachian Center's efforts in environmental control and safety improvement, each of us will gain measurably in opportunity for richness in his own life.

We do not for a moment claim a monopoly on ideas or on progress toward such ideals. It is inevitable that sound echoes from these hills, so I see no reason why thoughts wouldn't echo, too.

This university has a long history of working with industry, with unions, and with communities throughout our state in a fruitful and harmonious partnership. This partnership includes the federal government.

I have no reservation about surrendering

any of our property. This symbolic deed is, rather, a latchkey of welcome to our house.

REMARKS BY CHARLES C. JOHNSON, JR., ADMINISTRATOR, CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The transfer of this deed marks the beginning of a new program of great significance to all the people of Appalachia. In my opinion, it is, moreover, a program with meaning for all the people of the United States.

In a sense, what we are beginning here today should prove, once again some truths that are fundamental to the American dream. We hope to show that the future can, indeed, redeem the mistakes of the past. We hope to show that man's control over his own destiny includes, at the very least, an ability to change those circumstances of his life that are themselves the result of human activity—no matter how unalterable or overwhelming these may sometimes appear to be.

Like most Americans, I am a mountaineer at heart. These majestic mountains have entered into the folklore and cultural heritage of all Americans, and have helped to form the heart and character of our whole Nation. Moreover, the wealth of natural resources that has flowed from Appalachia has helped to build an American economy which is the wonder of the entire world.

Perhaps we are beginning today to repay a part of the debt we owe to West Virginia and the other States of Appalachia. For in our haste to exploit certain of the area's resources, we have wasted and destroyed other, equally important, natural treasures, and have been all but indifferent to the preservation of its most precious resource, its people.

Thousands of your men who have gone down into the dust of the mines suffer from black lung; others have been killed or maimed by explosions or cave-ins. Appalachian streams that were once clear and sparkling are polluted by acid run-off. Mountain air once pure and bracing is fouled by smoking slag heaps and fumes from chemical plants and factories. In many places, your hills have been leveled, your unmatched scenery despoiled.

In Appalachia, more perhaps than in any other part of our country, we can see the price which man must pay for heedless and random manipulation of the ecological system.

Throughout the world, we stand at a point in history when man's capability to enhance or degrade the environment has reached awesome proportions.

I think it is important to remember that the problem of our time is not to choose between a healthful environment and the great benefits made possible by our technological genius and industrial progress. The problem is to assure that we have both.

The challenge of our time is to put our science and technology to work to solve the very problems that science and technology have themselves created.

It is to meet this challenge, here in your section of the country, that the new Appalachian Center for Environmental Health is being established.

Here in these buildings, we expect to bring the best that we have in scientific skill to bear on the human problems created by environmental change. Here, we hope to find, in technology, practical, workable solutions for some of the many environmental ills that plague this lovely mountain land. We believe that here in this new Center we can help the people of Appalachia reverse the trend toward environmental destruction that threatens not only their health, but their social, economic and cultural progress as well.

I think I speak for all of us who represent the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service when I

say that we share your love for Appalachia and your pride in her wonderful people. With the establishment of this Center, we have become partners with the West Virginia University and with the people of Appalachia in an effort to enhance human health and well-being.

COMMITTEE ON PEACEFUL USES OF  
OUTER SPACE PRESENT PROGRESS

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 21, 1969.

HON. JAMES FULTON,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FULTON: Two important sub-groups of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space are meeting now and in the near future, and I wished to report to you on the issues before them in your capacity as Congressional adviser to our delegation. The two groups are the Legal Subcommittee, which convened in Geneva June 9 and will conclude its deliberations July 4 and the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites which will meet for two weeks in Geneva beginning July 28.

The principal item before the Legal Subcommittee, this year as last, is the completion of a draft convention on Liability for Damage Caused by the Launching of Objects into Outer Space. You may recall that in my letter of June 3, 1968, before the last meeting of the Legal Subcommittee, I listed a number of difficult problems that had yet to be solved before a meaningful liability convention could be concluded. Most of these problems remain. We are nevertheless hopeful that substantial progress can be made at this session, and the convention possibly completed. Differences have been narrowed as a result of intensive negotiations which we have undertaken since the Subcommittee's last meeting. Most of these negotiations were held in the context of an informal working group of five nations: India, the US, Belgium, the USSR, and Hungary. This group met in New York during the Fall and in New Delhi in March; a copy of the press statement issued after the second meeting is attached.

The two main issues which must be resolved if there is to be a satisfactory liability convention are, first, whether a claimant state which finds that its negotiations for compensation with the launching state do not resolve the matter may take the matter to arbitration before an impartial tribunal and, second, whether there should be a limitation on the liability of a launching state for damage resulting from a single accident. The US has supported third-party arbitration and has proposed a limit of \$500 million. Details of our position on these and other issues are contained in the 1968 Report of the Legal Subcommittee and its parent Committee, which I have attached.

The Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites, the second of the two UN Outer Space groups meeting this Summer, was established by the Outer Space Committee in October 1968. The U.S. supported its establishment, recognizing the serious concern of many nations with the international ramifications of direct broadcasting from satellites to TV home receivers. The first meeting of the Working Group, to consider technical

aspects of direct broadcasting, met in New York from February 11 to February 20, 1969. The principal conclusions of the technical meeting were that it could become feasible technologically for direct broadcast satellites to reach community or village antennas within the next few years; to reach augmented home receivers in the mid- or late 1970s; and to reach unaugmented home receivers in the 1980s. The Report of the first meeting of the Working Group is attached.

The second session of the Working Group will deal with legal, social, cultural, and political questions. Some of the main issues which will probably concern the Working Group at the forthcoming meeting are such questions as the applicability of existing international law or other regulations to satellite direct broadcasting; the relevance to potential regulation of direct broadcasting of attempts to regulate shortwave radio broadcasts; the matter of whether satellite direct broadcasting, if unregulated and left to the discretion of the space powers, would have harmful political and cultural consequences; the kind of restrictions on direct broadcast, if any, that would be consonant with the interest of nations in maintaining freedom of information; and, finally, the nation-building potential of this technology, in particular the extent to which it can contribute to the internal strength of developing countries by providing closer links between central governments and village authorities and by spreading information on agriculture, health, population control and other basic problems.

We would welcome your advice on the work of these two outer space groups, and will be happy to discuss any questions you may have on the issues before them.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, JR.,  
Assistant Secretary for Congressional  
Relations.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE E. C. HALLBECK—DYNAMIC LEADER OF THE POSTAL CLERKS

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the late E. C. Hallbeck was a man who was second to none.

He served this Nation long and proudly and to this end he will be remembered by all who knew of the postal service of America.

E. C. Hallbeck, better known as "Roy" to many Members of this esteemed body of legislators, was the president of the United Federation of Postal Clerks at the time of his death, and was one of the best known and most respected union and postal men in Washington. With his death in January 1969, Roy Hallbeck ended over a quarter of a century of service to the postal workers of America.

Roy Hallbeck was a rare type of individual. He came up the hard way—starting out in 1921 in his native Chicago as a postal clerk. Within 5 years he was secretary of Chicago's local Federation of Postal Clerks and later led that local organization as its president.

In January 1940, Roy Hallbeck was appointed to the position of national vice president of the United Federation of Postal Clerks. Within 4 years he was serving in Washington regularly and had

moved to the post of national legislative director of that same organization, a job he held for nearly 15 years.

He was first elected president of the United Federation of Postal Clerks in 1960 and reelected to that position to the time of his death.

His undying loyalty to his organization and to the United States and his quest for the betterment of the postal service made Roy Hallbeck a figure of whom was held the greatest respect by federation employees everywhere.

On June 9, 1969, the members of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, meeting at the Statler-Hilton Hotel for their annual National Legislative Conference, held a memorial service to honor their long-time friend and leader, Roy Hallbeck.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extensions of Remarks, a copy of the program reflecting the memorial service held June 9, 1969, including the remarks of Francis S. Filbey, new national president of the postal clerks, for the late president of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, E. C. "Roy" Hallbeck, because it shows the true spirit of that man and the legacy he left behind.

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

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PRESIDENT E. C. HALLBECK, 1902-69—BY THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE, UNITED FEDERATION OF POSTAL CLERKS (AFL-CIO), WASHINGTON, D.C.

REMARKS BY FLOYD ALLCHIN, EDITOR, LOCAL 91 NEWSLETTER, DAVENPORT, IOWA

A loss which is felt by every member of the United Federation of Postal Clerks took place with the passing of E. C. 'Roy' Hallbeck, our National President. Every member who has ever attended a meeting at which Roy was present came away with a feeling of personal friendship. It was one of the many attributes of this great man.

Many others will write of President Hallbeck's many contributions to the history and the continued progress of our Federation. Let me, however, speak rather of the man I was proud to call friend.

Let me speak of the dynamic personality that could enclose an individual and create in a single meeting a true and lasting friendship over and above the dictates of ordinary contacts in the line of Federation work.

Let me speak of the man who was a living link with our founding members and who was able to speak engrossingly of the past of our great Federation and was able to utilize that knowledge of the past so efficiently in the building of the Federation's present and future.

Let me speak of his power as a speaker. When his heavy voice rose in an oration there was silence from his listeners, there was no undercurrent of conversation, this was a man who held audiences attention because he spoke, not only well, but with the confidence that can only come from sincerity and integrity.

Let me speak of the man who had the power to make every man he met realize his importance to our movement, a man who had the ability and the gift to bring from each man he met the utmost that person was capable of.

This was a man who was born to lead and moved surely up the ladder to attain the leadership of our organization at one of its most trying times. A man who led us not only in our daily contacts with the postal department but found time also to expand our organization through merger and membership

drives. A man who had our advancement always at heart.

*This was a man who earned his place as our leader, but even more so has earned a permanent place in our hearts and our memories. The Federation is preparing a scholarship memorial for our departed brother. Even greater and more enduring will be the memorial each of us will erect in our hearts to the greatness of this man.*

*Goodbye, Brother Hallbeck, rest in peace, those of us who are left will take up the banner you have dropped and we can only pray that we will carry it as high and as well as you have done during your lifetime.*

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT FRANCIS S. FILBEY

E. C. (Roy) Hallbeck died on January 14, 1969, at the age of 66 in his adopted city of Washington, D.C., half-way into his ninth year as President of the United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO).

His popular election to five consecutive two-year terms of leadership was the logical climax of a union career that spanned nearly half a century. He began his postal service in his native Chicago as a teen-age clerk in January, 1921. Within five years he was Secretary of Chicago's Local 1, then as now, the Federation's largest; in the 30s he served as its President.

But his talents brought him onto the national scene as early as January, 1940, when the late President Leo George appointed him National Vice President to fill a vacancy. Within four years he was permanently in Washington first as Assistant and soon as National Legislative Director, a post he filled with distinction for nearly 15 years.

In fact Roy was already a legend on the Capitol scene by the time he had been chosen President for the first time at the St. Louis national convention in 1960. He was probably the best known and most respected union "lobbyist" in Washington, a friend of the great and the near great, whose devotion to the clerical cause was total.

Yet it was as the chief architect of the UPFC today, by virtue of the historic mergers of the 60s, that Roy Hallbeck may be best remembered—mergers which had defied the efforts of years but which in the event brought spectacular growth to the Federation and a role of leadership in Government union affairs second to none.

In a lifetime of achievement, filled with honors and the rewards of leadership, Roy never lost his personal identification with clerks and their problems. He was that most uncommon of men—a leader with a common touch—respected in life and beloved in memory.

#### ABM DEPLOYMENT

### HON. WILLIAM O. COWGER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. COWGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address I delivered before the annual meeting of the Association of the U.S. Army, at Fort Knox, Ky., on June 27, 1969:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN COWGER

President Robert Shaffner, General Sutherland, distinguished ladies and gentlemen: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be here with you this evening to discuss the most important controversy in Washington today. Very soon a decision will be made concerning the deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system which will be a true test of President Richard Nixon's ability to influence legislation. It has been estimated by Mike Mansfield, Majority Leader in the Senate that if the President uses his muscle, his

forces will win in the Senate by one, two or three votes. In the House of Representatives there is a large majority that favors the ABM defense. For the next few minutes let us review the elements of this question which are also closely intertwined with recent attacks upon the military-industrial complex and upon the military conduct of the Vietnam war.

In January, of this year, former Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford, explained the Johnson Administration position in this regard. "In the light of Chinese Communist progress in nuclear weapons and delivery systems, and given the present hostility of the Chinese leadership toward the United States, we believe it is both prudent and feasible on our part to deploy the Sentinel ABM system designed to protect us against this threat. We further believe that for a relatively modest additional outlay (\$5-6 billion was the estimate Clifford made) the system can be improved so as to limit the Chinese damage potential to low levels into the mid-seventies." The former Secretary said that we could hold fatalities to one million or less, whereas "without the Sentinel we might suffer as many as 23 million fatalities from an attack by a Chinese ICBM force."

On March 14, 1969 President Nixon announced that he and his national security advisers had reached the following conclusions on our anti-ballistic missile system.

1. The concept on which the Sentinel program of the previous Administration was based should be modified.

2. The safety of our country requires that we should proceed now with the development and construction of a new ABM system in a carefully phased program.

3. This "Safeguard" program would be reviewed annually from the point of view of new technical developments, arms limitation talks and possible increased threats.

The Nixon plan, estimated by the President to cost between six and seven billion dollars, affords in Mr. Nixon's words:

"1. Protection of our land based retaliatory forces against a direct attack by the Soviet Union.

"2. Defense of the American people against the kinds of nuclear attack which Communist China is likely to be able to mount within the decade; and

"3. Protection against the possibility of accidental attacks from any source."

Our new ABM program would deploy defensive missiles in twelve scattered locations, only one of which is to be near a major city—Washington, D.C., the nation's decision making center. In explaining his ABM decision, the President observed that "Although every instinct motivates me to provide the American people with complete protection against a major nuclear attack, it is not now within our power to do so. The heaviest defense system that we considered, one designed to protect our major cities, still could not prevent a catastrophic level of U.S. fatalities from a deliberate all out Soviet attack. The Sentinel system approved by the previous Administration provided more capacities for the defense of cities than the program I am recommending, but it did not provide protection against some threats to our retaliatory forces. Also, the Sentinel system has the disadvantage that it could be misinterpreted as the first step toward the construction of a heavy system." In my personal opinion, the decision of the President to concentrate our ABM defense on the protection of our retaliatory forces was ingenious, certainly prudent, and a program that I can very definitely support and defend.

Recently I had the privilege of having breakfast with Dr. Edward Teller, the noted scientist and father of the hydrogen bomb. He was in Washington urging Congressmen to support the President's anti-ballistic missile plan. He told me that if this country re-

fused to protect itself with an ABM system, he would call it "assured stupidity". Certainly the President, in making this decision, was privileged to more secret and confidential information and facts than any other person in the country. He has at his elbow more expert advisors, civilian, military, scientific and religious, than any man alive. The President is a person who has held many positions of responsibility over a period of many years. There are those that disagree with President Nixon's call for the Safeguard ABM system and I am sure that their disagreement is an honest one. But I wonder if they have ever considered that they might not be 100% right. If these dissenters happen to be wrong, many million American lives could be lost. If the President is not 100% right, the cost might be a few billion dollars. At any rate, Dr. Teller told me that one of the greatest dangers is the accidental launch of some ICBMs by one of the nuclear powers. Believe it or not, there is no destruct mechanism in our ICBMs or in Russia's. Perhaps you read recently of the drunken U.S. airman stationed in England who stole a multimillion dollar giant aircraft and was successful in taking it off through not only the security system, but the elaborate radar system in Britain. Isn't it also possible that a similar incident could launch an ICBM from either this country or Russia that could kill millions of people and we would be sitting by with no defense. Again I reiterate—those who are against the ABM system must be 100% right or the consequences are almost beyond comprehension. I happen to think that President Nixon has made the correct decision.

In Congress I have found that those who oppose the ABM system are in almost every case the same gentlemen who have been critical of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for their handling of the war in Vietnam. This Southeast Asia war from the very beginning was a political, and not a military war. This was a civilian decision, not a Pentagon decision. Johnson's limited war and his bombing halt were decisions made without the approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I have also found that the same names and the same faces in Congress have also been quite critical of the so-called military-industrial complex. Recently I have heard a good many speeches on the floor of Congress, always referring to President Eisenhower's warning in his farewell address of January 17, 1961. It is true that in that address, the President said, and I quote, "In the councils of government we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, either sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex". However, the true message in the Eisenhower farewell address was a warning against the continuing danger of Russia.

General Eisenhower said, "We face a historical ideology—global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose and insidious in method. The danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration". He went on to say, "A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction." The true message was a warning of the aggressive power of Russia and the importance of maintaining a balance of power through a strong military establishment. Quite honestly, we are in danger of tripping that thin thread that holds together the international balance of power. Since the days of Eisenhower our advantage in intercontinental weaponry has gradually diminished. In the past we have always dealt with the Russians from a position of strength. At the present time our offensive and defensive capabilities are almost equal. According to Dr. Teller and others who are privileged to this information, the Russians are surpassing us and we will soon be dealing from a position of weakness. This, ladies and gentlemen, we have never done before. Who can predict how successful, or

unsuccessful, we will be in disarmament talks, in trade negotiations, and in the Paris peace talks, when our position will be inferior militarily to that of Russia? With the recent examples of Hungary and Czechoslovakia we need not speculate that Russia will move quickly with her military machine when she enjoys an advantage. Ladies and gentlemen please remember, if we don't survive, there will be no ghettos to rehabilitate, hungry to be fed or minorities to be educated. I sincerely hope that those Congressmen and Senators who are presently against the Safeguard ABM system, will read the recently released study report in the American Security Council. This report by a panel of military, civilian, scientific and diplomatic leaders gives effective answers to those questions: will Safeguard work, is it necessary, will it stimulate the arms race, and does it cost too much.

These American Security Council experts are giving the benefit of their knowledge in many fields. All I ask of the ABM dissenters is to ask themselves the question, "Is it possible that I might not be 100% right?" If the answer is yes, then the consequences would dictate immediate Congressional action on our ABM system.

#### BOWERS RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD

#### HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, last Friday, June 27, Harley Bowers, sports editor of the Macon, Ga., Telegraph, was one of eight persons honored by the National High School Athletic Coaches Association with a distinguished service award, at the association's meeting in San Francisco.

He is the first sportswriter ever to be so honored. I join all Georgians and readers of the Telegraph in congratulating Mr. Bowers on his award. I especially commend him for his many years of service to his community.

I ask unanimous consent that the Associated Press story concerning his honor be printed in the Extensions of Remarks of the RECORD.

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

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, June 27, 1969]

#### BOWERS RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD

SAN FRANCISCO.—Harley Bowers, sports editor of The Macon Telegraph, Macon, Ga., was among eight persons who received National High School Athletic Coaches Association Distinguished Service Awards at the association's annual banquet Friday night.

It was the first time ever a sportswriter has received the Outstanding Achievement Award.

Other recipients, all coaches, were Joseph J. Fontana of Southington, Conn.; Bob Jamleson, Greensboro, N.C.; Dr. Rhea Williams, Austin, Tex.; Dewey Johnson, Roswell, N.M.; C. H. Blanchard, Cheyenne, Wyo.; James Underhill, Santa Rosa, Calif.; and Glenn Ellison, Columbus, Ohio.

The award cites its recipients "for outstanding achievement, contribution to the high school coaching profession and dedicated loyalty to the biggest and best in amateur athletics."

Selected as National Coaches of the Year

were Melvin D. Ingram, Grants Pass, Ore.; Ralph Tasker, Hobbs, N.M.; George Whitfield, Hamlet, N.C., and William Gill, Compton, Calif.

Bowers, who has been a sports editor for 21 years and writes a daily sports column for the Telegraph, has taken an active part in promoting organized and recreational sports in Macon.

Bowers, Telegraph sports editor for 11 years, is a Moreland native. He graduated from Newnan High School in 1938 and from the University of Georgia in 1942, after being named the outstanding graduate of the journalism class.

Following college, he spent 3½ years in the Air Force and then returned to the University of Georgia for a year of graduate work.

Prior to coming to Macon, Bowers was associated with the Atlanta Constitution, Columbus Ledger and Albany Herald.

He resides with his wife, Joyce, and their three children, Cliff, Jack and Martha Clare, at 2644 Northwoods Drive.

He is also a Sunday School teacher at the First Presbyterian Church.

Bowers played a part in building Macon's 9,000-seat high school stadium and Macon's new city Coliseum. He was an active member of the steering committee that brought the AAU World Cup Basketball tournament to Macon in January, the AAU National basketball tournament in March and the high school All-Star games in 1968.

Bowers also played a big role in promoting local tennis and in bringing the International Tennis Tournament to Macon in 1968.

#### THE CHALLENGE TO WOMEN TODAY

#### HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, June 30, 1969

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, on May 19, Mrs. Rita E. Hauser, the U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, expressed some basic criticisms, in a speech before the American Newspaper Women's Club, about the Nation's continued failure to utilize the collective talents of women and the numerous discriminations facing them in many areas of endeavor. She pointed to the many deficiencies in both the laws and the way they are administered which needlessly and discriminatorily perpetuate inequalities for women. She candidly noted that the Justice Department "has done nothing about sex discrimination in employment," and that the women appointed to high office by President Nixon "are still much too few in number." I applaud her perceptive comment that for women to achieve more equal opportunity "will mean a little fighting" and "a commitment by women to meet standards of performance."

Mrs. Hauser's speech will, I believe, be helpful to Members of Congress and the public, and I therefore insert it at this point in the RECORD:

#### THE CHALLENGE TO WOMEN TODAY

(Address by Mrs. Rita E. Hauser)

In an age of flux, a time of turbulence, a period of uncertain social values, the challenge to women in America is clearly the same as it is to any human being of sound mind and sentient state: the challenge is, in a word, to be relevant.

It is often said, with derision, by some of the activists on campus and elsewhere, that a given institution, a practice or a person

under attack is irrelevant, that is, no longer connected with or related to the essentials of American life. While a cruel comment, it may be accurate at times. We are all here existentially, but the state of human existence requires some greater involvement with life than mere physical presence. We must all in some way make contact with that which is happening in our world.

In earlier generations, women were often protected from the burdens of a real existence. I do not believe the female sex can any longer, in any way, be sheltered from the currents of American life or be exempt from its problems and responsibilities.

I do not, however, believe that women will succeed in facing today's problems and responsibilities if they are divorced from their essential womanhood.

In other words, plainly put, the challenge to any woman is to be a meaningful human being within the context of her particular personal and social environment. Accordingly, I state at the outset tonight, that while I have read quantities of literature on the subject of women in America, I do not subscribe to the view often expressed that women, qua women, face unique dilemmas in dealing with contemporary life. Rather, I believe that a woman must meet life on the explicit assumption that she is a woman, with physical and psychological characteristics inherent to women.

I do not, then, accept the premise that to relate fully to life, women must in any way be or act as man.

Needless, to say, what is an accepted view of manhood or womanhood, in terms of clothes, language, morality, manners, varies with time and place and the measure of society's enlightenment.

I will not burden you with my own views on that matter, as they are peculiarly mine based perhaps on ten years of dealing, as a practicing attorney, with many of society's aberrations. I stress merely my firm view that a woman must be a woman—however she may view that state of being, and, as a woman, face her world.

But the corollary of this premise is that American men must also view women as women, and deal with a woman for what she is: a total human being, one endowed physically with the capacity to motherhood, but also with the potential to physical productivity, intellectual creativity and general, unlimited social usefulness. As Margaret Fuller stated in the days of the suffragette movement:

"What woman needs is not as a woman to act or rule, but as a nature to grow, as an intellect to discern, as a soul to live freely, and unimpeded to unfold such powers as were given her."

I think almost all women who have attempted more than motherhood—an area where men concededly cannot compete—will agree that, as a general statement, American men, and American institutions and practices which have been molded largely by men, do not deal with women as this total human being. Women have only gradually been welcomed in non-motherhood activities, often as a consequence of shortages of skilled men. This is not unlike the past experience of many minority groups in America. I cite, as an example, the situation in many law schools where the female population was always restricted in one way or another. The draft has caused admission of two and three times the number of women students as the law schools have had to fill places or go under. There will be, then, many more women lawyers in the decades ahead.

I do not decry here the fact of necessity making exceptions. We all know that progress in many domains of life is generated by need. It is need which often breaks down entrenched attitudes.

Nor do I pretend to know the reasons for the general male attitude as to women outside the home, an attitude which is indeed

encrusted. We surely need to know much more about the origins of attitudes as between the sexes, as is equally true of attitudes between the races, if we are to alter the unhappy results of many of these attitudes, and I would hope that more scholarly work will be done in these areas of human motivations.

American society today has an enormous need to utilize the collective talent of women in every field of endeavor. Shortages of qualified people are endemic in almost every profession and occupation. This is well known, and has often been stated. Yet, to date, there is still not a true open and unlimited entry into the total marketplace for qualified talent from among what is, after all, more than one-half of the human population of America. And here I am speaking of all kinds of work outlets, including hazardous occupations, like jet test pilots and astronauts, and traditionally male fields such as top commands in the military service, as well as the more usual callings. I have yet to meet a military man, by the way, and I met many in the course of teaching international law to senior military officers and to whom I invariably put the question, who could tell me why if Joan of Arc led an army and a nation in one of the great chapters of European history, it is inadmissible to them that a woman could today be a great inspiration for peace.

While many women are in the labor force today—two out of every five workers are women—and are found in every occupational category listed by the Bureau of the Census, the largest number, by far, are in clerical jobs. This, in itself, is not a negative. But it must be realized that as of March, 1968, one-fifth of working women with four years of college behind them, were employed in clerical, sales or factory jobs. As to professionals, only 7% of doctors, 1% of engineers, 3% of lawyers and 3% of scientists in America are women.

I would like to focus attention on this latter category, broadened to include women in advertising, the media and the press, as well as in general business management and political life. Much has been written and said about the paucity of women at the top in these areas. We all know that men at the top really find it inconceivable that women should join their ranks. Few corporate executives can imagine General Motors run by a woman; I am not sure that Earl Warren would enjoy seeing a female Chief Justice succeed him; and I don't know how the Cabinet would feel about a lady member as Secretary of State or Defense.

When men at the top are pressed on this point, they offer every explanation imaginable. Most common are: women are emotional; women don't keep cool in a crisis; women can't reason; and, of course, women have babies.

Well, history was made by passionate men and mistaken men, as well as cool and correct men, by reasoned as well as unreasoned men. As to babies, I agree that women alone have them, but society needs them. The work cycle can be accommodated to the reproductive cycle. Indeed, many nations now provide by law for employer paid maternity leave and forbid firing a woman because of pregnancy or motherhood. Many countries require an employer to adjust work hours to a mother's home requirements. These laws recognize that some women are contributing two-fold to society—in work and in raising the new generation; they do not require such a woman to choose between two socially and personally significant activities. America is backward in this regard, and woman ought to lobby for better legislation if men do not have the good sense to offer it spontaneously.

Similarly, more women ought to get behind those who are fighting the unhappy effects of outdated laws originally intended to protect women, as they protected children, from the abuses of an early industrial society. Now

that all working people are assured safety and a state of well-being on the job, there is no reason to maintain laws which serve to restrict women's work activities and remuneration.

There are further startling anomalies in the law, indeed, right in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which merit change. Discrimination on a basis of sex or marital status is not covered in those Titles of the Act dealing with discrimination in places of public accommodation; public facilities owned or operated by the states; in federally assisted programs; or in public education, which is most important as this exempts discrimination by sex in the employment of teachers and administrative personnel. The Civil Rights Commission itself has no jurisdiction as to sex discrimination.

Nor until 1962 was discrimination by sex eliminated in the federal civil service, but the applicable ruling, unfortunately, was held to exclude employees in the White House, Budget Bureau, Congress and the Judiciary. Nor does the Civil Service Commission have any enforcement powers.

To date, there has not been filed by the United States a single suit under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 alleging discrimination in employment by sex, although 25% of the 30,000 charges filed with the E.E.O.C. have alleged sex discrimination. Thus, under the last Administration, 42 suits in the area of employment discrimination were filed by the Attorney General, but not one alleged sex discrimination. I must state, in fairness, that while my good friend Assistant Attorney General Leonard has been very aggressive in enforcing the Act as to racial discrimination, he, too, has done nothing about sex discrimination in employment.

When this Title, dealing with sex discrimination in employment, was first introduced in Congress, it was greeted with hilarity in the national media. This only illustrates that ridicule, which often has been used to counter the female equality effort, is as hard to combat as violence and hatred have been in countering racial discrimination. The weapons are different, but the principle is the same.

Legislative changes are vitally important. Equally important, perhaps most important, is the fight to change attitudes, held by men and women alike, as to the woman who seeks a productive occupation outside the home. This is a hard battle. We now know from the great racial struggles in our country that to change stereotyped views held by people as to other people is very difficult. And nothing could be more difficult to alter than the ideas men have as to women, and women have as to themselves, for here we are dealing with the fundamentals of human existence and the basic rules of society as to sex, love, the family and work.

Active women who are cognizant of these attitudinal difficulties must acknowledge, rather than lament their existence. They must work to change them in different ways.

To make these changes, women must, above all get into life; merely to cry about the hurdles does nothing to bring them down. This means, at times, taking specific advantage of momentary situations, such as the draft and labor shortages, to get a foot in a door that was closed before.

Once into an activity, a woman must perform in the best tradition of that calling, by being the best she is capable of—no less will do—and thereby demonstrate that talent has no sex. Women cannot continue to excuse failures, poor performance or sloppy work by the exercise of coyness or charm, and expect to compete seriously for the upper reaches.

But, in performing, if I may so say, as a man, a woman must realize, and thereby impress on that man around her, that because she thinks and acts with intelligence and direction, she is no less a woman. Whether she is one who is very feminine in looks and

dress, or less so, is a personal matter for each woman, just as wearing the more modish styles offered men today remains a personal decision for each man. However, she views herself, it is the "herself" that is important.

I believe, further, that women must make their presence felt, as politically conscious people, and must insist that men give them a fair chance to perform. Some women will choose a militant manner of expressing their insistence on a fair chance; others will choose different forms of expression. What matters is that women get that chance and then perform well because, in the end, it is only the solid performance that will make for sustained progress.

Here Government, on all levels, does have a unique role. Government can offer opportunities to women which the private sector may not yet be willing to make. Government can give women a chance to pursue excellence on a high and visible level, affording examples and the prospect thereby of altering attitudes.

In this regard, I state squarely my view that the Nixon Administration, to date, has done well, but not well enough. Top women appointees are still much too few in number. There will be more, I am sure. I and others here tonight will continue to promote first-class women for many posts, especially top level jobs where policy is made, and for key places in the Federal Judiciary.

But I want to make clear that I do not believe in quotas for women. Nor do I believe in a suddenly inspired, publicity oriented program, as has occurred in other administrations, to put women in top spots—and then forgetting about them until some one of you or some organization asks what happened to them. Quotas and publicity stunts are degrading, and I will argue against them within the confines of this Administration.

My thesis is very simple. Women who want to work and who are qualified ought to have every opportunity to get the jobs and then to get to the top, without having to forfeit motherhood or divest themselves of femininity. To arrive at this state in America, because it is clear we are not there today, will mean a little fighting—and we all fight in different ways. It will mean a commitment by women to meet standards of performance that prevail, for to get a degree or be admitted to a profession or calling or position on any lower standard than applies to men is proof of patronizing and protectionism.

Nor can women claim an equal place anywhere if they shirk decision making on the great political and moral problems of our day. Women cannot avoid political and social commitments if they are to grab hold of the world that is theirs.

To be a real and total person—to face life as it is—that is the challenge to women today. To meet such a challenge requires a measure of personal inspiration. May I note to you, in closing, something I read recently by a great creative mind, one who has given me countless hours of emotional pleasures, Igor Stravinsky, on the subject of inspiration:

"It is found as a driving force in every kind of human activity, and is in no wise peculiar to artists. But that force is only brought into action by an effort, and that effort is work."

#### EVIDENCE FOR DISCOVERY OF GRAVITATIONAL RADIATION

HON. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, on June 15 the American Institute of Physics re-

leased news of a historic discovery by Dr. Joseph Weber, professor of physics at the University of Maryland. I am especially proud to have such scientific achievement at the University of Maryland and ask unanimous consent that the release describing the achievement be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### EVIDENCE FOR DISCOVERY OF GRAVITATIONAL RADIATION

Evidence for the discovery of gravitational radiation has been announced by Professor Joseph Weber of the Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Maryland. Professor Weber's remarkable observations are described in the June 16 issue of *Physical Review Letters*, a publication of the American Physical Society. His experiment uses detectors designed and built by Dr. Weber and located at Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago and at the University of Maryland.

Dr. Weber's colleagues in relativity research and astrophysics compare his experiments in significance with the first observations of radio waves. They demonstrate forcefully the validity of an important physical theory, in this case Einstein's theory of general relativity. They promise to provide an important new device for future scientific experiments and exploration. Most dramatically, they give strong evidence for once unanticipated astronomical phenomena of major importance.

Dr. Weber's detectors are located 600 miles apart. Approximately once a week his equipment records simultaneous signals at these widely separated detectors, indicating either highly improbable coincidences or detection of unusual physical radiation. Dr. Weber has devoted most of the past several months to a painstaking analysis of his results. He concludes that the odds are overwhelming that the coincidences have a common origin and declare the evidence good that gravitational radiation has finally been discovered.

Einstein, Eddington, and other physicists long have maintained that gravitational radiation should exist. Dr. Weber's experiments mark the first serious attempt to discover it experimentally. They are the culmination of a single-minded, intense effort over the past dozen years. In 1957 the National Science Foundation first provided Dr. Weber with support for the studies preliminary to the actual construction of a gravitation radiation detector. The machine itself was invented by Dr. Weber in 1958 and, with NSF funding, the first detector was constructed during 1960-64. There now are six machines, five located on the College Park campus of the University of Maryland and one at the Argonne National Laboratory. The Argonne machine was set up so that the recording of a strong signal at both sites simultaneously would rule out the possibility of its being a spurious signal caused by local disturbances. The total cost, over the nearly nine year period of construction and use of the detectors, is estimated to be approximately \$150,000. (At one point a few years ago, one of Dr. Weber's colleagues estimated that it would take the entire Gross National Product of the United States to make a significant contribution in this field.) \$10,000 per year is spent for telephone lines connecting the machine at Argonne to the equipment at College Park.

The gravitational wave detector, a unique antenna, is a 1½ ton aluminum cylinder carefully suspended by a steel wire on acoustic filters; to convert its oscillations to an electric signal, piezoelectric crystals are bonded to it. The detectors employed in the present experiment use new technology developed during the past two years, and are tuned to a narrow band of frequencies near 1660 cycles per second. This frequency was

selected because the dimensions are convenient and because this frequency is expected to be emitted during a supernova collapse. The bandwidth is adjustable. The antenna is designed to respond to the passage of gravitational waves in much the same manner as radio and television antenna respond to electromagnetic waves.

What in fact has been built, however, is a machine to detect a signal that existed until now only conceptually and yet whose existence is fundamental to the basic theories of scientific thought. In the language of Einstein, these machines measure the curvature of space-time. Where most work being done in physics today has a rich background on which scientists can build, in this case there was no background—no primitive machine from which to start. When the work was begun, there was no proof that there were gravitational waves and no knowledge of how to detect them if they were to be found.

Confirmation of the detection of gravitational waves will prove experimentally one of the basic laws of relativity and will mark one of the most important scientific discoveries of the 20th century. Electrically charged particles when accelerated produce predictable, measurable electromagnetic waves; in much the same manner, when a body of matter is accelerated it should produce gravitational waves, but these waves are so weak that until now they had never been detected, let alone measured.

The action of electromagnetic waves speed through space with precisely the speed of light. Gravitational waves are also believed to propagate with the speed of light.

When the machines at College Park and Argonne "see" the same "event" and that event is proved not to be an earthquake, nor an electromagnetic signal, nor a cosmic ray signal, then the conclusion reached is that one is seeing a gravitational wave. There is no other obvious source for what the machine is seeing. Until the signals received are identified, however, there will be argument and discussion as to just what they are. Dr. Weber's results therefore promise to open wide a vigorous controversy in modern physics.

Speculation about the radiation already has begun among scientists familiar with Dr. Weber's project. They note that recent astronomical discoveries point to possible sources of gravitational radiation. Pulsars have been known for 1½ years. Current radio astronomical observations indicate that they may be neutron stars, incredibly dense collapsed stars which emit radio waves of great intensity and precise frequencies. Dr. Weber's observations might be gravitational signals produced in the cataclysmic collapse of a supernova remnant into a neutron star, or they may be caused by stellar "earthquakes" in neutron stars changing their internal alignments, or they may be caused by objects falling into "black holes" as suggested by Professor Freeman J. Dyson of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Other astronomers suggest instead that the gravitational waves record the violent explosion which marked the creation of the Universe over 10 billion years ago. All agree that Dr. Weber's new detectors allow scientists to look at the outside world through a new window, with gravitational radiation supplementing radio waves, light, and cosmic rays in the information it provides about the Universe.

Professor Weber suggests two new major steps to follow up his current observations. In one he plans to utilize the fact that the Earth and Moon themselves are elastic bodies which will oscillate when reached by gravitational waves. With support from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. Weber and his colleagues recently improved gravity meters so that they can sense changes in surface gravity of one part in 100 billion. In a future Apollo moonland-

ing, one such meter is proposed to be implanted on the lunar surface allowing Dr. Weber to use the earth-moon system as a giant coincidence detector with a 240,000 mile baseline rather than the 600-mile baseline of the present equipment.

Dr. Weber also suggests building a machine specially designed to measure gravitational radiation from pulsars. A machine to do this, however, would require an investment of several times the \$150,000 spent on the current detector system. Where the present detector is approximately 5' to 6' long, one to measure the same signal from pulsars would have to be about 100' long. One of the most important things about the present apparatus is that the technique does work and the information gained from it can be extrapolated so that one can look for sources that we now know exist.

Professor Weber leads an experimental and theoretical group of 9 faculty members, 2 engineers and technicians, 5 graduate students, and 5 undergraduate students at the University of Maryland's College Park campus. The current experiment has received financial support from the National Science Foundation and the University.

#### WASHINGTON WORKSHOPS STUDENTS VISIT WITH CONGRESSMAN EDWARDS

#### HON. EDWIN W. EDWARDS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate and express my appreciation, and that of this House, to the Washington Workshops Foundation for establishing the Washington Workshops Congressional Seminars, which do so much to teach our Nation's Government and its young people about one another.

On June 25, I had the pleasure of meeting with 150 high school students from all across the country who were here in the Nation's Capital for 2 weeks studying firsthand the U.S. Congress. They were participating in the Washington Workshops Congressional Seminars, which are convening in classes of 150 from now through August 14. By the end of the summer, close to 1,000 young Americans will have come here to Washington to see their Government in action.

The workshops sessions are built around daily Capitol Hill conversations with Members of Congress. Some 50 Democratic and Republican Congressmen and Senators representing a broad spectrum of political thought, will meet with the students. Some of this summer's participants include Senators MUSKIE, Democrat, of Maine, McGOVERN, Democrat, of South Dakota, GOLDWATER, Republican, of Arizona, HATFIELD, Republican, of Oregon, SCOTT, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and McCLOSKEY, Republican, of California. Preceding these sessions, morning campus seminars on the legislative process will be led by Washington Workshops instructors who are college and graduate school government majors, and teachers of American Government.

Additional activities will include guest lectures and discussions with Cabinet

members and Government officials, evening panel discussions with visiting international students, as well as social events featuring Embassy receptions, a congressional pages' party, and concerts.

Washington Workshops, a nonprofit educational foundation, offering the only study program on the U.S. Congress for high school students in the Nation's Capital, has received the support of the National Council of Social Studies of the National Education Association, the National Catholic Education Association, and the National Association of Independent Schools.

The Washington Workshop students come from every State in the country—from every social and economic background. A number of students are assisted by title I funds for disadvantaged students under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Not all of the Washington Workshops students have a straight "A" average, but they all do have strong concern and commitment to confront the challenges that face our society and Government.

The questions they asked me yesterday and are asking the Nation every day were filled with concern and frustration—but also hope and dedication. Our lengthy dialog gave me a new and encouraging insight into today's young people, and I am hopeful that they began to feel that this Congress is made up of human beings—not marble and granite.

Most important, we—the students and their elected Government leaders—were communicating, asking one another questions about our society and its future. This is a rare and essential experience today, and on behalf of the House of Representatives, I again commend the Washington Workshops Foundation and its director, Mr. Leo Tonkin, for the service it is rendering our country, our Government, and our young people.

#### HOUSTON LADIES ORGANIZE TO SERVE INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS

### HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, we in Texas are fortunate to have some of the finest hospitals in the land. Particularly is this true of Houston, Tex., where we have one of the most outstanding and fastest developing medical centers in the entire world.

Methodist Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Texas Children's Hospital, and M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute are hospitals which have become well known to the people of our Nation. Because of the unique and important medical services and surgical procedures furnished at these institutions, patients come to Houston from all over the world.

In 1 week, St. Luke's Hospital, alone, received 30 foreign patients, none of whom could speak English. Increasing numbers of Italians, Greeks, and Slavs are using the medical center's facilities.

Because of language difficulties, and

the need to be sensitive to the differing physical and religious necessities of foreign patients, two very fine Houston ladies founded and organized a service auxiliary known as the "International Patients Service." These two ladies, Mrs. Elsie Spiller, director of volunteer services at St. Luke's Hospital, and Mrs. Wyatt Heard, who is presently chairman of the services, have characterized the purposes of the organization as one to provide interpreters and counselors to assist in the treatment and handling of foreign patients. Seventeen languages are represented by the interpreters—Arabic, Czechoslovakian, Chinese, Dutch, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Filipino, Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish.

Two articles, one appearing in the Dallas Morning News of May 10, 1969, entitled "International Patients Service Narrows Language Gap," and another appearing in the Houston Post of May 12, 1969, entitled "Bridging the Language Barrier," by Carol Spencer of the Post Women's Staff, explain in detail the work of this fine organization. With medical services in short supply so many places in the world, and the need for understanding and conciliation between nations being greater than ever before, it is heartwarming indeed to see such good deeds being performed by these two compassionate ladies and the organization they have founded.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from the May 10, 1969, edition of the Dallas Morning News entitled "International Patients Service Narrows Language Gap," and the article from the Houston Post of May 12, 1969, entitled "Bridging the Language Barrier," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

#### VOLUNTEERS WITH FOREIGN ACCENTS—BRIDGING THE LANGUAGE BARRIER

(By Carol Spencer, Post Women's Staff)

A patient may come from across the world for medical treatment in Houston and yet not be able to speak English.

Through an interpreter on the hospital staff, his doctor will communicate with him.

But after the doctor and interpreter are gone, who then is nearby to speak in his language?

At Saint Luke's Episcopal Hospital he cannot remain without acquaintances very long.

Because before he has been there more than a day, he receives a welcome letter to Texas Medical Center—in his language. Along with his letter is a list of English sentences, matched to his own language. Sentences that can help him get across what he may need to say.

But better than that, there's someone assured to be coming his way—to visit with him in his own language.

International Patient Service, sponsored by Saint Luke's Episcopal Hospital Auxiliary, has introduced 30 foreign patients in the last three weeks to someone in Houston who could talk their language.

Forty-six volunteer interpreters touching 17 of the world's languages are on call by the volunteer auxiliary at Saint Luke's.

They may be an emigrant, someone who is world-traveled, maybe a professor or an employee on foreign assignment in Houston. At the German consulate, the entire staff is on call.

The service is "gratis—to extend the warmth and assurance to these people in an

ordinary way . . . that we are their friends and we are interested in them in a human way."

Those are the words of Mrs. Elsie Spiller, director of the volunteer services at Saint Luke's. Mrs. Spiller, who chalked up 6,000 volunteer hours herself before joining the staff two years ago, began organizing the program about eight weeks ago. Mrs. Wyatt Heard is chairman of the service.

To her knowledge, it is the only one of its kind—"the only interpreter's service in a hospital, provided and organized by volunteers."

The increase in heart surgery in Houston has brought an additional number of foreign patients, Mrs. Spiller said. And Saint Luke's is recognized as a research hospital in urology. Hence, the need to give more attention to the increase of foreign patients.

Before she talks long about organization, she is into experiences she and volunteers and interpreters have had. Like the foreign patient who had a handsome scar he thought the family back home would want to know about. He wanted to take a photograph and told his interpreter. Mrs. Spiller provided a Polaroid-camera from her office.

Or the "Ukrainian patient. He couldn't speak English at all. And he wasn't friendly. We didn't seem to have much contact with him."

Then an interpreter came along. Before long "he would just wave to us. The interpreter told him we were his friend—he was able to impart to him the interest we had in him."

In organizing the service, Mrs. Spiller contacted foreign language departments at colleges in Houston and consulates.

The program, now going into its fourth week, provides a liaison between the 300 volunteers in purple uniforms, the hospital and the patient. The volunteers work in 15 service areas.

Just that day Mrs. Spiller recalled a Spanish patient, who with his wife could not speak English. After surgery, he would be in another hospital room. The wife was concerned and could not understand why he would not return to that room. So the interpreter helped her—by explaining the reason in her language.

There are 17 languages represented by interpreters—Arabic, Czechoslovakian, Chinese, Dutch, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Filipino, Portuguese, Spanish and Turkish.

But there are still some languages missing. Like Danish. Or Bulgarian. Or Swahili.

Or how about Sinhalese?

If you speak a language and would like to volunteer time as an interpreter, it's assured at Saint Luke's that you are welcomed.

#### INTERNATIONAL PATIENTS SERVICE NARROWS LANGUAGE GAP

HOUSTON.—Giuseppe Blesi, 27, of Rome, Italy, had traveled thousands of miles to the famed Texas Medical Center for open heart surgery, only to find he could not even ask for a bedpan.

To compound matters for the somewhat frightened man, the only interpreter available spoke Spanish.

Out of the experience of the small, pale telephone company employe, shared by increasing numbers of foreigners at St. Luke's Hospital, grew the International Patients Service.

The founders, Mrs. Elsie Spiller and Mrs. Wyatt Heard, call the new auxiliary the "foreign service."

In less than two weeks it has grown to 48 persons representing 17 languages. College students, Jaycees, community members and even Houston's consular corps—all volunteers—have become involved.

"Patients are coming from all over the world now," famed heart surgeon Dr. Denton A. Cooley told the volunteers this week. "Your work with us is as important in dis-

elling tears as our job in dispelling sickness."

Cooley who speaks English, Spanish and some German, said increasing numbers of Italians, Greeks and Slavs had made the need of such a service acute and challenging.

Mrs. Opal Benage, director of nursing services at St. Luke's, said, "Their lives are usually placed in the hands of people who do not understand their physical necessities or their religious necessities.

"They can't find out who won the ballgame, where his wallet was placed, when he can go home and, worst of all, he can't even ask for a bedpan.

"When one continually reads about those who don't want to get involved . . . it is heartening to learn about this foreign service."

**SALUTE TO WILLIAM J. NIEDERKORN**

**HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. William J. Niederkorn of Port Washington, Wis., received the very best kind of tribute when the Port Washington Jaycees organized Niederkorn Appreciation Day.

What Port Washington was appreciating is a most remarkable record of philanthropy, leadership, and financial help to schools, civic organizations and his home community by Mr. Niederkorn who is now 80 years old and the chairman of the board of Simplicity Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Speaker, I salute this singularly appropriate tribute and want to include as a part of my remarks the story of Niederkorn Appreciation Day as reported by the Port Washington Pilot:

[From the Port Washington (Wis.) Pilot  
June 4, 1969]

**PAY TRIBUTE TO OUTSTANDING CITIZEN,  
WM. J. NIEDERKORN**

"Uncle Willie Is The Greatest" said the sign on the Port Washington high school stage on Sunday afternoon—and all of Port Washington and a good share of Ozaukee county evidently agreed—for hundreds of residents filled the school gym to pay tribute to Port's outstanding citizen, William J. "Bips" Niederkorn, 80, chairman of the board at Simplicity Manufacturing Company. June 1 was named by the city as "Niederkorn Appreciation Day."

The day was sponsored by the Port Jaycees, joined by others, to pay tribute to Mr. Niederkorn on his many philanthropies, gifts and financial help to schools, churches, civic organizations and the community.

The day's program opened at 1 p.m. with sounding of the city fire siren and ringing of all church bells, followed by a mile-long parade with floats, bands, Scouts, baton twirlers, color guard—even a Sr. Citizen king and queen in a buggy.

**ONLY PARTIAL PAYMENT**

"This," said Mayor Frank Meyer at the program, is only partial payment for his many gifts to us in the past." He then presented Mr. Niederkorn with a flag from Luxemburg, the native country of his family, and a key to the city. He reported Simplicity grew from 10 employees to 600 today, with an annual payroll of \$5,500,000. Also, \$7,000,000 has been paid to employees in a profit-sharing plan, up to \$30,000 a man.

Congressman Wm. Steiger congratulated

the Jaycees for having the foresight to undertake this program, and recognize Mr. Niederkorn during his lifetime, and added: "There are many cities that wish they had a man like Mr. Niederkorn."

Judge Charles Larson related that W. J. Niederkorn was born on a farm near Port, was a delivery boy at 13, later was sales manager at Turner Mfg. Co., and in 1922 borrowed \$10,000 to start Simplicity Co. The turning point came in 1936 when Montgomery-Ward asked his firm to build garden tractors, which were an immediate success, and the company today is a major producer in the United States.

**ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT**

Loyalty, said Assemblyman Herbert Schowalter, is an essential ingredient to community success, and Uncle Willie" has been very loyal to his community of Port Washington.

He presented a citation from the Wisconsin legislature, and Tom Belfuss, master of ceremonies, read congratulations from Senator Gaylord Nelson and Gov. Warren Knowles.

Albums, plaques, books, a clock, silver bowl and other gifts were presented to Niederkorn by St. Peter's Men's club, port Jaycees, Port high school, Thomas Jefferson school, St. Mary's school, St. Peter's school, Dunwiddie school, Lincoln school, Kiwanis club, St. Alphonsus hospital, Holy Name society, Port Business Women's club, Ozaukee County Historical Society, Senior Citizens, Port Woman's club, Rotary club, Knights of Columbus, Masonic Lodge, Port Assn. of Commerce, Union Local 1430, Simplicity Manufacturing Co., Library Board, Red Cross Blood Bank, Badger Outerwear, eight Port Washington churches.

**STANDING OVATION**

After a standing ovation, the guest of honor replied: "I am most grateful to the Port Jaycees for suggesting a Wm. J. Niederkorn Day, and for the city's proclamation. It was a magnificent parade and a fine program. My sincere thanks for all these gifts from the community. You cannot live as long as I have in Port Washington without having made many fine friends, and I wish to thank all of them for this tribute.

"I have not labored these many years just for profit or glory, but to do something for my fellow-man. I hope some young man of the future can stand in the place I am today. I urge all young people to help their community, and again, my sincere thanks to all."

In the evening there was a dinner for about 200 relatives, members of the city council, Simplicity officials, clergymen and others at Smith Bros. Fish Shanty.

**CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN**

**HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, the retirement of Chief Justice Warren from the Supreme Court prompts me to express my deepest admiration to a man whose wisdom and far-reaching decisions during the length of his stewardship of the Court have deeply affected every American life.

His tenure has been one of the most enlightened and productive in enlarging our constitutional law. Always guided by his conscience, his deep sense of justice, and his humanity, he faced the challenge of our turbulent time with decisions of history-shaping importance. School desegregation, equal rights, the right of privacy, the family on welfare, the Negro are but a few areas where his

powerful judgments will have lasting influence.

He ruled with dignity, above partisanship, and faced criticism with equanimity. He is a man who, as Chief Justice and as human being, commanded our respect.

Now that he has stepped down from the Supreme Court, he may look back with satisfaction on the positive accomplishments of a professional life nobly fulfilled, knowing that his fellow men are grateful for the wisdom and impartiality that guided his steps. His departure leaves us with a sense of loss.

**WILLIAM S. MOLE—CONCERNED  
CITIZEN**

**HON. SHERMAN P. LLOYD**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon and other national leaders are emphasizing the need for responsible and talented citizens to become active in voluntary efforts to assist those of our society in need of assistance.

A significant case of a concerned citizen who has been following this practice for many years is Mr. William S. Mole of Salt Lake City. His most recent effort was recently described in the Salt Lake City Deseret News, and it is with pleasure that I submit this example of a concerned citizen and his leadership for the RECORD:

[From the Deseret News, June 24, 1969]

**DRUGS: "WE MUST TAKE ACTION NOW"**  
(By Joseph Lundstrom)

"When the house is on fire—you do something. You put it out.

Likening the current drug abuse problem among youth in Utah to the "house on fire," William S. Mole is concerned that something be done. "Now!"

As chairman of the governor's Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse, Mole has used this phrase over and over again in public hearings and committee meetings held for the past three months.

"Our wonderful youth (he is the father of three sons) needs to be protected against this vicious, insidious threat to their lives, and we need to take action now," he declared today.

The public testimony—expert and otherwise—has largely been gathered. The governor's committee now will digest and assimilate the voluminous stack of information gathered and presented. Out of the material will come a study report.

"And that report will have recommendations for action, you can bet on that," Mole said.

Now that the public phase of the work is about completed, the chairman expressed satisfaction at results accomplished.

"We are getting wholehearted support from all over the state. Concern on the part of parents, teachers, and especially legislators, is growing. I feel we are making progress," he said.

Mole's blue eyes sparkle as he talks about the drug abuse problem. The sparkle is not a one of joy, but almost of anger. His language concerning drug pushers is sharp and brutal.

But after three months of hearings and study, he says, "I am hopeful we can hold the tide until the Legislature can meet and take action. I am also greatly encouraged at the

interest members of the Legislature are beginning to take in this problem."

Several weeks ago, Mole described that interest—or seeming lack of it—as "ridiculous," when after several weeks of hearings, few legislators had bothered to attend, despite repeated personal invitations to many of them.

A retired business executive (Western Gypsum, Bestwall Gypsum), Mole's involvement in the advisory committee's work has been total. He has attended nearly every subcommittee hearing, conducts each of the general committee meetings, and goes morning, noon, and night, to learn from anyone who can advise him about drugs.

#### BUSY RETIREMENT

"I'm busier now that I am retired than I ever was while working," he smiles, his cheeks glowing. "But the overall support the public is beginning to give this problem is most encouraging," he adds.

Mole's interest in youth is born of his own youth: he was a varsity letterman halfback on Northwestern University's football team, and he helped organize a Little League football team at St. Ambrose Parish of the Catholic Church here in Utah that became the nucleus of a league now playing statewide.

#### EFFICIENT WORK

Mole's supervision of the committee's work has been open—but tight. The subcommittees have functioned under subchairmen—but their schedules have been blocked out on a production line schedule that would make an efficiency expert proud.

Transcripts of all the hearings will be ready by the end of this week. Each subcommittee will review its materials, and make rough drafts. The rough drafts will be studied, and second drafts will be made. These will be reviewed, and a final draft of all subcommittee reports, compiled into a single report will be ready—hopefully by Sept. 1, "to meet the governor's requests when he first appointed the committee," Mole explained.

The final report will include eight sections dealing with drug abuse; narcotics and drug abuse, extent, drug traffic, statutes, enforcement, education, rehabilitation, and community involvement.

#### FINAL REPORT

"Each section will contain recommendations to the governor on the problems as we have found them," Mole said.

"We are up against a serious deadline to meet the governor's time limit, but I am confident, that with the support we have gotten from the members of the committee, and the materials we have, we will get the job done," he added.

"We have to. The house is on fire," he said again.

### EDUCATION NEGOTIATIONS ACT

#### HON. ARNOLD OLSEN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to provide a Federal Professional Negotiations Act for Public Education. Under the terms of this bill an agency will be established in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to be known as the Professional Employees Relations Commission. This Commission will be available to mediate disputes between organizations of teachers within the school systems throughout the United States. The bill also provides recourse to the Commission in those rare instances when either the

school board or an educational employees organization refuses to negotiate with the other party.

Mr. Speaker, every issue has two sides. If the position of one or the other parties to a dispute is ignored, disruption results. Teacher strikes have occurred in some 200 communities in the last year. The resulting disruption of classes is traumatic to children, parents, and teachers themselves. The purpose of my bill is to provide a mechanism to which teachers and school boards have recourse for settling these disagreements before the situation deteriorates into a strike situation. The bill recognizes that several States already have enacted professional education negotiation laws and provides that these will be honored by the Federal act.

### CPL. WILLIAM HENRY METCALF OF THE 16TH HIGHLAND BATTALION

#### HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, Bay-side Cemetery, in the State of Maine, has the distinction of being the final resting place for one of the only two Americans awarded the Victoria Cross, the highest decoration for valor under the British flag, in World War I. Today, I would like to pay tribute to this veteran, Cpl. William Henry Metcalf of the 16th Highland Battalion.

Bill Metcalf was raised and educated in Waite Township in the State of Maine. When he was 16 years old, the spirit of adventure, instigated in many young men by the outbreak of the First World War, led him to go soldiering. In view of his age, he went to Canada to enlist, revealing his plans to no one. When his mother became aware of his action, she appealed to Government officials with all the resources at her command to have him sent back home. They finally caught up with him when his regiment arrived in England. I would like to quote from his humorous account of that experience:

U.S. Ambassador Walter H. Page was at the dock and questioned me to see if I was the Metcalf all the letters had been written about. But I told him I wasn't the man, that I was from St. David Ridge, a little farming town outside of St. Stephen. The Colonel backed me up, so there was nothing he could do about it.

The action which won Corporal Metcalf the Victoria Cross took place on the 2d of September in 1918, during the second battle of Arras. His citation for this medal, the most coveted honor among men fighting for the British Empire, reads as follows:

For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty in attack, when, the right flank of the Battalion being held up, he (Corporal Metcalf) realized the situation and rushed forward under intense machine-gun fire to a passing Tank on the left. With his signal flag he walked in front of the Tank, directing it along the trench in a perfect hail of bullets and bombs. The machine-guns strong points were overcome, and very heavy casualties were inflicted on

the enemy, and a very critical situation was relieved.

Later, although wounded, he continued to advance until ordered to get into a shell-hole and have his wounds dressed.

His valour throughout was of the highest standard.

In addition to the Victoria Cross, Corporal Metcalf was also the recipient of the Military Medal. His Military Medal Deed of Action Award reads:

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Courcellette on October 7, 8, 9, 1918. On the night of October 7, word was brought to Battalion Headquarters that a man was lying in a trench some distance away, bleeding to death. This noncommissioned officer, a signaller, volunteered to go and bind up his wounds, which he did, although the trench was under terrific shell fire and he was in great peril. During the next two days he repeatedly went over the heavily shelled area and repaired broken wires, thus keeping up communication with Brigade, which was of immense value to the situation. During twenty months service in the field his conduct has been one of uniform bravery and cheerful devotion to duty.

When the war was over and he returned to the United States, Bill Metcalf settled in Eastport, Maine. His body now lies where he had always wanted to be buried, in a beautiful spot overlooking the mouth of the St. Croix River. It is fitting that crossed flags, emblems of his own country and the one under which he served, should be placed on his grave. It is here that the friendship and unity of the two great countries are maintained by a constant vigilance of peace.

### FULFILLING THE PLEDGE TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—FULL FUNDING OF PUBLIC LAW 90-576

#### HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, Congress has increasingly reflected the knowledge that Federal support of education is a wise investment. Last fall Congress demonstrated its awareness that investing in vocational-technical education could yield a particularly valuable return to the Nation. The 1968 Vocational Education Amendments, Public Law 90-576, represent a significant step toward pledging to vocational education the Federal support which it deserves.

But the passage of the authorization bill is no more than a first step. In order to fulfill the promises extended by the 1968 amendments, the 91st Congress must take the second step and approve full appropriations for this act. Failure to fund Public Law 90-576 adequately will in fact be a step backward, leaving vocational education in a worse financial position than it was before the passage of the amendments.

This seeming paradox can be readily explained by a close study of Public Law 90-576. First of all, the law authorizes an amount which is more than double what the Federal Government invests in

vocational education. To be more precise, the authorization for all vocational education programs in the current 1969 fiscal year is \$260 million. The amendments, which cover all of these vocational programs administered by the Office of Education, authorize a total of \$542,100,000 for fiscal year 1970, and amounts which increase each fiscal year thereafter through 1972.

This substantially increased authorization is necessary to begin funding of the new directions opened up by the 1968 amendments, as well as to continue funding of presently operating vocational programs. In order to assist the updating of vocational education throughout the country, Public Law 90-576 stipulates that a definite percentage of each State's total allocation be spent on vocational programs designed to serve three specific categories of students. A State must allot 15 percent for academically and socioeconomically disadvantaged persons, 15 percent for postsecondary persons, and 10 percent for physically or mentally handicapped persons. Dr. Grant Venn, Associate Commissioner of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs in U.S. Office of Education, has commented on these specifications.

To be sure, the new legislation requires the earmarking of a substantial proportion of funds for special purposes. But note that these are 'people' categories, not occupational groupings . . . I believe that the emphasis in the new legislation upon people's needs, instead of the categories which are essentially occupational, will enable us to move more quickly in the development of programs to serve those whose opportunities for good occupational training has been limited.

Basically I do not dispute Dr. Venn's assessment; these earmarkings are desirable in directing funds to previously neglected segments of the vocational student population. Yet at the same time, we must not sacrifice currently operating programs which have been effective and successful with the assistance of Federal funds.

Let us examine specifically how presently operating programs may have to be set aside while new directions are developed. If Congress maintains 1970 vocational education appropriations at approximately the current level, any given State would be likely to receive about the same allotment for fiscal year 1970 as it received for fiscal year 1969. From this same amount of money, the State would have to earmark at least 40 percent to fund programs for the disadvantaged, postsecondary, and handicapped vocational programs. The State would then be left with about 60 percent of the 1969 amount to spend on continuing programs.

As the State's allotment of Federal funds was disbursed to local school districts, this effect would be magnified for those cities and towns which did not meet the qualifications necessary to establish disadvantaged, postsecondary, or handicapped programs. Certainly many schools in the Fourth District of Oregon would receive substantially less Federal money than they did in 1969. But we would not by any means be alone; this funding situation would be repeated in school districts throughout the Nation.

For these reasons, I believe that if we do not fund the 1968 Vocational Education Amendments adequately, then we ourselves will fail to convey the intent of Congress in passing this legislation. Those of us who cosponsored the bill and worked with it, both in the Education and Labor Committee and on the Conference Committee, intended to increase overall Federal support of vocational education and also open up new directions which had previously been overlooked. Surely it was not the intent of Congress to reduce support of vocational education, in small towns or anywhere else in the country.

This spring the head of the home economics department at Lane Community College in Eugene, Oreg., Mrs. Gladys Belden, wrote me to urge my support of full funding for the vocational education amendments. I believe the following excerpt from her letter eloquently expresses the need for generous appropriations for this law.

Across the country, vocational educators are poised, ready with creative, innovative programs designed to help those who need help to prepare for employment and those who need help to raise the level of existence to meaningful participation in the life of their communities and the nation. Such programs require funds—the total funds authorized by Congress.

Vocational educators have been frustrated in the past by the meager funds they received from the Federal Government and by the low status which this funding level indicated. Clearly Congress raised their hopes by passing Public Law 90-576. It is equally obvious that failing to approve adequate appropriations for the vocational educational amendments will do grave injury to the hopes of vocational educators throughout the country. And far more importantly, this failure will do grave injury to the future prospects of hundreds of thousands of young people throughout the Nation who so badly need the high quality vocational education which these amendments can help supply to them.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, 1969, the Newark Evening News carried an editorial commenting on the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Chimel* against California. I believe that this editorial highlights some of the difficulties encountered by local police officials in their efforts to deal effectively with known criminals.

In the *Chimel* case, there was a perfectly valid arrest. As an incident to the arrest, the police, in my view, properly conducted a search of the criminal's home and recovered a considerable amount of property which the criminal had stolen. Had the search not been conducted at that time, there is no doubt

that the stolen property would have been quickly removed from the premises.

Although I recognize that the fourth amendment to the Constitution was designed to protect the privacy of the homes of our citizens, it seems to me that only a strained construction of the fourth amendment would make it applicable in a case of this sort. Clearly, the fact that the police had a right to make an arrest in this case abrogates any claim which the criminal might have to protection from a search of the premises. As a result, I endorse the editorial which appeared in the *Evening News* and would like to include it as a part of these remarks. It follows:

#### UNREASONABLE?

Picture, if you will, this situation: Police have just cornered, in the living room of his home, a man pointed out to them as a fleeing bank robber. The police search him and the room, looking for the gun that cut down the bank manager and the loot, evidence needed to buttress their case.

The police find nothing in their search of the suspect or the room in which he is standing. Do they then press on through the rest of the house? On the contrary, they halt at this point, while one of their number goes down to police headquarters, has an affidavit drawn up describing the premises to be searched and the evidence sought and then proceeds to County Court to present a petition for issuance of a search warrant.

By the time the policeman gets back to the house with his warrant, a member of the felon's household has, of course, disposed of the incriminating evidence.

Far-fetched? On the contrary, this rigamarole has been conjured up by a U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

The high court ruled that police, who do have a right to conduct a search incident to a valid arrest, must nevertheless limit that search to the suspect's immediate surroundings. In the case at bar, police in California had arrested a man validly in his home and then proceeded to search it and his garage. The court overturned the defendant's burglary conviction because the police went beyond his immediate surroundings. The ruling seems all the more absurd since the search of the premises uncovered evidence that pointed to the man's guilt.

Whatever happened to the Constitution's assurance that only "unreasonable" searches and seizures are to be outlawed?

#### THE OMNIBUS CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1969

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Omnibus Civil Rights Act of 1969, which is designed to protect the rights of citizens guaranteed by the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.

I am pleased once again to be part of a bipartisan effort to enact civil rights legislation. This bill, which has been cosponsored by Senators HART, JAVITS, KENNEDY, and others, as well as Members of this House, will do much to promote equal opportunity for all of our citizens.

The bill contains four basic provisions. Title I provides litigants in State courts

the same guarantees which litigants in Federal courts now receive under the Federal Jury Selection Act of 1968. Under this act, a person being tried is guaranteed that his jury will be selected without discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or economic status. In other words, he is guaranteed of a jury selected from a true cross section of the community, a jury of his peers.

It is a sad commentary that today, 100 years after the passage of the 14th amendment, hardly a term of the Supreme Court passes without the reversal of a State court decision on discrimination in jury selection. In 1966 alone, there were 26 such cases. Passage of title I will do much to initiate long overdue reform in the selection methods of State juries in a manner which is designed to induce rather than to coerce States into initiating needed change themselves.

Title II gives the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission authority to issue cease-and-desist orders which could be judicially enforced, and thus greatly increases the Commission's effectiveness in its negotiations with those breaking the law. It has often been shown that such authority need not be frequently used because its mere existence greatly increases an agency's chances of successful negotiation with those guilty of breaking the law.

Even though progress has been made, job discrimination is still widespread. The unemployment rate for nonwhites, for example, is double that of the national average. While this provision will not provide a total solution to the problem, it is a necessary part of any plan seeking to alleviate this problem. If the economically disadvantaged, and especially the young are to have any faith in our statements about equal opportunity, then we must support our policy declarations with adequate enforcement provisions.

The House, in 1966, passed legislation that would have accomplished the purpose of this title, authority to issue cease-and-desist orders, but no action was taken in the Senate on this Reid-Roosevelt bill. Again this year, my colleague from California (Mr. HAWKINS) and I have authored new legislation to put teeth in the EEOC. Whether separate or part of an omnibus bill, the passage of this measure is vital, and I would hope that the administration will give it strong support.

Title II of my bill repeals the provision approved by the last Congress in limiting future appropriations for the Commission on Civil Rights to the 1968 level. This provision prevents annual congressional consideration of Commission needs and, in effect, forces the Commission to curtail its activities with each Government-wide pay increase or increase in the cost of living.

The Commission must not be treated in such a restrictive manner. Created by the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the Commission has been a valuable institution in advancing civil rights. Its factfinding and sound recommendations have aided Congress and the executive branch and have helped to alert public opinion to

the need for social change. So that the Commission may continue to play an active role, this discriminatory provision should be eliminated and the Congress should authorize appropriations for the Commission on a regular basis.

Finally, title IV of this bill extends for an additional 5 years those provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which suspend discriminatory literacy tests and "other tests and devices" in the seven States to which the act applies. Unless Congress acts on this measure, these States will be free to reimpose their restrictive voting practices in August of 1970, when they are no longer required to clear their voting requirements with either the Attorney General or a Federal court.

The 1965 act has worked well in extending the vote to many who had been denied the franchise. According to the most recent report of the Commission on Civil Rights, 1,280,000 Negroes registered to vote in the 11 Southern States between passage of the 1965 act and the spring of 1968. As a result, several hundred Negroes have been elected to State, county and municipal offices throughout the South. In addition, Southern Negroes participated in unprecedented numbers in presidential party conventions and hold high party positions. It would be tragic if there is any lessening in the Federal Government's commitment to the principles of this act or in its efforts to secure full enfranchisement for Negroes in those States which have most consistently denied black men and women the right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is essential that the House act upon the Omnibus Civil Rights Act of 1969 at the earliest possible date.

**MAINE LEGISLATURE PETITION  
FOR CURTAILMENT OF FOREIGN  
FOOTWEAR IMPORTS**

**HON. PETER N. KYROS**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 30, 1969*

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, Representative Philip L. Jutras, of Maine's 104th Legislature has been kind enough to send me a copy of a joint resolution requesting that prompt and effective action be taken to relieve our Nation's footwear manufacturers from the rising tide of foreign footwear imports.

I have been gratified to have been working with Representatives JAMES BURKE and the late William Bates in gathering the signatures of the more than 300 Members of this body who have joined in petitioning the President to enter into negotiations which would establish limits upon foreign footwear imports, which if unchecked could well take up 50 percent of our domestic market by the middle of the coming decade.

I would like to commend my colleagues in this body who have indicated their awareness of this threat to our footwear industry, which is located in many small towns where other forms of employment

are not generally available should the local shoe factory be forced, due to import competition, to close down. There have already been seven such closings in New England in recent months.

Lest there be any doubt that this is a very real problem to residents of Maine and the rest of New England, I would like to point to the action of Maine's Legislature in petitioning for curtailment of footwear imports. Two of the seven shoe factories to have closed due to imports are located in Maine. As time passes without national action, two additional manufacturing industries in the area of Sanford, Maine, may have to close their operations. I am, therefore, entering the Maine Legislature's joint resolution into the RECORD as additional and compelling evidence of the need for footwear import quota agreements or legislation:

**JOINT RESOLUTION BY THE LEGISLATURE**

(Joint resolution memorializing the Honorable Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable George P. Shultz, Secretary of Labor, and the Maine Congressional delegation to curtail the crippling flow of foreign footwear imports)

We, your Memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine of the One Hundred and Fourth Legislative Session assembled, most respectfully present and petition the Honorable Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce, George P. Shultz, Secretary of Labor and the Maine Congressional Delegation, as follows:

Whereas the production and importation of foreign footwear has become a decisive threat to the shoe industry in the Sanford-Springvale area; and

Whereas a petition is being prepared on the national level for presidential presentation as an initial step toward curtailment of this hazard to the leather and vinyl footwear industries in Maine; and

Whereas seven New England shoe factories have already found it necessary to close in the past six months, due to the increasing percentage of imported leather; and

Whereas a strong possibility exists that two manufacturing industries located in the area of Sanford and Springvale will also close their operations in the near future depriving some 500 workers of their major source of income and employment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, your Memorialists, recommend and urge the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor and the Members of the United States Congress from the State of Maine to use every possible means to promptly curtail the importation of foreign footwear and to provide adequate safeguards to our domestic industry and its work force; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be immediately transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and each Senator and Representative from Maine in the Congress of the United States.

**THE CHANGING ORDER: THE CITY**

**HON. JOHN M. ZWACH**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 30, 1969*

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, we are all well aware of the problems we are having

in our cities. Many people believe we are packing too many people into them, people who are unsuited for city living, who are untrained for the specialized employment opportunity the city has to offer.

Recognizing the plight of the cities, the Federal Government is spending millions of dollars on renewal projects, recreational and cultural programs, but the problems remain.

About one-third of our people live in the largest cities. Another third live in the suburbs and the remaining third are in the countryside. But most of the Federal funds go to the larger metropolitan areas that have the specialized personnel to make the plans and applications for the grants.

Mr. Speaker, ever since I have been in Congress I have been urging that we must reverse the migration of the countryside people to the cities. The countryside, the most ideal place to live, must also be made a good place to earn.

I am happy to report that something is being done in this respect.

For the past year, a study has been in progress at St. John's University at Collegeville in our Sixth Congressional District on "microcities," those countryside centers of 10,000 to 25,000 population.

Head of the study is Dr. Edward L. Henry, chairman of the government department at St. John's and himself the mayor of a "microcity," St. Cloud.

The center for the study of local government at St. John's exists on the premise that "decentralization is feasible."

I commend to my colleagues for their reading and possibly a better understanding of the countryside, the fourth of a series of lectures by Dr. Henry, "The Future of the Small Community," which is printed herewith:

#### THE FUTURE OF THE SMALL COMMUNITY

The Center for the Study of Local Government at St. John's University exists on the premise that "decentralization is feasible." It is doubtful whether Thomas Jefferson would have said it like that but the intent is the same: graceful living.

Originally funded by the Ford Foundation's \$182,000 grant two years ago, the Center for the Study of Local Government on the St. John's campus attempts to solve the problems and determine a healthy future for the micro-city (population 10,000-50,000).

Dr. Edward L. Henry, chairman of the government department at St. John's along with approximately a dozen assistants, are presently conducting attitudinal surveys and preparing monographs on research and conferences.

Dr. Henry, also the mayor of one of the micro-cities being studied by the center, St. Cloud, spoke at St. John's on March 24, 1969, on "The Future of the Small Community."

The lecture was the fourth in a series of six on "Church and Community—Non-metropolitan America in Transition," sponsored by The Office of Pastoral Studies at St. John's. A condensed version of that lecture is reprinted here.

We have the mission of taking a long, hard look at the potential of the small community, roughly those between 10,000 and 50,000 in size. Perhaps, somewhat arbitrarily I am designating cities of this size as "micro cities" and those of less than 10,000 "mini-cities". Surprisingly, over 75 million Americans still live outside the major urban complexes today. Ten million or less still live on farms, the others in cities of a few hundred to 50,000. The population is divided today about 1/2 in ten cities; 1/3 suburban; 1/3 outside metropolitan areas of 50,000 up. The great

bulk of all U.S. cities, 16,800 of them, are in the micro and mini-size category—0 to 50,000. It is the larger cities in these two size groups that seem capable of becoming growth centers in the federal system.

My thesis holds that national interest requires a reversal of the population drift to the large city. Whether this can be or should be fostered by positive public policy is in the process of becoming a public issue. There are certain developments which suggest an affirmative answer. These involve the growing problems of the big city including civil disorders and the increasing diseconomies of scale for living and working there. The answer to repopulating the countryside revolves to a large degree about the creation of viable centers of job creation, shopping variety, educational and cultural amenities, governmental institutions, and medical and entertainment facilities. Such centers can become "mother cities," a modern parallel to the major city of the ancient Greek city state, with a clientele extending forty to sixty miles into the hinterland. While some smaller hamlets might not survive others could transform their historical farm service functions into residential or recreational ones.

For "mother cities" to materialize into truly viable communities attractive to job creating industry both a private and public infrastructure, a supporting complex of services, must be present. Just as there is probably a size above which diseconomies of scale begin to set in, so is there a minimum size below which insufficient scale prevents economies.

"People came together in the city to survive," says Aristotle, "but they stayed on to live the good life." The proper function of the city historically has been to humanize man. In this respect the city has a moral function as the Greeks illustrated so well in theory and practice. The city ideally is a community, not an ant-hill or wasp's nest. It is really designed to meet man's most urgent needs and his highest aspirations. The very word "city" comes from the Latin root "civis" which is also the root for "citizen" and "Civilization".

Indeed, the city is the social womb that nurtures and protects the basic institutions of society; those that humanize man—the Church, the school, the museum, the art gallery, the library, the hospital, and the institutions for job creation. But the city can also dehumanize through its impersonalism, through its ghettos, through its debilitating environment. And when it does this it has lost its basic moral claim to existence.

#### THE GREAT MIGRATION

But at what point in size does the sense of community and the humanizing function begin to erode? Thomas Jefferson put a low ceiling on it. "I view great cities," he said, "as pestilential to the morals, health, and liberties of man." Even as late as 1850, however, long after Jefferson made this laconic indictment, less than 13 per cent of the U.S. population lived in cities. And only a handful of cities had as many as 50,000 people. But the trend was evident. Horace Greeley, a latter day Orville Freeman, wrote plaintively in the New York Tribune of 1867 that "We cannot all live in cities, yet nearly all seem determined to do so. Millions of acres . . . solicit cultivation . . . yet hundreds of thousands reject this and rush into the cities." That "rush" reversed itself briefly only twice in the decades following Greeley's gloomy observation, once early in the twentieth century; the other during the depression of the thirties when the jobless of the cities sought with true physiocratic instinct to return to the soil. Today the population is piling up in our major population areas. This great migration, one of the largest in history, took 800,000 off the farms in 1958 alone; and 10 million in the decade of the 1950's.

One-half of all counties in the U.S. lost

population during 1950-60 and we now have more open land than at the turn of the century. Continued escalation of population in the major metropolises locates the spectres of as many as 60 million people living in a single super megalopolis by the turn of the century. Population growth alone can produce another 130 Cleverlands by the year 2000.

How large can we afford to let these complexes become? Somewhere, diseconomies of scale start setting in for the businessman, the resident, the taxpayer. We know that marginal costs of working, living, and providing public services rise with population. New York invests \$21,000 to bring each commuter into the city; Washington, D.C., \$23,000. Fargo, on the other hand, spends \$487,000 on its whole program for a year—a sum which would bring 21 commuters into Washington to work. Bob Wood, undersecretary of HUD, tells us that each new suburban home requires a public investment of \$10,000 for facilities.

This type of analysis, graphic though it is, ignores the tremendous and incalculable social, and psychological costs of prolonged congestion; it ignores the human pangs of ghetto living; it ignores the increasingly bleak future of the inner city as the wealthy move out and leave the problems and the high cost citizens behind; and it ignores the depressing spectre of continuing deterioration of physical environment. Rene Dubos, Nobel prize winner in biology, has said of congested living that "hardly anything is known concerning the delayed and indirect consequences of early exposure to these conditions . . . Some of the most profound effects of the environment may not be on physical health but on behavioral patterns and mental development."

#### USE THE COUNTRYSIDE

Is it presumptuous to predict that if the anarchy characterizing some of our major cities like New York continues that people will desperately seek to escape it; that the flight to suburbia which hit the major cities the past 25 years will in turn become a flight to the countryside and the small cities? While we should make a gigantic national effort to salvage the conditions of living in our metropolises, let us also recognize that we are not making good use of the countryside including, microcities, and that as a matter of national policy and as a correlative to helping the metropolises we should be utilizing it increasingly for purposes of living and working.

A new land use policy ought to stress the role of the "microcity" as the focal center of services to a repopulated countryside. It is time for a strong rebuttal to Harvey Cox's indictment of the smaller community in his "Secular City." Changing technology and increasing affluence have made such communities more surely humanizing agents than they were even two decades ago.

The decentralized college system has seeded centers of culture throughout the state. Such higher education which at one time seemed almost a monopoly of the large city is now available on a commuter basis to almost every resident of the state. Invention of the school consolidation device has effected economies and qualities of scale in primary and secondary education throughout the state.

#### LITTLE UTOPIAS

Open space, clean air, cheaper land sites, natural recreational areas within easy reach, less congestion, the potential for community participation and dialogue, and the potential for structuring a better racial mix are additional ingredients of this good living. The awakening of the micro-cities to modern public service techniques spurred on by federal urban programs is creating a new "know how" among even small city officials, and is opening new horizons for good public service norms. Nor should one forget the eternal human proclivity to create anew—to plan for little utopias. Here, the smaller communities

still have a controllable future ahead of them, and much more clearly so than the metropol.

Even economic trends may be favoring the larger of the micro-cities as growth areas. A recent Department of Commerce study concluded that metropolitan areas may be caught in a "people-job" squeeze by 1975 (even with suburban job growth), and that out-migration to smaller cities of 6.3 per cent from our ten largest complexes must occur to keep the unemployment rate at 4 per cent. Optimal employment opportunities look best for cities of 50,000 to 500,000, not larger.

In the past, city location was largely determined by the appetite of new plants for water or rail communication or power sources. This is no longer a severely limiting factor given vastly improved and new forms of transportation. An increasing part of our gross national product is the output of service industries which do not spend heavily on transportation costs. It would seem, therefore, that some of the major limiting factors which historically ruled out location of industry in hinterlands are no longer so insignificant.

If diseconomies of scale occur at some upper point of population growth, is there also a minimum size below which diseconomies of operation result because of insufficient scale? Much urban research today is centered on the fascinating question of what size community seems able to accomplish economies of scale. It is an elusive question that defies programming. Is it at 2500 population as presumed in one Department of Agriculture study done in Kansas; or at 50,000 as postulated by the Committee on Economic Development, a prestigious businessmen's research group in its 1966 study, *Modernizing Local Government*? Or do economies of scale depend on what function one is talking about—a retail shopping center or a mother city parish? (A study by the University of South Dakota concluded that a trade area population of 40,000 to 60,000 appeared required under current conditions to support a complete shopping center there.)

#### ODDS AGAINST THE MICRO-CITY

From my observation few units of this size under existing arrangements can provide adequate police protection, water or sewer facilities or other public services on the sophisticated level increasingly demanded by the citizenry. And indeed they may not even be equipped to take advantage of federal programs designed to help them. Such small places seem to be characterized by underinvestment, in public or private facilities. They also have excess ratios of the very young and the very old, those age groups requiring but perhaps not getting the most attention from the public purse. Such communities are encountering difficult times in the face of declining farm population and increased mobility of those who remain.

History has rendered harsh verdicts on survival chances of small communities faced with changing technology or dried up natural resources. A study in Colorado showed that in the period 1858 to 1900, 270 mining towns disappeared. A similar study in Arkansas showed that since 1900, 80 municipalities and an estimated 700 rural communities have completely or almost entirely withered away. In Appalachia today we are trying to revive with a substantial national program the communities there that are clinging precariously to life at the price of low incomes, low health standards, and educational and cultural deprivation.

But when one starts talking economies of scale for business, jobs, education, governmental services, hospital care—professionals are pretty well agreed. They aren't there for small communities. One can argue, of course, that for the privilege of living in a small community he is willing to forego some things. But what is good enough for mom and dad may not be good enough for junior

as he enters the productive age and almost invariably seeks more excitement, better job options and more amenities of living elsewhere. The very poor and the technologically displaced also drift from these places to the large city where attitudes and policies have been adjusted to recognize their plight and make provision for it. Whereas in smaller communities they may not have. As one Department of Commerce study concludes: it has been the push of poor rural conditions rather than the pull of urban economic opportunities that brought people to the large cities.

#### ODDS FOR THE MICRO-CITY

The following factors seem to favor cities above 10,000 as natural growth centers:

(1) We have already commented that a shift in production techniques from those that could be established in multi-story buildings to those that require single-story production lines and extensive land sites is underway. This means location outside large cities—even outside suburbia where land may be intensely used and therefore expensive.

(2) We have also said that traditional plant location criteria are becoming less important—such as location close to markets and major rail networks. But increasingly, location decisions are determined by the availability of urban amenities such as adequate water and sewer systems, good schools, vocational training centers, regional government offices, and other public institutions—an infrastructure of public facilities, if you will. As incomes have risen in this country, people's consumption habits have increasingly turned toward the types of goods produced by government—better streets, parks, playgrounds, schools. In a period of full employment the availability of such facilities for prospective employees is becoming increasingly a concern of plant site search teams.

Such requirements assume relatively sophisticated government with a full time staff for planning and servicing these needs, no less than skill and training in the bureaucracy. Part time government in small communities may not be adequate to meeting these demands. And its tax base is generally minimal.

From my observation it becomes increasingly difficult to meet public service needs as one descends below 10,000 in population, even below 20,000; at least the type of public service that may be necessary for community take-off. Possibly, also, it is more difficult to put together a capable leadership team from the community as the size shrinks. Certainly small size reduces the statistical probability of finding such talent. This difficulty is aggravated in many bases by the absence of relatively large numbers of educators and other professional people which colleges and regional governmental institutions bring with them. One somewhat early student of improving community quality has commented that the solution is simple—get high quality people to settle in your community. The rest takes care of itself. Possibly such people can be identified and tapped more easily in the micro-city community than in either the metropolis where they may be lost in a sea of humanity, or in the mini-cities where the numbers are small. The few scattered studies we have on local leadership, however, suggests it as a necessary though not sufficient condition for community growth.

The health of the countryside will depend on the health of the outstate mother cities which will act increasingly as economic, cultural, shopping, medical and governmental service centers. The trade area of these mother cities will tend to resemble the early Greek city states with a major city, a number of satellite communities and farm land as constituent elements of its hinterland.

Thus, a new pattern of living and working

will arise together with a new inter-dependence of governmental units. Proper public policy can ease the pangs of the transition period and then support repopulation of the countryside in many areas now declining. How soon this will occur depends much on what we do to bring this mosaic about. It seems to me that we are rapidly nearing the point at which the plight of the major cities will force concrete decisions on how to effect this rebuilding of the countryside and the potential mother cities in it.

This prescription for revitalizing our countryside and coping with our population growth may possess some political liabilities. Machiavelli said it well: "There is nothing more difficult to carry out nor more dangerous to handle than to initiate a new order of things." But failure to act also carries penalties. Lord Bacon warns us: "He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils, for time is the greatest innovation."

#### THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

#### HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House a speech recently delivered by Mr. Richard P. Gousha, the superintendent of schools of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Gousha's remarks were made at the Milwaukee Sentinel's annual "Forum for Progress."

Mr. Gousha's observations of some of the effects of television on early education are particularly appropriate and I believe that every Member will be rewarded by a review of Mr. Gousha's statement. It follows:

#### ADDRESS BY MR. GOUSHA

I appreciate being invited to participate in the 1969 Milwaukee Sentinel "Forum for Progress." Originally I had hoped to be with you all day and hear first hand the presentations, discussions, and comments that result from a forum such as this, but my schedule unfortunately will not permit me to do that.

The theme selected for this sixth annual forum, "The Challenge of Youth," is most appropriate. In the first place, I would suspect that if some researchers would add up all of the column inches in a selected number of publications which were issued last week and compare that total with a similar count of the same publications ten years ago, it would confirm what most of us would already concede, namely, youth is getting more attention in the media today than in any recent or distant time in history.

Secondly, I would like to point out for the record that, with all this public attention to youth, never before have we had so many experts on a foremost topic of the day than we do for this subject of youth. And there's a simple reason why this should be so. None of us enters this world as an adult. We all go through the apprenticeship of youth—no exceptions—and that makes all of us experts on youth. No matter what our ages, 25, 40, 65, or 80, we all consider ourselves experts on youth. I'm glad to see that all of the experts are gathered together here this morning along with many representatives of our youth, who, I suspect, might consider themselves to be experts on the adult experts.

There is one fact, however, that those of us over 20 should not overlook. A whole new vista has been opened to the young people of today that was never available to

us oldsters. I pointed this out to the first graduating class at our Milwaukee Hamilton High School last June. It was most appropriate, I said, that that first class should also be the first group in our elementary and secondary schools that has been exposed to the medium of television from the cradle to graduation from high school.

Vistas have been opened to young people that were never available to earlier generations. They have been exposed to the whole world in their own living rooms during all of their formative years. Mother and father no longer have the exclusive role of being the only adults in that home.

And then we have the schools. Thirteen years, including kindergarten, is the length of the path that leads to high school graduation. In decades past, school was considered the place where learning occurred. In some people's minds, school was the only place where learning occurred. We now know that this is not necessarily so. According to recent research, a substantial amount of learning has taken place before a child even enters school. In fact, evidence indicates that the level of intellectual capability young people will achieve at 17 is already half-determined by the age of four, and another 30% is predictable at seven years. We have learned that there is a psychological ripeness for developing vocabulary and language among children at earlier ages than we now do formally, specifically at ages three and four.

This leads to a question I asked several months ago before another group in this city. Who weighs the needs of our pre-school and early school youngsters when available educational resources are considered? Where can we best use our educational dollars to capitalize on the intellectual ripeness of children? At the beginning school years? At the post high school years? Who sets the priorities?

When we are talking about our youth up through the high school, we are also talking about tremendous numbers of children and we are talking about a large percentage of our population. In the city of Milwaukee alone, we have 233,000 boys and girls from the diaper stage through age 18. This figure represents almost one out of every three persons living in the city of Milwaukee.

Or, to put it another way, two-thirds of the population is adult, one-third is youth. Are the two-thirds watching the one-third? You can be sure of that. Is the one-third watching the two-thirds? More so than you think.

Those of us who are parents know how young children like to imitate adults. In their play, they imitate what the grownups do. The toy industry has capitalized on this natural interest in adults by supplying the small boys with model trucks and carpentry tools and little girls with play stoves and ironing boards. As adults we enjoy watching small children in their play hours when we can identify their playtime activities so closely with our adult lives.

In their early school years they also make us constantly aware of how closely they watch their teachers. What Miss Smith or Miss Jones says often carries more weight than what mother or father says. All of this is amusing to us when it can be so readily observed.

But are these young children watching us in other ways also? Do they notice us telling them to do one thing while we do just the opposite? Do we encourage our children always to tell the truth, but when the telephone rings ask them to tell the party at the other end that dad or mom is not at home? Do we tell our children to always be honest, and then brag that the girl at the checkout counter forgot to charge us for an item? Do we tell these children to buckle up the seat belt to be safe but then not do it ourselves?

What kind of examples do we set for our children personally? Does this influence the kind of adults they will be?

Or, in a slightly different vein, what about the interest we show in our children? Are we letting the school and the television set educate our children? Notice that I'm placing school and television on the same level because the fact is that the average child in our elementary and secondary schools will spend many more hours in front of the television set during those 13 years than he will in the classroom.

Should we show an interest in the work they are doing in school? Do we go to the school and meet our children's teachers and with the teacher work together to take maximum advantage of the learning experience? Or are we remote critics of the schools and the teachers and create a conflict in the minds of young people as to where their loyalties should be?

What amount of time are we spending with our children in their formative years? Who is at home when they come home from school? Whom do they turn to for guidance, counsel, and advice? Who is firm when firmness is needed? Who is understanding when understanding is needed? Who is sympathetic when sympathy is needed? Who builds faith in the institutions on which this country is based?

Our relationship with our children—never an easy task—is considerably simpler when our children are young and overt. In our Milwaukee public schools we have 85,000 such children from kindergarten through grade seven. In most cases these boys and girls are bubbly, talkative, forthright, outspoken, hyperactive, and outgoing if given the opportunity. We also have 45,000 young people who are in their teen years, grades 8 through 12.

What kind of a youngster do we have here? Take a thirteen-year-old, for example. It has been said that the average thirteen-year-old of today has more knowledge about outer space than all of the ancient Greek philosophers combined. He has been present at the scene of every news event his interests dictate. He has had the opportunity of seeing and hearing, in his own home, every major public figure in the world. He has been fed detailed information and in-depth analyses of high interest news events, often minutes after they happen. He has seen assassinations, been present at state funerals, witnessed disturbances on the streets and up-risings on the campus. He has heard charges and countercharges. He has heard the victim and the accused, he has seen pathos and humor.

In this respect I can speak with personal experience because I have a seventh grader at home myself. I never cease to be amazed at the amount of knowledge possessed by him at this age compared to myself when I was that age. Our youth today know more, comprehend more and analyze more than did any of the adults in this room at a comparable stage in life. We're not going to admit that they are smarter than we were, but they do have a considerably larger store of knowledge on which to make a judgment and express an opinion.

I don't hear the old phrase "children should be seen and not heard" very often these days. That is good. Could we expect our young people to keep all of their thoughts inside of themselves and never let them surface? Our young ladies never could keep a choice bit of gossip to themselves at any time during recorded history, therefore we shouldn't expect our young people—boys and girls—to keep silent when they are filled with facts, facts, and more facts formerly reserved for adults only.

Unfortunately, the adults don't always like what our young people are saying. Adults are disturbed when the teen group asks questions that don't have easy answers. Adults are

embarrassed when young people point out the hypocrisy evident in matters of ethics, race, national goals, and special interests. Adults often respond by attempts to silence, withdraw privileges, ridicule, and ignore.

But I ask you, if our young people are filled with facts, facts as easily available to adults as they are to young persons, should we not respect the right of these young citizens to be heard, to carry on dialogue?

Along this vein, let me digress a moment and commend the Milwaukee Sentinel editorial staff for making available to our young people the weekly Young America section in the Saturday Sentinel. You are providing a much needed platform for boys and girls to express themselves and to provide them with information about items of interest not only from Milwaukee but throughout Wisconsin. The Sentinel's Young America section is a veritable who's who of youth in this State who have achieved significantly. Perhaps a more systematized who's who listing could become a permanent part of this section each week.

Although the Young America section is directed basically to the teenage reader, I must confess that it holds a fascination for me also, even though I am a few years beyond that age group. I have a strong suspicion that many adults—perhaps even a larger number than our teenage audience—also read these pages for a greater appreciation of America's greatest natural resource, its young people.

As I said a few moments ago, we are misusing this natural resource if we do not have this appreciation or respect. And we are also misusing this natural resource if we do not allow young people to become responsibly involved in the matters that affect their everyday lives.

In my opinion we have just begun to scratch the surface of meaningful involvement by the individual student in the how, what, where, when, and why of his secondary education. For the most part, those of us in education don't really know what he's thinking. In the Milwaukee public schools last year we made a small start by surveying the school experience. The results have had and will have an impact on our present and future planning.

But what about those students still in school? How can we get genuine feedback that would aid not only in curriculum improvement but in the nitty gritty of a school's day-to-day and year-to-year operations? Quite frankly, I'm after student thinking on a continuing basis because if we don't involve our students we are, in effect, cutting off the educational process.

The possibilities for meaningful student involvement are tremendous. Last week, for example, it was suggested to me that students be involved prior to the first day of school in the orientation of teachers who are new to certain schools. I think it's a great idea.

Couldn't students also be members of teaching teams in the schools? Could they tell us, on the secondary level, how we might build flexibility into the length and conflict of the school day?

We've got to remember that schools are not only teachers, schools are not only administrators, and schools are not only parents. First and foremost, schools are boys and girls. That is the only reason why they exist. Is it not logical then that we should give our young people meaningful responsibility in examining the functioning of the schools they attend? Not either—or, not control or subservience, but meaningful responsibility within the framework of our organization. I am convinced they deserve no less.

I do hope that the Sentinel's forum will indeed result in a new understanding of the challenge of youth. We have many excellent resource people on the program and in the audience at this year's forum to achieve that goal. But sometimes certain individuals have

their doubts. One person could not be present today, and I'd like to read his observations about youth to you.

"The children now love luxury; they have bad manners, contempt for authority; they show disrespect for elders, and love to chatter in places of exercise. Children are now tyrants, not the servants of their households. They no longer rise when elders enter the room. They contradict their parents, chatter before company, gobble up dainties at the table, cross their legs, and tyrannize over their teachers."

Socrates wrote that 2,375 years ago.

#### STEEL IMPORTS

### HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I was encouraged to read that President Nixon's nominee as special foreign trade negotiator, Carl J. Gilbert, is pledged to a much firmer and tougher approach in protecting U.S. industry. Mr. Gilbert has stated that there was a time following World War II when special aids for certain nations were justified, but that now these countries have economies fully as sound as that of the United States, or more so, and we are justified in demanding elimination of special nontariff gimmicks.

Also, and of great significance, is Mr. Gilbert's position in support of existing import quotas on certain products, but otherwise he preferred the volunteer approach.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I, too, have supported the voluntary approach when it works and if it works.

Take the case of Japanese steel imports which especially affect the west coast. Last year the Japanese filed a statement of intent indicating a desire to help maintain an orderly U.S. steel market by a reduction in 1969 of exports to the United States of about 22 percent below 1968.

Yet, in the first 4 months of this year, west coast imports are up 4.3 percent in spite of Japanese assurance that previous distribution patterns would be maintained. Actually, in the West, I am informed one of every 3 tons consumed represents imports.

Mr. Speaker, one of the serious aspects of this situation is the importation of fabricated steel. More and more U.S. plants are losing out to Japanese, Canadian, and European bidders. One such example is the award recently to a Japanese firm of a contract to provide 500,000 tons of 48-inch pipe for a trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

Bethlehem Steel Corp., in Seattle, because of low-labor costs of foreign fabrication, has closed one transmission tower shop and is in the process likewise of closing its tower shop in Richmond, Calif. These closures are due in large part to the fact that domestic buyers like the Bonneville Power Administration continue to contract nearly all their transmission tower construction to Italy and Japan.

As I understand, Japan and European countries have adopted mill steel quotas

on exports to the United States, but instead they have stepped up their quantity of fabricated steel. Meanwhile, Canadian companies are said to be expanding their exports of steel to this country; some fabricated from Canadian ore and some from Japanese steel. This latter, of course, avoids any promise to help maintain an orderly U.S. market.

Frankly, even though protection of U.S. industry has been pledged by the new trade negotiator, Mr. Gilbert, I think legislation designed to prevent foreign dumping and flooding of our domestic market may be the only answer. I want vigorous price competition, but I do not want America's high-living standard to penalize our labor so that they lose the source of their livelihood.

Mr. Speaker, surely with steel fabricating plants closing down on the west coast, the crisis due to steel imports should have prompt relief. Under the Constitution, the regulation of foreign trade is a responsibility of the Congress. Here is a threat to industry and labor that should find relief by legislative action.

#### THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA RESOLUTION NO. 751

### HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill which would authorize the Department of Transportation to lease to the city of Seward, Alaska, dock facilities currently owned by the Alaskan Railroad. Mr. Speaker, the city of Seward by and through the city council has passed a resolution asking the U.S. Government to lease this facility to them. It is with great pleasure that I introduce this legislation and I include their resolution in today's RECORD:

#### THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA RESOLUTION No. 751

Whereas; the multi-million dollar Alaska Railroad Dock facility at the Port of Seward, Alaska, which was opened to use on November 15, 1965, as a replacement for facilities destroyed by tidal waves generated during the Good Friday Earthquake of March 27, 1964, now sits idle and serves primarily as a berthing facility for the U.S. Coast Guard Buoy Tender *Sorrel*; and

Whereas; all attempts of officials of The City of Seward to encourage the Alaska Railroad to seek increased Port activity by installing a sea-train slip at the dock have met with statements undocumented with proof from Alaska Railroad General Manager John Manley that operations through the Port of Seward have been since the earthquake and are now uneconomical to the Railroad and would continue to be uneconomical to the Railroad after the construction of a sea-train slip at the dock, and further statements by Mr. Manley give no cause to believe that the Alaska Railroad has any plans to utilize this now idle facility because, as Mr. Manley states without qualification, the dock constitutes a financial drain on the resources of the Railroad; and

Whereas; the City of Seward is struggling ceaselessly to preserve its shipping industry against overwhelming odds posed by the government-owned and Alaska Railroad operated Port of Whittier, with its modern facilities

for rail-barge freight, and in this struggle The City of Seward is utilizing the remnants of the heavily damaged former Alaska Railroad Dock facilities at the foot of 3rd and 4th Avenues, restoration of which would cost several million dollars; and

Whereas; restoration of this facility at such great cost seems incomprehensible and infeasible to the citizens of Seward and to their representatives on the Common Council since such costly restoration would constitute a needless and wasteful duplication of an idle dock facility which now stands as a monument to lack of insight and planning by the Alaska Railroad: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of The City of Seward, Alaska, respectfully petitions the Alaska delegation in Congress to initiate and the Congress to enact legislation to grant to The City of Seward a long-term lease, revocable only during a declared national emergency, to the Alaska Railroad Dock with all of its facilities and approaches, which are located at the North End of Resurrection Bay within the corporate limits of The City of Seward; such lease to be in return for the consideration of the sum of One (\$1.00) Dollar, payable annually to the Treasurer of the United States of America, and be it agreed in such lease that The City of Seward through its Port Commission will operate and maintain these facilities in their present condition, holding them in trust for the people of the United States of America.

#### EFFORT TO AID KIDNEY PATIENTS RECEIVE BOOST

### HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, on May 9, I introduced "The Kidney Disease Treatment and Prevention Act of 1969." On Wednesday, June 25, over 60 Members of this body and several Members of the other body introduced a proposal with similar goals entitled the "Kidney Disease Act of 1969."

I believe that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on which I serve, will be able to consider these proposals in the near future. The need is great and people are needlessly dying.

The Sunday, June 15, issue of the Washington Post printed an article by Stuart Auerbach, entitled "Artificial Kidney Puzzle: Who Lives? Who Dies?," which outlines some of the tragic aspects of this problem. I include it in my remarks at this time:

#### ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY PUZZLE: WHO LIVES? WHO DIES?

(By Stuart Auerbach)

At this moment, Mary Kesterson, a 35-year-old Maryland mother of four, is dying. Her family is searching for \$14,000 to pay for artificial kidney treatments that could prolong her life.

Arabell J. Wheaton, 25, lay close to death last week until her family arranged for artificial kidney treatments in New Jersey, where she used to live. The family spent more than \$5000—their total savings—on treatments here.

Brian Kelly, 5, died this month at Georgetown Hospital of kidney failure followed by a rare series of complications. His hospital bill amounts to about \$25,000 for the 63 days he was critically ill.

Francis Chesney Jr., 21, feels that he's going to die in a Harrisburg, Pa., hospital. His sister, a Catholic University student, lacks the money she needs to get him started in an artificial kidney program.

Evelyn (Evie) Robert, a 60-year-old Washington socialite, almost died of kidney failure 18 months ago.

Then her husband, former Democratic National Committee treasurer Lawrence W. (Chip) Robert, bought her an artificial kidney for about \$2900. She donated it to George Washington Hospital with the condition that it remain available for her use.

It costs Mrs. Roberts at least \$30,000 a year for the twice-weekly treatments that keep her alive.

These cases involving residents of the Washington area illustrate a problem that agonizes the Nation's doctors—how to provide every American with the medical advances that are currently available.

Science has provided the artificial kidney—a machine that takes over when human kidneys fail and filters the poisons from the blood.

But no one has provided the money needed to treat the estimated 8000 Americans who each year need the machine to stay alive. Costs of home treatment—the least expensive method—average at about \$4500 a year on top of the higher expenses of the first year when patients learn to use the artificial kidney.

The drugs, chemicals, coils, tubing and filters, which can only be used once, raise the cost of home treatment to as much as \$50 each. Most patients need two a week.

Health insurance coverage is spotty. State and local funds are limited. And the Federal Government has cut back on a program it started three years ago to set up artificial kidney centers across the country.

The National costs are astronomical; once on an artificial kidney, a patient must continue treatment as long as he lives.

One White House committee estimated that a program to provide artificial kidney treatment for every American that needs it would cost \$1 billion for the next six years and \$300 million every year after that.

With the knowledge that artificial kidneys can prolong lives, Americans no longer sit still until they die of kidney failure.

"They know it's there and they want it," said Virgil Smirnow of the National Kidney Foundation here.

And doctors go to extraordinary lengths to keep patients alive in the hope they can get an artificial kidney.

Dr. Gilbert Eisner, for example, gives Mrs. Kesterson at the Washington Hospital Center the painful and temporary peritoneal dialysis treatment to remove poisons from her system. This 24-hour treatment uses a small tube in her stomach cavity to flush wastes, entails hospitalization and only works for a short time.

"A few years ago, this kind of prolongation of life was not worth it," said Dr. Eisner. "Now, with an artificial kidney, it is."

Some of the pressure for more and better artificial kidney treatment comes from Congress. The National Kidney Foundation office here receives an average of two queries a week from Congressmen whose constituents want to know where they can get treatment.

Relatives of four of the five cases detailed at the beginning of this article said they hoped any articles would trigger donations to help pay for the costly treatments.

The fifth, Mrs. Robert, is so thankful for her lifesaving treatment that she offered to do "anything people ask me to do. People are dying like flies."

George A. Baker, a Washington police detective and the brother of Mrs. Wheaton, organized fund drives here and in his sister's former home in Middlesex, N.J.

"She was so young, we couldn't sit by. We had to try to save her life," he said.

But relatives trying to find money for artificial kidney treatments find themselves on a heart-breaking merry-go-round of rejection.

#### VERY HARD

"It's very, very hard unless you're a millionaire," said Helen Kelly, mother of 5-year-old Brian.

"I talked to every agency listed in the phone book and some that weren't listed. I couldn't get any money," continued the divorced mother of four other children.

Carol Fleming has called all over the country trying to find a place for her brother, Francis Chesney.

"His will to live is gone. He just feels like he's going to die. He needs all kinds of help and I don't know what to do," she said after visiting her brother last weekend.

Even if funds were available, there are nationwide shortages of facilities and trained physicians to run artificial kidney programs.

Only about 2400 of the 3000 Americans who need artificial kidney treatments in a year get it. In Washington, Smirnow estimated that 300 persons a year need an artificial kidney. Only about 30 of them get the treatment.

Facilities here are limited. Smirnow said Washington is one of the only major metropolitan areas without a large kidney program.

The most active kidney center in the area is run at George Washington University Hospital, where Drs. Alvin E. Parrish and Norman Kramer have cared for 26 patients in two years.

#### NOT ADVERTISED

"We haven't advertised the program," said Dr. Parrish. "Not too many people know we're doing it. We don't feel we could handle more patients."

Georgetown University Hospital, which started its program in 1950, concentrates on research and keeping patients alive until they can get a kidney transplant.

Some of their patients, such as Mrs. Robert and Chesney, must go elsewhere if they are to receive long-term, chronic artificial kidney treatment.

Now that the Federal Government has backed away from supporting long-term artificial kidney programs, most of its kidney treatment money goes toward transplant research.

In the long run, transplants may be the best way to treat patients with double kidney failure. There have been about 4000 kidney transplants since 1951, and doctors report that the survival rate is improving.

Current figures show that 90 per cent of the patients who receive kidneys from a brother or sister survive at least two years.

Transplants do not mean the end of artificial kidneys. The machines will still be needed to maintain patients until a donor becomes available.

As much as patients now clamor for artificial kidneys, the treatment does not insure a full and happy life. The record survival is about nine years. A recent study showed that 87 per cent of the patients survived a year on an artificial kidney.

Is it worth it?

Dr. Parrish admitted that he didn't know. "The patients that we have that are doing well think it is. But I don't know if the patients with trouble think it is."

Despite the drawbacks of the treatment, the question of who gets an artificial kidney—really, who shall live and who shall die—presents a painful dilemma for doctors.

Many communities have set up "life and death committees" that weigh such factors as a patient's general medical condition, age, value to the community and family responsibilities.

The George Washington program does not do this. Dr. Parrish said he takes anyone

who has the money in the order they apply. And, he helps patients search for the money.

Even so, he admits it is "a bad situation" because it eliminates the very poor.

It also makes it possible for people like Mrs. Robert, who probably would be too old for most programs, and Mrs. Kesterson, who has a multitude of complicating ailments, to receive artificial kidney treatment.

The question of who shall live and who shall die will become more acute in the future, as science turns out more life-prolonging, but expensive tools such as the artificial kidney.

Without the kidney, Mary Kesterson, Arabell Wheaton, Evie Robert and Francis Chesney Jr. will die.

"That's it right there," said Linda Windsor, Mrs. Kesterson's sister.

"She knows if she doesn't get the machine she's not going to live. If she doesn't get the machine, she just has no hope."

#### RESOLUTION FAVORING THE ABM

### HON. DONALD E. LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, it is my firm belief that the American people do favor the construction of the proposed Safeguard ABM system. 90 percent of those who have responded so far to the questionnaire which I have recently sent to the constituents in Ohio's 24th District are in favor of establishing the ABM. Further evidence of public support for the ABM is indicated by a resolution which was passed recently by the Newtown Battle Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution in Elmira, N.Y. I include this resolution in the RECORD at this point:

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas Secretary of Defense Laird has warned that the Soviet Union now leads the United States in Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles by at least 150 missiles; and—in the words of Secretary Laird—"is going for a first-strike capability";

Whereas the Soviets now lead the United States in missiles of all types by 2,750 to 1,710;

Whereas the Soviet Union is rapidly overtaking the United States in submarine-launched missiles—and has achieved a two-to-one lead in killer submarines designed to destroy our Polaris submarines;

Whereas the Soviets already have at least 200 "SS-9" missiles, which carry a warhead of 20 to 25 megatons—while American missiles carry only one megaton;

Whereas the Soviet Union has developed an orbital bombardment system which could rain nuclear death on the United States in a matter of seconds;

Whereas the Soviets are now deploying a third-generation anti-ballistic missile system which, according to Secretary Laird, is nearly 80 per cent complete—and which, in the words of Soviet Marshal Malinovsky, is "for the defense of the entire Soviet Union";

Whereas President Nixon has proposed a modest and limited anti-ballistic missile system for America, pointing out that "If we do too much, it will cost us our money; if we do too little, it may cost us our lives";

Therefore, be it

Resolved That Newtown Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, urges the members of the United States Congress to support deployment of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system as recommended by President Nixon.

Resolution adopted unanimously in general membership meeting at Elmira, N.Y., June 12, 1969.

LEWIS S. VAN DUZER,  
President.  
ROY C. HULBERT,  
Secretary.

## PROFITS OF PORNOGRAPHY

HON. SHERMAN P. LLOYD

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, it is reported that there are 187 of us in Congress who have introduced legislation in an effort to curb the excessive use of the mails for the solicitation of pornographic materials of those who do not desire to receive it. This was of sufficient concern to me after petition by residents of my district to introduce one of the first bills on January 13, this year.

An informative article concerning the profits made by one of those who distribute these materials was printed in the Washington Post on Sunday, June 29. I think it would be of sufficient widespread interest to have it reproduced on these pages. It follows:

PORNOGRAPHY PRODUCER KEEPS SAMPLES FROM STAFF

(By Frank Murray)

LOS ANGELES, June 28.—Marvin Miller has one unbreakable rule for the 50 employees who print and ship pornographic books at his factory—no free samples.

Even Miller's 16-year-old son, in the mail room sending out books and magazines with pictures that make the Playboy style of nudity look like kid stuff, can't carry home any of the 500 titles.

Miller doesn't want gifts or free-lance sales by his employees cutting into his \$10 million annual volume as one of the Nation's major producers of erotic material which he advertises as pornographic but denies is obscene legally.

"I'm in the business primarily to make money," said the graying and bearded Miller at his desk before a map of his marketplace, the United States.

Pornography is big business in America. It's made millionaires of Miller and others. And it's made monumental problems for parents and public officials.

An Associated Press investigation disclosed: About 200 companies in the country produce pornographic books, magazines and films. Their works flood, uninvited, into millions of American mailboxes and through a chain of distributors, onto the shelves of bookstores across the country.

Total sales of pornographic material are staggering. Estimates range upward from \$500 million a year, dwarfing the likes of the huge Government Printing Office (\$17 million annual sales). Miller says his hottest item, an amply illustrated handbook on intercourse, sold 500,000 copies in a year—or roughly equal to first-year sales of William Manchester's "Death of a President," 1967's best seller.

Postal authorities are swamped with complaints—167,792 in 1968 alone—from people who receive lurid advertising. President Nixon has demanded a law to keep offensive sex ads out of the mails, and 187 bills are pending in Congress to control the tidal wave of pornography.

Since 1957, when the Supreme Court decided the case of Roth vs. U.S. meeting the legal definition of obscenity has been as difficult as holding a greased pig. The Roth

decision said that, to be obscene, the dominant appeal of material must be to prurient interest in sex, must affront community standards and must be utterly without redeeming social value.

In the dozen years since that decision, a flood of pornographic mail has inundated American mailboxes.

New court decisions generally have reinforced Roth. Almost any printed material with a story line, no matter how thin, is redeeming to a book of pictures otherwise obscene. And the community standard is being met, the courts have held, so long as others are selling material as explicit and lurid as what you've got to offer.

The latest decision, in a Georgia case, overturned laws forbidding possession of material admitted to be obscene.

"... The mere private possession of obscene matter cannot constitutionally be made a crime," said the court. "If the first amendment means anything, it means that a state has no business telling a man, sitting alone in his own house, what books he may read or what films he may watch."

Miller has cashed in on the court rulings. He reprinted the most recent decision as the cover page on his latest catalogue of sex publications. It not only helps sales but, he says, it reinforces "my moralistic point of view: that the establishment shouldn't control the thoughts nor the ways in which people wish to enjoy themselves."

Sales have been good. By his own accounting, Miller went into business three years ago with \$25,000. Now, he says, his annual profit is several hundred thousand dollars and his net worth more than a million dollars. Evidence indicates his figures may be conservative. For example, his initial investment in the top-selling sexual manual was \$2,000, including \$1,000 to the couple who posed for the photos. His sales so far: \$2.5 million or a thousand times his initial investment.

But other business costs run dear. Miller, 40, says he's been arrested 30 times in two years. Last December he was convicted on three counts of mailing obscene matter and sentenced to five years in prison. He's free on bail while he appeals.

In Los Angeles alone, Miller is fighting 54 counts of selling obscene books. He says his legal expenses last year topped \$200,000.

Police say that of the more than 200 companies in the erotic trade, 75 per cent of them are in Los Angeles and suburbs.

## A STATEMENT OF POSITION BY WGHP TELEVISION

HON. RICHARDSON PREYER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. PREYER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, at a time when there are so many forces working to divide us in this country, it is especially refreshing to note efforts to increase our awareness of the benefits of our American democratic system. One such effort on the part of a television station in my district has recently come to my attention. The following is a statement by the general manager, Mr. Philip J. Lombardo, of WGHP-TV, High Point, N.C., regarding that station's program to encourage display of our flag:

A STATEMENT OF POSITION BY WGHP TELEVISION PRESENTED BY PHILIP J. LOMBARDO, GENERAL MANAGER, Aired May 20, 1969

It should be apparent to WGHP-TV viewers, through our daily schedule of news

and entertainment programs, that station management stays abreast of the needs and desires of our community . . . and contributes, in every feasible way toward fulfilling these needs.

It should also be apparent, through its programming, that station management strives to contribute measurably to community efforts of betterment.

Therefore, it is *only* in matters of extreme importance that the *voice* of management is heard on the air.

Such is the case now.

We feel that the time has come for a renewed dedication of love of country.

These days, there are perhaps a number of definitions for the word *patriotism*, for it, like religious faith, is a very personal expression. The essence, though, of *any* definition is simply love of country.

We feel that the word *patriotism* should be heard more often . . . that the feeling should be expressed more often; and we know of no better way to begin, than to show, and be proud of, our symbol of national unity . . . the American flag. Such action demonstrates that we, as citizens, appreciate the many privileges that come with being an American citizen. With this in mind, channel eight is embarking on an energetic campaign of encouraging people to "fly it, it's yours." We will, make available during the coming weeks, the history of the flag, the history of national flag day, President Woodrow Wilson's 1916 speech proclaiming June 14 as National Flag Day, the most significant dates on which the flag is flown, and instructions on the proper way to display the American flag . . . to all teachers, student leaders, college professors, and ministers in our area. This is being done in hopes that they will find an opportunity to use the information in a class lecture or project, or a sermon, as the case may be.

Channel eight will also be encouraging individual expressions of patriotism by making available, without profit, American flags. All of our on-the-air personalities will be actively participating by broadcasting reminders of the importance of the flag. They will also be appearing at area shopping centers to demonstrate in a personal way, that channel eight is sincere in this effort, and we hope that you will display your patriotism by displaying an American flag.

"Fly it . . . it's yours."

HOW MANY SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, HOMES AND JOBS COULD VIETNAM'S \$330 BILLION HAVE CREATED?

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, no price can be put on the lives of the gallant young Americans who have perished in Vietnam. No American, whether his views be hawkish, dovish, or whatever, can be accused of not wishing to see an end of this bloodshed, an end to U.S. servicemen dying on the far-off Asian continent.

An article appeared in yesterday's Parade section of the Washington Post. Aside from the brief analysis of the South Vietnamese willingness to defend their land and their desire—or lack thereof—to see peace achieved is a startling statement concerning the cost to the United States of the Vietnam war.

Prof. James Clayton of the University of Utah, touted as an expert on the economic costs of war stated that, considering the costs of veterans' benefits and interest payments on Federal debts directly attributable to the Vietnamese war as well as the direct U.S. investment, the total price tag to be eventually handed to the American people, should we deescalate as quickly as possible will be a whopping \$330 billion to \$400 billion.

How many slums could have been razed and replaced by adequate housing for that amount of money? How many schools could have been built and teachers trained with these funds? How many local clinics and new community hospitals could have been constructed? How many job opportunities created? How much less your taxes and how much smaller the inflation rate? So many "hows" but my burning question is: "How Much Longer?"

The Parade article follows:

#### THE PRICE OF WAR

The feeling in Japan, Taiwan, Australia, and other Asian countries is that South Vietnam will show no sincere disposition to end the Vietnamese War until the U.S. starts to withdraw some troops.

Prosperity in Saigon has reached such an all-time high, so many profiteers are making huge fortunes because of the U.S. presence, that there is now a vested interest in maintaining the war as long as possible.

A group of South Vietnamese businessmen, visiting Tokyo to speed up their orders for consumer goods—cars, TV sets, transistor radios, tape recorders, etc.—admitted to a Parade reporter that the ARVN (Army of Republic of Vietnam) is pretty much a corrupt joke, that it will fold like an accordion once the Americans pull out. Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi, head of the Senate Armed Services Committee and one of Lyndon Johnson's original warhawks, is also honest and realistic enough to acknowledge the same truth. The South Vietnamese Army simply lacks the will to fight, to kill other Vietnamese, prefers to let the Americans do the killing and the dying.

The Saigonese businessmen predict that the U.S. will begin to withdraw some troops in August unless President Thieu can manufacture emergency reasons for their indefinite retention such as another imminent enemy offensive. They also have the feeling that the U.S. military in Vietnam will try to retain American troops there as long as possible, always on the grounds that the enemy has just about had it and that one more big push will do the trick.

Meanwhile, the price of the U.S. involvement continues to skyrocket with more than 40,000 American dead in action and accidents, more than 200,000 wounded, more than \$110 billion already spent. Worse yet, the future costs to the nation in veterans benefits will approach another \$50 billion. Add to this the interest payments on federal debts directly attributable to the Vietnamese war, and the final cost will approach \$350 billion.

Professor James Clayton of the University of Utah, an authority on the economic costs of wars to the American people, has just finished a book, entitled *The Economic Impact of the Cold War* which Harcourt, Bruce & World will publish next year.

"I estimated \$330 billion as the final total of the Vietnamese war, providing we deescalate in a hurry," Dr. Clayton declares. "But that figure is an absolute minimum. A more realistic figure would be \$400 billion.

"I know that figure boggles the mind. But it's true. People simply have no idea how much this nation spends on veterans' benefits and war interest payments.

"For example, World War II cost \$381 billion. Veterans' benefits from that war have already cost the nation \$75 billion and will in the end reach the staggering total of \$476 billion. In addition, the nation will have to pay \$200 billion in interest payments. Do you realize what that adds up to? One trillion and fifty-seven billion dollars."

Dr. Clayton points out that many politicians are worried about the \$28 billion specifically allotted this year for the war in Vietnam. "What they do not know," he adds, "or seem to realize is that this year we will also spend \$21 billion on interest payments for World War I, World War II and the Korean War.

"War is not only hell," he explains, "but fantastically expensive."

#### AUDIO-DIGEST—A SERVICE TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND A MONUMENT TO REPRESENTATIVE PETTIS

### HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, because of the vision of one of our colleagues from California, Representative JERRY L. PETTIS, medical doctors in the United States and in many other parts of the world are treating their patients with greater skill and knowledge than ever before.

In 1951, Mr. PETTIS, aware of a gap in transmission of new medical knowledge from the journals and meetings of that profession to its practitioners, conceived a way to bridge it. He proceeded on the theory that the "eye time" of doctors is almost entirely consumed by duties, thus preventing them from doing extensive reading. But that their "ear time" is not so consumed. They might listen on a portable recorder while driving between calls in preference to listening to a car radio. There might be other times when audio inputs could be sandwiched in.

Mr. PETTIS and Claron L. Oakley decided to put the knowledge of current developments desired by M.D.'s on concisely and professionally edited tapes to which the profession might subscribe on a regular basis.

Today, more than 86,000 physicians keep abreast of the newest developments in medicine by this means. The fascinating story of PETTIS and Oakley's Audio-Digest is told in the following recent feature article from the Glendale-Burbank Independent Newspaper:

#### GLENDALE'S AUDIO-DIGEST MEDICAL TAPES ENCIRCLE GLOBE

(By Katherine V. Sinks)

Men and women engrossed in fields of medicine—around the world—are using their ears to keep full pace with space-age projects and accomplishments in their profession.

And they're able to do it because of an idea that struck a public relations man, Jerry L. Pettis, with tremendous impact in 1951—in Glendale.

The result—the founding of Audio-Digest, now Audio-Digest Foundation, a subsidiary of the California Medical Assn., which has its mailing facility offices at 1250 S. Glendale Ave., and sends out through Glendale Post Office an average of 55,000 recorded tapes a month to foreign and domestic destinations.

The tapes, all in English, weigh from three to seven ounces each, and go to physicians, private and government hospitals for their use in advancement of medical technology.

More than 86,000 medical personnel around the globe now listen regularly to Audio-Digest tape recordings on a subscription basis.

There are eight twice-a-month tape services, each recording (no advertising included) 24 one-hour tapes a year. They cover anesthesiology, general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, pediatrics, surgery and otorhinolaryngology.

Pettis, now Congressman from California's 33rd District, is executive vice president of Audio Digest Foundation, of which Dr. Donald D. Lum of Oakland is president.

Claron L. Oakley, a public relations-news-radio personality, now is vice president and editor, with main offices at 619 S. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles. He does the master taping after an advisory board of 96 nationally and internationally known specialists evaluate 2,000 of the 50,000 reels of tape made during a year.

Evaluation is based on content, the speaker's ability and new material. Voices heard are predominantly those of medical men and women.

Eugene V. Eckert is manager of the Glendale office, heading a staff of 65.

Oakley recalls the day when Pettis "brought to me the basic idea that was to jell into our present Audio-Digest format of marrying and molding stacks of medical journals into stacks of raw tapes recorded at leading medical meetings."

He says his college training had given him both microphone and writing experience. With Pettis he recalls, "I doubled in brass as narrator and compiler of the pilot programs that we set out to sell through exhibits at several local medical associations."

The first one was at Loma Linda University's annual post-graduate convention, where Pettis and Oakley secured their first dozen subscribers.

According to Oakley, "based on the pure faith these subscriptions engendered; we decided to go whole-hog and commit ourselves to one weekly program in the field of general practice."

Mrs. Pettis and Mrs. Oakley became their sales representatives, and Oakley says, "We gave them a flat 15 per cent commission on their subscriptions and tape recorder sales and sent them off to all corners of the country to peddle our product."

The result—"doctors signed up for our service in a steadily increasing number."

Oakley continues his success story—"During those exciting early days our first offices were in the garret of a friendly advertising agency on East Broadway in Glendale.

"When my living room got too noisy to serve as a recording studio (barking dogs and playing children sometimes mingled in with my booming baritone description of therapy for chronic ulcerative colitis) we shifted the weekly mastering to the Voice of Prophecy studios on East Chevy Chase Drive.

At this time Pettis and an Australian engineer immigrant set up a separate tape duplicating company.

Oakley says, "While the sole customer was Audio-Digest in the beginning, they were a pioneer in the tape duplicating industry and recently sold their Hollywood-based studios for a substantial sum."

Sixteen years ago, the California Medical Assn., Oakley says, "saw sufficient promise in Audio-Digest that its House of Delegates adopted the experiment in continuing post-graduate medical education and loaned \$10,000 to demonstrate to physicians that tape-recorded reports from journals and other professional sources could be among effective means of staying abreast of medical developments."

He points out, "From that shoestring start,

the endeavor has done nearly \$7 million in subscriptions volume since its acquisition as a subsidiary of the California Medical Assn."

#### INTO THE FUTURE

Looking forward Oakley says, "We anticipate still further specialties will be added to our present stable of eight services."

Noting that automobile manufacturers have stereo tape equipment as an optional feature, he says, "We are viewing adopting our monaural spoken word to their eight track, stereo-intended cartridge. The services now is available on cassette cartridges and reel-to-reel."

Although video tape home units still are expensive and there are production cost problems, he expresses confidence that "in the next decade we will be producing malleable tapes for doctors, that will enable them to sit in their offices, dens or even recline in their bedrooms while they watch—and not just hear—the nation's greatest teachers and clinicians explain their latest procedures in diagnosis and treatments."

Finally, he predicts, "When this day comes Audio-Digest will be prepared to chart still further significant areas in this complicated and crucially important problem of keeping the practicing physician conscience-free and truly abreast of the latest developments in his field."

Yes, Glendale-founded Audio-Digest has made medical men and women around the world sit up and listen—and present plans give assurance it won't be too many years before they'll not only be sitting up and listening—but looking as well.

#### "THE SANDS OF THYME" TO MAKE USO TOUR TO THE PACIFIC HOSPITALS AND KOREA

### HON. WALTER S. BARING

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, a highly commendable summer tour and an exciting adventure is about to begin for three of my youthful Nevada friends. I am speaking of the "Sands of Thyme," a young singing group from Las Vegas, Nev. The three, Brent Rawlings, Jacquelyn Shamo, and Timothy Cory, have just departed the United States on a USO tour of several Pacific hospitals and Korea.

If I may quote from a press release from the USO public relations department:

"The Sands of Thyme," a refreshing young and talented trio of folk-rock musicians, will tour Korea military bases, and hospitals in the Pacific for 45 days starting 27 June 1969. The three youngsters—one girl and two boys from Las Vegas—who are presently students at Brigham Young University, are sponsored by USO and the Department of Defense.

The three teenagers, who were all born and raised in Southern Nevada, are: Jacquelyn Shamo, vocalist; Brent Rawlings, guitarist-vocalist, and Timothy Cory, guitarist-vocalist.

"The Sands of Thyme" have proved very popular on campus this year. They have appeared in various concerts and on TV station KBYU and with BYU traveling assemblies. They are sure to be just as popular with the servicemen they entertain.

This show, like others playing the USO overseas circuit, is made possible by the voluntary contributions to the USO by the American public through their Community

Chests, United Funds, Combined Federal Campaigns, and other voluntary donations.

The efforts this summer of this young singing group, Mr. Speaker, should be noted for the commendable results their 45 days' tour will have on our service men and women serving their country valiantly overseas. I salute this trio and other similar USO groups.

#### OVERPOPULATION

### HON. GEORGE BUSH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Task Force on Earth Resources and Population, I would like to comment on two newcomers to the Washington scene. They are Dr. Philip Handler, the new president of the National Academy of Sciences and Dr. Roger Olaf Egeberg, the Assistant HEW Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs subject to his confirmation by the Senate. I was extremely heartened by the sense of urgency expressed by both of these national leaders on the problems of overpopulation and dwindling resources. In a recent interview with This Week magazine, Dr. Handler stated:

The greatest threat to the human race is man's own procreation. Hunger; pollution; crime; overlarge, dirty cities—even the seething unrest that leads to international conflict and war—all derive from the unbridled growth of human populations. It is imperative that we begin a research campaign in human reproductive physiology. Second to the problem of overproduction is that of feeding the world. As we look toward the end of this century, we get closer to the time when the total food supply becomes limiting. If we do not provide more food, we face worldwide famine.

Dr. Egeberg has displayed his keen awareness of the crisis our world is facing by emphasizing that at the top of his list of priorities will be intensified efforts in environmental and population control through technological innovations and family planning, the reclamation of waste products, and the development of a low pollution automobile.

We look to these two men for dynamic and purposeful leadership as the new administration charts its course.

I include at this point in the RECORD the text of the interview with Dr. Handler:

OVERPOPULATION: NEW SCIENCE PRESIDENT SEES IT AS GREATEST THREAT TO MANKIND

"Man is on the threshold of a biological revolution," says biochemist Philip Handler. "It will influence the life of each of us just as greatly as the industrial revolution affected every living person."

On July 1, Dr. Handler will leave his position as chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at Duke University Medical Center to become president of the National Academy of Sciences. This organization of the country's 846 most esteemed scientists serves as official advisor to the government on matters of science and technology.

This Week interviewed Dr. Handler about his views on what lies ahead in the biological sciences.

TW. Will you define what you mean by "biological revolution"?

Dr. HANDLER. I mean that our understanding of living things is now so comprehensive that we should soon be able to apply that information to human affairs, in order to improve the condition of man.

TW. In what major areas will this knowledge be put to work?

Dr. HANDLER. In population control, food production, health, control of the environment, and directing the evolution of our own species.

TW. Any reason for the order of your list?

Dr. HANDLER. The greatest threat to the human race is man's own procreation. Hunger; pollution; crime; overlarge, dirty cities—even the seething unrest that leads to international conflict and war—all derive from the unbridled growth of human populations. It is imperative that we begin a research campaign in human reproductive physiology.

TW. Don't we already know enough?

Dr. HANDLER. We thought we were quite knowledgeable, until today's problems pinned us to the wall. Our knowledge turned out to be primitive.

The oral contraceptive pill and IUDs (intrauterine contraceptive devices) have been successful because they divorce the act of sex from the act of using contraception. What we now need is a cheap, safe mechanism in which failure to use contraceptives would result in failure to conceive, rather than the present situation, which is the other way around—failure results in conception.

TW. What's the outlook for this?

Dr. HANDLER. There are several approaches—by immunology, particularly—which offer some promise.

TW. What's the next most serious challenge?

Dr. HANDLER. Second to the problem of overpopulation is that of feeding the world. As we look toward the end of this century, we get closer to the time when the total food supply becomes limiting. If we don't provide more food, we face world-wide famine.

TW. What solution do you propose?

Dr. HANDLER. There are hundreds of thousands of plants, and we must systematically investigate them to see whether some could be bred into new forms. No new basic foods have been developed since the start of history.

TW. What about food from the sea?

Dr. HANDLER. The seas could be exploited on a much larger scale. For example, oysters, clams, and other shellfish could be grown in bays. We surely can grow more than we presently take from the sea.

But I really think this type of activity—"aquiculture"—won't happen in the sea at all. When we become serious about growing fish, we'll grow them in "factories." That's how chickens are raised today.

TW. Are there any other new approaches to feeding the world?

Dr. HANDLER. Today, we can take a fertilized frog egg, insert the nucleus from a cell of another frog, and the egg will develop into a frog that is a perfect twin of the one that provided the transplanted nucleus. It's merely a matter of time before we can switch from frogs to mammals. When we do that, we should be able to make perfect copies of the best bull or cow in the world. We can make any number we desire, and thus markedly upgrade food production.

TW. What is the outlook in medicine?

Dr. HANDLER. We all know that the major killers and incapacitating disorders—heart disease, cancer, rheumatoid ailments—are still with us. We've managed to contain infectious diseases only.

I'm sure that with time we'll have much-improved preventive and therapeutic techniques for many of the remaining diseases. Atherosclerosis, for example, is the underlying process of much cardiovascular disease,

in which the arterial walls are plugged with calcium and fatty materials. I don't believe that's necessary. There should be some way to prevent it.

There are small cracks in the problem of cancer. I have reason to believe that in the near future, we'll learn, if not how to prevent it, how to cure early cancer.

TW. About death itself?

Dr. HANDLER. Well, about aging. I would like to see life like Shangri-la, where you stay physically young until you're 100, and then you die. Whether we can do this depends upon our understanding of the biological clock for man. If we knew what it is, it's conceivable we could intervene.

TW. You mentioned man's environment as a major problem.

Dr. HANDLER. It hasn't been really very long—10,000 years—since human beings belonged to tribes of wanderers that foraged and hunted. Each species radiates into a niche, finds a place to which it's suited, and becomes dominant there. Our species migrated that way when it was small, wandering in tribes and clans.

Genetically, we can't be very different from our early forebears. The question is whether a species that achieved dominance under primitive conditions can accommodate itself adequately to living in cities. Biologically, the odds are against man doing equally well under such an utterly different set of circumstances than his beginnings. I don't know the extent to which mankind can survive successfully in large urban concentrations.

TW. Your last point was evolution.

Dr. HANDLER. There are something over 300 known hereditary diseases of man. We have learned to circumvent a number of them by keeping young people alive who suffer from those diseases. They grow up and reproduce, and spread their genes in the population. Instead of improving, the genetic pool of mankind is deteriorating. I think the total good of humanity demands that we minimize the incidence of these defective genes. We have no historical ethnic to guide us in this matter, but perhaps such people should not be allowed to procreate.

The other side of the coin is to prevent the problem in the first place. There are some who hope to make DNA—containing only "good" genes—and insert it into the germ plasm of prospective parents. Maybe that will be possible in the distant future.

Or you could improve inheritance by breeding. As its farthest extreme, using the process I described for cattle, one could, conceivably, deliberately make more Einsteins, Mozarts, or whomever you choose. Another, more practical way is to pick distinguished men and preserve their sperm by freezing it in "sperm banks." Then married couples might enjoy their own sex relationship, but when they want to have a child, use sperm from the sperm bank.

TW. Dr. Handler, you have described a possible world that includes brand-new kinds of food, freedom from dread diseases, the possibility of greatly extended life span, even the control of man's own evolution. Are we ready to operate this civilization? Do we know how to perform and accept the new values it will impose?

Dr. HANDLER. No, we don't know enough yet. But that doesn't mean that we should stop producing new technology. Compared with the natural sciences and engineering, the social sciences are relatively primitive. The degree of understanding of man as a social creature is not yet adequate to our task, as is evident in our domestic and international problems.

But, in part, these problems arise because technology has been so successful. It's the comfort enjoyed by 80 per cent of our population, brought about by technology, that makes possible the dream of a society in which the other 20 per cent can live equally well.

Technology also gives us responsibilities. It gave us the ability to destroy humanity on just the same scale, and we haven't really learned to manage that capability yet. That's where our lack of social understanding limits us badly.

A sophisticated blend of social and behavioral understanding with modern technological capability could truly usher in a new era for mankind, if we can avoid a holocaust in the interim.

## THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—A WARNING TO THE CONGRESS

### HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, in my first term in the House, 1951-53, I was a member of the Public Works Committee, and I very well remember the committee's refusal of authorization for construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Our reason for refusing, at that time, was not that the seaway would not have great benefits, but that the facts as to its costs and benefits were grossly misrepresented to the committee. For that reason, it was impossible to make any sort of accurate determination.

The committee's wisdom in its questions are disclosed in the following article from the June 26, 1969, Wall Street Journal:

#### THE DECADE-OLD ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

(By Robert B. Shaw)

Just 10 years ago, on June 26, 1959, Queen Elizabeth and President Eisenhower—with then Vice President Richard M. Nixon also participating in the ceremonies—formally inaugurated the new St. Lawrence Seaway. (Actually, it had been opened to navigation a few months earlier.) Thus, an ardent dream of many Seaway enthusiasts was realized, a 27-foot channel extended into the heart of the continent, and such cities as Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth became Atlantic ports. The long-standing monopoly of the railroads, exercised to the disadvantage of the prairie wheat farmers and Midwestern manufacturers, was finally broken and, in the eyes of Seaway proponents, a new surge of prosperity was assured for every community and every enterprise lying anywhere close to the Great Lakes or the Seaway itself.

The Seaway development is certainly one of the most impressive engineering projects ever conceived and executed. It also represents a major political triumph—the culmination of efforts that had, for generations, stirred emotions, divided otherwise congenial factions and inspired politicians to unusual flights of oratory.

#### A MATTER OF GEOGRAPHY

Attitudes toward the Seaway a decade ago were largely based upon geographical location, cutting across conventional party and economic lines; the scheme was favored by the Great Lakes area and communities lying along the St. Lawrence River, and opposed chiefly by the Atlantic ports and other cities along existing land transportation routes or at transshipment points. Every kind of political chicanery was used to win votes for the Seaway project, and in Seaway territory support for the program became an article of faith, which no right-thinking citizen could disavow. For several generations its opponents managed to stave off the project, but eventually the "positive thinkers," buttressed by the Department of Commerce, the Army En-

gineers and at least perfunctory support by every President since Wilson, triumphed, and the Seaway ceased to be a dream and assumed reality—but only after four years of extensive construction activity, involving the relocation of entire communities and the expenditure of more than \$1 billion.

The precise cost of the undertaking is by no means clear. The project was divided between navigation and power aspects, and the amounts allocated to each were somewhat arbitrary; even some proponents would admit that many navigation costs were shifted to the power account to make the project more palatable. As always, the actual outlays greatly exceeded the estimates, and the admitted cost of the navigation feature was finally placed at \$124 million, about 85% above the initial forecast. This was the burden of the U.S. Government only, chiefly for the Snell and Eisenhower Locks and the Wiley-Dondero Ship Canal, near Massena, N.Y.

But the Seaway was also an international project, and the Canadian government spent \$322 million for navigation improvements on its territory. Adding the approximately \$300 million spent for power developments by each country, the total cost reached a figure well in excess of \$1 billion. Even this was not all, for the success of the project required costly harbor improvements at many aspiring ports, not reckoned in the stated cost of the Seaway.

The Seaway in its present form was not the first navigational project along the St. Lawrence River, nor is it necessarily the last. The first attempts to canalize the river and bypass the dangerous Lachine rapids near Montreal were begun by French officials as early as 1689. By 1848, more than a century ago, the river was completely canalized by a nine-foot channel and a series of 53 stone locks, and occasional small vessels were already clearing Chicago or Milwaukee for European ports. By 1900 the channel had been deepened to 14 feet, while the Welland Canal, bypassing Niagara Falls, has been rebuilt no less than three times—and is currently being enlarged for the fourth time, at a projected cost of \$110 million. To be sure, the 14-foot channel still excluded large or even medium-size ocean vessels, and thus the campaign to achieve the present 27-foot channel was launched and accomplished. But the Seaway in its present form, accommodating vessels up to 25½ foot draft and 730 feet in length, may also turn out to be no more than a transitional stage in a more ambitious and more costly project yet to come.

While the motives that influenced the Seaway proponents were often no more than thinly disguised self-interest, the major official argument was that the project would pay its way, that it was financially sound. To contend this, it became necessary to make optimistic traffic projections. Many estimates were fantastically large; the Department of Commerce, for many years one of the most ardent drum beaters for the Seaway, issued traffic projections ranging from 57 million all the way up to 84 million tons annually. Seaway Development Corp., the agency charged with direct responsibility, made much more modest forecasts, starting with projected tonnage of 25 million for 1959, the first full year of operation, and rising gradually to 48 million tons in 1966.

#### TRAFFIC FIGURES

In actuality, traffic lagged considerably below even these restrained estimates for many years. In 1959, in the St. Lawrence international section, volume amounted to 20.6 million tons, versus 25 million projected, and in 1960 it declined slightly. Subsequently, traffic did increase consistently, although the shortfall reached its maximum of 11.4 million tons below the projected 37 million in 1962. Thereafter, things went better, and the 1966 tonnage of 49.2 million finally exceeded the target of 48 million. In 1967 traffic volume dropped off sharply, reflecting a drastic reduction in the export movement of grain.

and a recovery to 48.0 million tons in 1968—despite a strike of Seaway employees—still left traffic a trifle below its 1966 peak.

But in achieving its traffic target, even belatedly, the Seaway had one powerful stroke of luck that was never counted upon by its old proponents—and that was the rapid exploitation of the large iron ore deposits in northern Quebec and Labrador. Thus, the iron ore traffic increased from a negligible volume when the Seaway opened to 17.9 million tons, 37% of the total for the international section, in 1968, and has also exceeded the total grain traffic in both 1967 and 1968. Without this unexpected boost the success of the Seaway would have been extremely dubious.

One disappointing feature has been the severe lag in general cargo transits. Approximately 85% of all traffic consists of bulk cargoes. Although ocean-going tramp steamers do unload Volkswagens in Milwaukee and take on agricultural machinery for Europe, and the very existence of the waterway serves as a restraint upon railroad rate-making procedures, the old dream of turning Mid-western cities into bustling international ports is far from realized. Moreover, U.S.-flag vessels handle only 4% of all traffic between this country and foreign (other than Canadian) ports.

Because the basic legislation authorizing the seaway provided that it should be self-supporting, whereas traffic has lagged severely during most of the decade now ending, the Seaway has unavoidably encountered financial difficulties. Actually, the Seaway is charged with only the \$124 million navigational construction debt incurred by the Treasury; it was required to pay interest on this at rates averaging 3.46% and to retire the debt over a period of time.

Operating expenses of the Seaway have been covered comfortably, but the remaining surplus has been far from sufficient to pay the interest, so that arrearages have accumulated steadily, lifting the debt to \$142 million. It was only in the seventh year of operation, in 1966, that interest was covered for the first time, and then only by the narrow margin of \$200,000 on a total of \$5 million.

The law provided that if the Seaway was not self-supporting tolls were to be increased until it was, but Midwestern legislators and governors, particularly Senator William Proxmire and Representative Henry Reuss, both of Wisconsin, and Senator Walter Mondale of Minnesota, have vigorously opposed any increase in transit fees, and have countered with several proposals by which the debt would be written off. These politicians complain, perhaps with some justification, that the Seaway is the only Government project that is expected to operate on a sound economic basis. While this may be true, their remedy would amount to a violation of the understanding under which the Seaway proposal finally won majority support. The Seaway Development Corp., faithful to the charge upon it, has periodically proposed toll boosts, but these have been generally stalled off by the politicians. However, in the fall of 1968 increased charges aggregating 50% were placed in effect, the first advances since 1963.

The Seaway has certainly been no boondoggle. It operates efficiently, accounts for all costs fully, reports its results to the public in readily understandable terms, has more than covered its operating expenses, and may yet—if it is not released from this responsibility by the politicians—manage to cover its capital cost as well.

And, as a matter of fact, \$1 billion no longer looks like such a heap of money; the Federal Government's share in the controversial SST development project has been set at \$953 million; the Arkansas River plan will cost well over \$1 billion, and the Interstate Highway Program has been budgeted at no less than \$60 billion.

#### FALLING SHORT

But if the Seaway had been a private project it would have long since defaulted, and a large part of its capital would have been wiped out by bankruptcy. On the operating side it has been an extremely successful bulk cargo carrier, but many of the benefits confidently promised by its advocates have fallen far short of the mark, or have even failed altogether. In northern New York State, for example, the Seaway contributed nothing more than a temporary construction boom; now that it is completed the ships sail sedately past Massena and Ogdensburg without in any way allaying the local economic decay.

As an exercise in politics the Seaway has achieved outstanding results; as an economic entity it cannot be described as more than a limited success.

### STOP THE SPOILIATION

## HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor of June 27, 1969, carried an editorial pointing out the need for immediate and forceful action to prevent spoliation on our environment. I believe that establishment of an independent Council on Environmental Quality, as is provided in my bill, H.R. 6750, would do much to assist in the battle against environmental contamination.

So that my colleagues might be aware of the Christian Science Monitor's views on this matter, I insert the text of the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, June 27, 1969]

#### STOP THE SPOILIATION

Almost every week a new warning signal flashes to show that mankind is being dangerously careless in their stewardship of planet Earth. The other day it was a United Nations report that pollution damage to the human environment—air, sea, and land—is threatening a crisis of global proportions. Now comes the killing of millions of fish in the River Rhine, the destroying Lorelei apparently a potent insecticide leaking into the river waters.

How much dire warning does mankind require, to be made sufficiently alert to the need for immediate and vigorous measures to halt the despoliation of this "blue and beautiful" planet? Perhaps there should be general thankfulness that the danger signals are popping up, one after another, so that no one—no citizen, no industrial corporation, no government anywhere—can say there hasn't been warning.

Particularly does the responsibility lie with the United States and other heavily industrialized, modern affluent countries. A California expert says the United States is responsible for one-third to one-half of the contaminants introduced into the atmosphere and the oceans. But the United Nations report from Secretary-General Thant stresses that poor and prosperous nations alike are threatened by various phases of this environmental blight and must join forces.

The UN General Assembly has, in fact, approved a global conference for 1972, designed to study the problem and underscore the remedies. Some UN parleys in the past have done little beyond handwringing. This one, embracing all 126 UN members plus mem-

bers of related agencies, could really mobilize mankind, if warning bells ring loud and clear.

One peril is, of course, the world's population explosion. Too many people can simply overwhelm the environment. Another peril is the danger of carbon dioxide poisoning of the atmosphere. Another is the proliferation of hazardous insecticides, disturbingly visible in that carpet of decaying fish floating down the Rhine. Lurking in the background are mankind's nuclear experiments and its chemical and biological warfare devices, if these get out of hand.

Is this grand planet to become a junkyard and a cesspool? Such a conclusion is by no means inevitable. Mankind can begin to take reasonable care. Industries, for instance, will need to include regularly the price of anti-pollution measures in their production costs. Safer insecticides are evolving. In America more funds can be sluiced into river cleanup and smog control. A civilization that produces five pounds of refuse per person per day can launch educational antiwaste campaigns.

But the time to begin "Operation Cleanup" is right now, before further deterioration of the physical environment sets in.

### UNION PAINTERS DO REAL JOB OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN BUFFALO AND WESTERN NEW YORK

## HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, in these days when problems and discontent seem to surround us, it is heartwarming to hear of the good work and humanitarian measures that are being accomplished, often in very quiet fashion.

Such is the case with the work of Painters Council, District 4, AFL-CIO of Buffalo and western New York.

This organization, under the direction of Business Manager Kenneth C. Carlucci, has a record that merits the plaudits of all. The instances are many, but they are well detailed in an excellent column which recently appeared in the Buffalo, N.Y., Courier-Express under the byline of Columnist Anne McIlhenney Matthews.

Following is her June 26 column:

#### PAINTER'S CIVIC TASKS HAILED

(By Anne McIlhenney Matthews)

If all unions emulated the Painters Council, District 4, AFL-CIO, of Buffalo and Western New York all headaches and many of the problems in community relations would disappear.

"Bits and pieces" (as the British press puts it) have seeped into the news and into the consciousness of the community concerning what the council has done, is doing, and plans to do, but when you put them all together and assemble a whole story of the big "package" of the council's local enterprises it is big enough news to merit national and worldwide recognition.

The logical man to tell the story is Kenneth C. Carlucci, business manager of the council and therefore chief administrator of its endeavors. Carlucci succeeded James H. Wolford in this job six years ago when Wolford was promoted to general representative of the Brotherhood of Painters.

The biggest piece, of news community enterprise-wise is that the council plans to get into big-time realty business as have other

unions in the nation, notably like that of the restaurant-hotel employees union in Chicago. The council hopes to erect a \$10 million, middle-income and luxury housing project on Buffalo's waterfront, west of the Marine Dr. apartments, east of the Thruway and on the man-made island that is projected by the city and state in their plans. A letter of intent has been sent by the council to the state director of urban development, Edward Logue, and the council is now awaiting the "go-ahead" to complete plans contingent on the preliminary site work to be done by the city and the state.

#### SEED MONEY FROM COUNCIL

Under the plan the state will provide 93 per cent of the money for the housing complex but the council will provide the seed money and manage and administer the enterprise. The project calls for 2,500 housing units for middle- and luxury-income tenants.

Many of the Council's community activities stem from collaboration by union painters and area contractors on a program created by both but administered by the painters council. This is a community "involvement" in its deepest sense, financed by a portion of the hourly wage of every union painter which goes into a fund. The "contributions are forever lost to the individual painter and constitute a grant finance pool for charitable endeavors.

Last year this fund was tapped for a pledge of \$1,500 for a popes concert to help put the philharmonic drive over the top. In other recent years union members have painted the Catholic Pamphlet Society in Fillmore Ave.; the West Side Rowing Club; Neighborhood House in Lemon St.; the Girl Scout Camp Aloha in Wales Center; the Children's Dining Room at the Crippled Children's Guild, 936 Delaware; and they have cooperated for the last five years with the Clean-Up, Paint-Up Week doing one major project each year.

In this connection they painted the Wilcox Mansion, scheduled to be a National Historical Shrine; all the Police Athletic League centers; and last year the old Warner Brothers Bldg. on Franklin St., now the head office for the Assn. for Retarded Children.

#### CHRISTMAS LIGHTING CONTEST

For the last three years they have sponsored and contributed prizes to an annual Christmas Lighting Contest for the best decorated homes.

For the last two years they have spearheaded a project of Christmas gifts for servicemen in Vietnam, sending more than 2,000 each year.

"We always hope we will never have to do it again," Carlucci said.

Immediately after the Pueblo crisis, the Council bought 1,000 automobile bumper stickers from Cmdr. Bucher's wife and distributed the remainder, "Remember the Pueblo," among its membership.

Each Christmas they have a party in honor of the Buffalo Bills and their families at Leisure Land in Hamburg. To this they add their own families, plus a guest list of 200 orphans or retarded children. The evening is replete with gaiety, autographs from the Bills, games and gifts for every child. This now is agreed on as an "annual affair."

For the last five years they have bought a block of 25 seats at every Bills home game and each Sunday they have escorted a different group of retarded children to the stadium. Two summers ago they bought out the entire stadium for a special Bisons game and gave the tickets to Neighborhood Houses, boys clubs, and other such activities in the inner-city.

They have fun doing this too! They have taken groups of 50 senior citizens to the circus, realizing that the Big Top is not just for kids. Several weeks ago they took 19 nuns (the Felician Sisters from Villa Maria College) to the Hamburg Raceway for din-

ner and a night at the races. Carlucci regrets that the painters escort didn't profit from prayerful guidance. The sisters "collected" on every race and all were winners on the "natural," a filly named "Sister Blue."

#### ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIPS

For the last two years they also have awarded two scholarships of \$1,000 annually to children of union contractors and painters in the name of the James H. Wolford Scholarship fund.

Both Wolford and Carlucci were co-chairman with Msgr. Franklin Kelleher of the Golden Gloves tournaments in recent years and the council has painted the old kitchen and auditorium of the Working Boys Home in Vermont St.

There are many more "bits" among the "pieces."

The council sponsored many bowling teams both for adults and youth; double A and midget baseball teams; midget football and touch football for adults, and dozens of other recreational programs.

One of their own personal projects also has vast community impact. This is the Painters District Council No. 4 complex at Virginia and Elmwood. One building is for the retraining of journeymen and apprenticeship training. One being completed will be a headquarters office building.

#### CLEANUP MOVE THWARTED

Long as "eyesore" corner featuring a dilapidated gas station and cleaners store with the upstairs rooms constantly raided by police as a bookie joint, the council wanted to buy the whole block bordered by Elmwood, Virginia, Mariner and Allen, tear down all of the houses which are in various stages of disrepair and erect a modern housing project for low and moderate income tenants. The city blocked the endeavor with a ruling that it violated some sort of code enforcement.

However, it is still a council "dream" ardently backed by Allentown Village members.

After a recapitulation such as this one wonders where the man at the helm finds time to do all these things. But the adage "ask a busy man" applies particularly to Carlucci because "in addition" he is chairman of the Allocations Committee of the United Fund; on the state Joint Legislative Commission's Social Studies and Civil Service Committee; on the Regional Planning Committee of the State Legislative Commission; on the Executive Board of the AFL Central Body and also on its Port Council; vice president of the New York State Painters Conference; former executive secretary of the Town of Tonawanda Heart Drive and a director of the town's March of Dimes; past commander of Amvet Post 59; member of the Disabled Vets and the Loyal Order of the Purple Heart; life member of the Crippled Children's Guild, etc.

The "etc." means that he also is active in church work and, like Wolford who is noted for singing The Star Spangled Banner at local functions, he studied music with Miss Julia Mahoney at the Community Music School.

And, yes, I couldn't resist the cliché! I asked him what he does in his spare time!

#### FEMALE DRIVE SPEARHEADS HILL DISTRICT PROJECT—MRS. CHRISTINE GARDNER

### HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, whenever the matter of the urban poor is dis-

cussed, there are always a few individuals who say that the principle trouble with the slumdwellers is that they lack the desire to do anything about improving their environment.

In rebuttal to this oft-repeated statement, I would like to hold up the achievements of Mrs. Christine Gardner as shining proof that the dwellers within the ghettos of the cities do possess an ardent wish to clean up their neighborhoods.

Mrs. Gardner's name is certainly not new to the Halls of Congress. Indeed, her participation in the battle to aid the passage of the 70-cent minimum wage law in 1949 has already enshrined her name in the RECORD. Since then, she has been active as a member of the advisory board of the Housing Authority, the board of Citizens Against Slum Housing—CASH—the housing courts procedure committee and the Code Enforcement Committee's advisory board to the mayor's office. Now, as the chairman of the Neighborhood Mini-Code Housing Committee, Mrs. Gardner is in the forefront of the drive on the local level to clean up and improve ghetto areas that have been ravaged by riots.

In a recent article by Barbara Holsopple, the Pittsburgh Post Gazette praised Mrs. Gardner for her unstinting efforts toward community action. At this time I would like to insert this article into the RECORD for the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press, June 15, 1969]

#### FEMALE DRIVE SPEARHEADS HILL PROJECT

(By Barbara Holsopple)

Christine Gardner is a prime mover in the drive to clean up Pittsburgh slums. But she doesn't necessarily want them torn down.

"Too many people think that enforcing the housing code means a loss of housing . . . they hear the words housing code and they immediately think 'tear down.' A housing code means fixing up, too," explained the chairman of Pittsburgh's first Neighborhood Mini-Code Housing Committee.

Mrs. Gardner's Mini-Code is a concentrated effort to deal with the section worst hit by the 1968 rioting . . . a co-operative effort between concerned citizens and government officials to clean up, within the confines of the existing housing code, the Centre Ave. area of the Hill District between Crawford and Kirkpatrick Sts.

"We waited and waited for something to happen there and nothing did, so I said to the people living in that area, 'Look, let's organize and see what we can do.' They thought we ought to wait for Model Cities, but you can't sit around and wait for money that might never come."

The Mini-Code Committee "hit all the organizations for co-operation" and met with every City and County agency that might possibly be involved in renewal of the area, including the Dept. of Public Assistance and Family Services "because we knew we'd run into social problems."

#### HOMES INSPECTED

Since the project was launched in February, every house, yard and sewer in the area has been inspected. A housing clinic has been held for irresponsible tenants and rat control information has been provided.

"Some legal action is pending, nine landlords have taken out building permits to rehabilitate their property, and we're still playing the tracking game with a few absentee landlords." Mrs. Gardner reported. "We've only had to relocate five families . . . We try to keep our people where they want to be."

Today, a two-week concentrated effort begins to stop littering in the area. A 24-hour patrol will attempt to catch offenders and bring them before the law.

Tomorrow, as the result of the Mini-Code Committee's sub-committee on sewers, the City will kick-off a sewer cleaning program in that area with a new machine.

"We're starting to show notable signs of progress, but it will take about a year to get the neighborhood the way we want it," Mrs. Gardner noted. "I know it's successful . . . I say that because since we started, we have people coming to meetings who have never been to this kind of meeting before . . . both landlords and tenants."

#### SCHEDULE CRAMMED

Mrs. Gardner's weekly Monday afternoon meetings with the Mini-Code Committee is just one of a myriad of meetings she attends.

She sits on so many boards and committees that Hill House, the central social welfare agency in the Hill, has provided her with an assistant to keep track of meetings and phone messages.

She puts housing and her church, the Bethel AME, first. In addition to the Mini-Code Committee chairmanship, Mrs. Gardner is on the advisory board of the housing authority's relocation agency, the board of Citizens Against Slum Housing (CASH), the Code Enforcement Committee's advisory board to the Mayor's office, and the procedure committee for Housing Court.

Her activities also include the Hill House board of directors, the executive committee of the Community Action Program (CAP), the welfare committee of the Urban League, and the board of the Community Development Corp.

She backs up her work with a layman's knowledge of law and serves as the Hill chairman of the Neighborhood Legal Services, which sent her to the Attorney's Conference in Wisconsin in April.

Mrs. Gardner also is a delegate to the Allegheny Conference on Civil Rights and is a member-at-large to the National Institute of Urban Affairs in Washington.

#### IT COMES NATURAL

As if that's not enough, she even works with a "seek and find" committee that keeps her in touch with people who need help. It all comes naturally to her, she says.

"Helping people is something I grew up with. My parents were active, and at a very early age I started organizing kids in the neighborhood for worthy causes."

The native of Winston-Salem, N.C., has been organizing in Pittsburgh for 20 years. Before that, she organized the workers in a cigaret factory in her hometown and went on to serve as the union's Washington agent. Her name is in the Congressional Record for her battle to aid passage of the 65-cent minimum wage law.

"And I'm helping to raise my fourth bunch of kids," she says proudly. "I raised four of my own, a niece and nephew when my sister died, a little boy I took in because nobody wanted him, and now I'm taking care of my grandchildren while my daughter works."

Mrs. Gardner's grandchildren, ages 2, 4 and 5, often accompany her to meetings. They've sat quietly in conference at the Mayor's office, Housing Court and numerous other places.

While she has been filling her time with troubled people, Mrs. Gardner's own life has not been free of problems. Five years ago her home in East Liberty was destroyed by fire and she spent two years undergoing operations.

"They gave me a wheel chair and I sat in it three times. I couldn't stay there. I lost everything I had but I don't worry about it."

"I felt if God wanted me to have more, he'd give it to me. And he did. I had been working at the William Penn Hotel . . . the people there collected money, the hotel gave me furniture, everyone was wonderful."

Perhaps her own loss has made her so emphatic that slums be built up instead of torn down.

"We do everything we can to save buildings," she said. "We get them inspected three times before we'll admit they have to be torn down. Why, we got 90-day extensions on some condemned buildings and rehabilitated all but one."

The "rehabilitated" buildings were dedicated 10 days ago during services Mrs. Gardner couldn't attend because she had a date with a reporter.

### TED KENNEDY ON AFRICA

#### HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mr. John S. Perilloux, of Alexandria, Va., recently wrote a most interesting and informative letter to the Washington Star responding to a recent insertion in the RECORD by Senator KENNEDY of Massachusetts, entitled "Manifesto on Southern Africa."

As I believe Mr. Perilloux has made some very important observations, I insert the text of his letter in full at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, June 22, 1969]

#### TED KENNEDY ON AFRICA

SIR: Speaking in the name of freedom and human dignity, but undoubtedly in the hopes of garnering still more headlines and more support for his presidential aspirations in 1972, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy recently launched an attack against the government of Rhodesia.

Asking: "Who speaks for Western man in Africa?" Kennedy put into the Congressional Record a document entitled, "Manifesto on Southern Africa," signed by 13 nations of east and central Africa—Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

In their manifesto the 13 nations condemn all aspects of racism and racial segregation. They call on all African nations to govern themselves in accord with the basic principles of human dignity, equality, and national self-determination, regardless of race or other discriminatory classifications.

Kennedy places himself in full accord with these statements. But how does he propose that this be implemented? To quote him: "We should renew our pledge of wholehearted support to the United Nations sanction program against Rhodesia."

Why did not Kennedy advocate U.N. sanctions against North Korea for the murder of 31 U.S. Navy men aboard the ECM aircraft shot down over international waters? Or for the piracy of a United States Navy ship, the murder of one man, and the imprisonment for a year of 82 others? Are not the lives of American military men of some concern to the senator?

The rulers of Communist China have murdered over 40 million people in China and are presently engaged in a deliberate program of genocide in Tibet, yet Kennedy proposes U.S. recognition of Communist China and a seat in the United Nations—the peace-keeping organization.

Tens of millions have been murdered by the Communists in Russia and Eastern Europe, and many thousands are in concentration camps as political prisoners, but Ken-

neddy is one of the leading proponents of increased trade with the Soviet Union and East Europe. When the Russian army brutally suppressed uprisings in Czechoslovakia recently, I heard no proposals of U.N. sanctions from Kennedy. What about the basic principles of human dignity, equality, and national determination for the Czechoslovaks? Could it be that the Tibetan and Czechoslovak voting blocs are not large enough to concern a presidential aspirant?

#### LOFTY IDEALS

And what of the 13 nations that signed the Lusaka Manifesto and so piously proclaimed their lofty ideals?

Republic of the Congo—military dictatorship, propped up by Cuban army troops. As in all dictatorships, no one votes.

Democratic Republic of the Congo—military dictatorship.

Uganda—The president of Uganda, Milton Obote, came to power by military assault upon the palace, killing 15,000 in the process. Obote has declared: "There are times when it is necessary for the government to discriminate." Every private group in Uganda must submit to the government detailed plans of how it proposes to replace other kinds of people with Africans at all levels.

Tanzania—The capital, Dar es Salaam, is headquarters of half the terrorist "liberation movements" abroad in Africa. Training and leadership are being supplied by Chinese Communist officers.

Zambia—President Kaunda of Zambia delivered the opening address at the gathering of the 13 nations. Thousands of Christian prisoners are being held in Kaunda's concentration camps (19,000 fled to Katanga in 1965 to escape massacre by Kaunda's soldiers).

Ethiopia—There has never been an election held in Ethiopia.

Kenya—Ruled by Jomo Kenyatta, former head of the Communist terror organization, Mau-Mau. Kenyatta was trained in Russia in communism and terror tactics and is responsible for the murder of hundreds of whites and the torture and murder of thousands of Kikuyu tribesmen who would not fall in line with his plans for self-determination in the early 1950's. Kenyatta's official policy is to drive out of Kenya all non-Negroes. England, at whose insistence the U.N. imposed sanctions against Rhodesia, has closed the door to those who are being driven out by Kenyatta. This despite the fact that they hold British citizenship. Could the fact that these people are not white have anything to do with the British decision?

Sudan—The Sudanese government has flattened every church in the three southern provinces and driven out every missionary. More than 500,000 Nilotic Negroes, mostly Christians, have been killed since 1956. Two-thirds of the Sudanese army and half its budget have been committed to this war of extermination—genocide, to use a term much in favor with the U.N.

Now, read paragraph 3 of this letter again.

#### OTHERS DID NOTHING

The best that can be said of the five remaining nations is that they haven't had the ambition to do anything, good or bad. They simply came into being and are being supported by the taxpayers of the world through various agencies of the U.N. and the foreign aid program of the United States.

Kennedy stated: "Today in Africa, the ancient oppressions and denial of majority rule have begun to spawn increased levels of terrorism and guerrilla violence. . . . Not even the fortress which is South Africa feels secure, and wise men fear a spark that may ignite the continent."

I fear that the spark may be someone like Edward Kennedy. Having done his part in bringing about the present chaotic conditions in the United States, he now turns his attention to Africa. Having carped and criticized constantly about U.S. involvement in

Vietnam, he now adds his voice to the strident voices of the revolutionaries of Africa. (The United States would naturally be involved in any large-scale warfare in Africa).

Kennedy directs most of his criticism at Rhodesia and South Africa because of their policies of racial segregation. The fact remains, however, that Africans in these two nations have a higher standard of living, a higher state of literacy, better health, more income, and more stable conditions than any other group of black Africans.

Indeed, who speaks for Western ban in Africa?

JOHN S. PERILLOUX,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

## AN ARMY OR A SANITARIUM

### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the experience from Project 100,000—an experiment in recruiting individuals with low IQ into the military services—may be laudable to the egalitarians and the social homogenators, but the efficiency report shows that it makes for a deficient military force.

Noting the disciplinary and court-martial problems created, it would not take many projects of this kind to completely demobilize the entire military forces.

Some question whether the project was intended for the interests of our national defense or as an emotional subterfuge for using the military as a sociological laboratory. In the meantime what happens to the Army? Obviously, numbers alone do not constitute defensive capability.

I include a local news clipping:

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

#### LOW-IQ RECRUIT PLAN STIRS COMPLAINTS (By Richard Homan)

While top Pentagon officials publicly praise a program that brings low-intelligence recruits into the armed services, personnel officers are far less enthusiastic.

In Congressional hearings, the personnel officers have complained about recruitment quotas, extra training and lowered military efficiency that they say accompany Project 100,000.

Reports of greater disciplinary problems with Project 100,000 recruits also were made public for the first time in testimony released by the House Appropriations Committee.

The project, begun in 1966 by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, attempts to bring into the military 100,000 persons a year who would otherwise not meet the mental standards. The plan gives them remedial training if necessary and uses them for duties consistent with their abilities.

"In terms of measuring military efficiency, it has taken resources and trainers and effort that we would have preferred to put other places," Lt. Gen. A. O. Connor, the Army's deputy chief of staff for personnel, told the Committee.

"The Army did not volunteer for this mission, sir."

Vice Adm. Charles K. Duncan, chief of Naval personnel, told the Committee:

"I don't believe it was intended to upgrade the capability of the U.S. Navy. We would normally take people of higher men-

talities. I believe this program is a matter of national policy to be addressed by the Administration."

The orthodox Pentagon view of Project 100,000 came in Congressional statements this week by Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, and Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor.

"Our experience has been that men in this program perform adequately in practically all jobs and are promoted along with their contemporaries," Westmoreland said.

"We are greatly encouraged by the results achieved," Resor said.

While expressing dissatisfaction with the effect of the project on the services, the personnel chiefs said it was achieving some success in training recruits who would not have been acceptable under earlier entrance standards.

Though it hasn't helped the Navy, Adm. Duncan said, "I felt we had upgraded the level of education and abilities of a group of people which I believe is in the interest of the country as a whole."

Despite the shortcomings, Marine Maj. Gen. Jonas M. Platt said, "We make good Marines out of a good number of them," partly because "we have redesignated several of our specialist training courses in an effort to simplify them to make them easier for men with lower mental scores."

Gen. Connor said "the Army has been able to bring these men up to standards that they have never achieved before. In that light, it has been most worthwhile. There has been enough good come out of it that it is worth the bad that has gone along with it."

The program requires that 24 percent of new recruits in the Army and Marine Corps be from the Mental Category IV—applicants who score between 10 and 30 per cent on the Armed Forces Qualification Test—and that half of these be from the lower half of Category IV.

The quotas for the Navy and Air Force are 18 per cent from Category IV and 9 per cent from the lower half.

According to testimony by the personnel chiefs, in all services except the Marine Corps, project 100,000 recruits had significantly more courts-martial and non-judicial punishments than other recruits.

## THE CRISIS IN HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

### HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my alarm at the action which the administration has proposed with respect to the various programs which provide loans and grants to our colleges and universities for the construction of academic facilities which they so desperately need and which they cannot afford to build without raising their student charges to such an extent that only the very wealthy will be able to afford the privilege of a higher education.

I believe that, when the Congress passes legislation authorizing expenditures and does so by wide margins and with bipartisan support, we do so after a careful assessment of the Nation's needs and the ability of its resources to meet those needs. When legislation to provide Federal assistance in the form of loans and grants to our colleges and uni-

versities has been considered, we have been very much aware of the tremendous increases in the numbers of students who are seeking a higher education and the added burden which these increased numbers have placed on the already overcrowded facilities at these institutions.

The administration has pledged that it will be second to none in its concern for higher education. For the 1969-70 school year, the Congress has authorized expenditures of over \$1 billion for Federal assistance to colleges and universities for the construction of needed facilities. Yet, despite its pledge, the administration has only requested \$65 million to fund these programs. This is well over \$100 million less than the outgoing Johnson administration requested with the apology that they knew these amounts would not be enough to meet the need.

Programs which the Congress authorized under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 have been hard hit by the administration's attempts at economy in education expenditures. The title II Higher Education Facilities Act program, providing grants to colleges and universities for the construction of needed facilities, has been emasculated to the extent that only \$43 million has been requested by the administration to fund the program while the Congress has authorized expenditures of over \$224 million. The title II Higher Education Facilities Act program of grants known as the graduate academic facilities construction program has been eliminated by the administration in its budget requests despite the fact that the Congress has authorized the expenditure of over \$711 million for it. The title III Higher Education Facilities Act program of low-interest loans from the Federal Government directly to colleges and universities for the construction of needed facilities has been phased out completely also despite the fact that the Congress has authorized in excess of \$150 million for the program.

The impact which this retrenchment will have on the ability of our colleges and universities to meet the needs of their students for academic facilities can be seen quite readily by examining the need for facilities as expressed in institutional requests.

During fiscal year 1969, 49 States requested \$794,455,396 in title I facilities grants—an amount that exceeded available Federal funds by \$582,566,929. Excluded from the total are the facilities needs for which no funds were requested either, first, because the institution did not have the necessary matching requirement or, second, because the institution believed the money situation to be so tight that it declined to file an application. A survey conducted by the association of executive directors of higher education facilities commissions and released in January of this year reveals that State commission directors estimate that a total of approximately \$1.3 billion in Federal funds could be used by the colleges and universities in the next 18 months to assist in constructing needed educational facilities. This amount is even more than the authorization which

the Congress has provided for these programs.

In addition to the overwhelming need to fund fully the grant provisions of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, I believe that there is an equally compelling need for full funding of the direct loan program under title III of the act. While the interest subsidy procedure, provided for under the HEFA amendments of 1968 and for which the administration has requested \$22 million, is feasible for many institutions, there are many others which find it virtually impossible to obtain loans in the private market, even with an interest subsidy. It is especially for these institutions, where the need for the construction money certainly is no less urgent, that it is essential that the direct loan program be funded and protected as a continuing alternative to the program of interest subsidies.

Regarding this, one educator recently made the following comments in a letter to me:

The replacement of direct loans by interest subsidies for private loans under Title III of the Higher Education Facilities Act is even more serious in its detrimental effect on replacing old or adding new facilities to the campus. Most small colleges, or even medium-sized institutions, would find it difficult to obtain loans on today's markets at less than seven or eight percent interest rates. Government programs in the past have not subsidized interest rates at these levels. In the past, 90 to 95 percent of the Title I and II Higher Education Facilities Act Program Construction grants have required Title III loans to finance facilities construction. Should many institutions have difficulty securing loans under the interest subsidy program, the net effect would be to stop or delay facilities construction in a large segment of higher education throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this statement needs no elaboration.

It should be a cause of some embarrassment to Members that historically we have never provided the full amount of funds for these construction programs that we have authorized. However, we have not sought to put higher education back into the stone age as the administration's budget requests for these programs would. For, while we have not provided all the funds needed, we have consistently increased Federal participation in these construction programs. Without the increased aid which we have provided, crowded conditions which now exist at the Nation's colleges and universities would be even worse than they are. Therefore, it is with a good deal of consternation that I look upon the administration's budget requests for these programs and wonder how such action is possible in view of the express intent of the Congress that the amounts appropriated for these programs should be increased as much as possible and the administration's pledge to be second to none in its concern for higher education.

In States such as my home State of Pennsylvania, where a concerted effort is being made to develop a higher education system which gives nothing away to State systems elsewhere in the Nation, these cuts proposed by the administration come at an extremely crucial time. If the Congress does not act to

increase the appropriations on which these programs will operate for the next fiscal year, valuable years of planning will have gone down the drain, never to be reclaimed. Developing a delivery system which will make a good higher education available to all families with a minimum of difficulty will have to be postponed indefinitely and perhaps forgotten.

Therefore, I urge all my colleagues to heed the warnings of educators, in their own congressional districts, and throughout the Nation. We all must act in concert to prevent the calamity which the administration would have us be parties to by approving their pennywise and pound-foolish recommendations for funding of the higher education facilities construction programs. The human cost involved in acquiescing to the devil-may-care approach which the administration has taken in attempting to meet the needs of our colleges and universities for academic facilities just is not worth it.

#### REGIONAL INDEED

### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on June 26, after five postponements, Attorney General Mitchell confirmed my fears in his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee. The administration's position on the Voting Rights Act and its proposed extension is disgraceful. The Attorney General laid forth the recommendations to dilute the Voting Rights Act—and reiterated its position that there is no justification for "regional" voting rights legislation.

As long as this administration continues to serve the South—it is rightfully protecting the supremacy of its supporters by insisting there is no need for opening these Southern polls to black people. President Nixon continues to seek the means by which to honor political debts to the South—and revision of this act would provide the clearest indictment of his prejudice for those who have vainly sought some defense for his past actions.

I shall address myself to this subject further, but at this point, I call to the attention of my colleagues this editorial which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 20, 1969:

#### REGIONAL, INDEED

Evidently the Congressional Republicans most knowledgeable about civil rights are opposed to the Nixon Administration's position regarding extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, and they have reason to be.

The law expires next year and should be extended. It establishes special procedures for encouraging registration and voting by minority groups, and prohibits the use of literacy tests and similar devices to discourage such voting. The law has vastly increased the number of Negroes voting in the South, though its work still needs to go on.

Attorney General Mitchell, however, is said to have told the Republicans that the law applies only to the South and is "regional legislation" and should be broadened, be-

cause President Nixon campaigned against regional legislation. The response of the Congressmen was that the GOP helped push the act, that they had the votes for simple extension of it, and that any revision could only delay extension.

In our view the law needs absolutely no "broadening." Of course it was aimed at the South; that is where Negroes were denied voting rights. The law would apply anywhere else there was voting discrimination, but we hardly expect North Dakota or Michigan to adopt literacy tests. Mr. Mitchell's position seems to be one of risking an effective law in behalf of the campaign promises of the Nixon "Southern strategy." Civil rights for political hocus-pokus? The GOP Congressmen are right to stand firm against it.

#### THE NEW LEFT AND THE OLD GRAPES OF WRATH

### HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, John Steinbeck, the renowned author, was born and lived in my hometown of Salinas, Calif. I have read many of his books, the locale of which was often in our county of Monterey. He was one of the world's best portrayals of the ugly and sordid characters and aspects of life. Many present-day social counselors and critics, who have never seen a grape being picked, believe that Steinbeck's 30-year-old novel "Grapes of Wrath" portrays the social and economic conditions of today in the table grape-producing industry. It did not then, and does not now.

An accurate appraisal of Cesar Chavez and his abortive grape pickers "strike" and the boycott is accurately described by John R. Coyne, Jr., an able writer and careful reporter in the July 1, 1969, issue of the National Review. For those who have never seen or known a table grape picker, I urge the reading of this short, but comprehensive, report.

For those who are interested in obtaining a better perspective of the table grape boycott, I commend Mr. Coyne's article and insert it at this place in the RECORD:

#### THE GRAPES OF WRATH

(By John R. Coyne, Jr.)

The California table-grape boycott has become fashionable. Recently George Plimpton (*The Paper Lion*) threw a fund-raising party for César Chavez' United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, and the New York press featured pictures of Plimpton's stable of décolleté dollies sipping champagne and pouting at the cameras. Old liberals such as James Wechsler have embraced the cause with lachrymose ardor, and new-breed liberal mutants—Jimmy Breslin, for instance—find in the boycott opportunity to show that they are just as warm-hearted and fuzzy-headed as any of the old timers.

Few Easterners have any real knowledge of the facts of the boycott. It is enough that emotions can be aroused and played on. The typical view is presented by Breslin in one of his *New York Post* columns. "John Steinbeck wrote *The Grapes of Wrath* almost thirty years ago and it is one of the few truly meaningful novels ever written in America, and in California they still grow grapes of wrath." Now there is a lot wrong

here, not the least of which is Breslin's lardish prose style. The piece has a Christmas Eve setting, complete with four grape-pickers wandering lost in a New York snowstorm looking for a supermarket to boycott. The style is fat Hemingway ("They take from your check the cost of the place to live," Pajemola said"), the atmosphere mid-Victorian, the thought contemporary liberal, as if a few peasants from *For Whom the Bell Tolls* had wandered into a production of *The Grapes of Wrath* as staged by Charles Dickens.

The important point here is not that Breslin writes like he looks, however, but rather that his approach is typical of those Eastern liberals who have canonized César Chavez and sentimentalized the issues involved in the boycott out of any recognizable shape. The grape controversy is much too complex to lend itself to the Grapes-of-Wrath treatment. Chavez would have us believe that migrant workers pick the Delano table-grapes; that these migrants are paid sub-standard wages; that they drive Joad-like old cars and live in shacks; that they yearn to join Chavez' union; and that the growers are fascist lackeys of large corporations.

This argument has impact. It seems especially sinful in an affluent society to munch on grapes picked by starving Mexicans, and the picture of striking peons willing to lay their lives on the line so their children may enjoy a brighter future is a poignant one. But it is all, according to the growers, a lie.

The growers' case, which seldom sees print, is a strong one. In Delano, the area most affected by the boycott, they say 90 per cent of the pickers are not migrants but permanent residents. And these pickers, contrary to fashionable propaganda, are exceptionally well-paid. According to the Department of Agriculture, farm-workers in California average composite earnings of \$1.69 per hour, the highest in the nation, and the grape-pickers average considerably above this, between \$2 and \$2.50 an hour, well above the legal national minimum wage.

Just because of this, the growers maintain—permanent residency plus high wages—Chavez is especially eager to unionize Delano. Migrant workers don't stay in place long enough for efficient dues collecting, as Chavez discovered when he abandoned similar efforts in Texas. And migrant workers in states like New York or Minnesota aren't well-paid enough to fill the union's coffers rapidly. But in Delano they are there to stay and they have the money.

Hence, Chavez' fascination with central California. And hence, the pickers' lack of interest in Chavez. The crops of those fields supposedly struck have been picked regularly, not by migrants but by long-time resident pickers who daily brave the abuse of Chavez' "nonviolent" migrant pickets, for the most part campus New Leftists and young Mexican-Americans from cities such as Oakland. Chavez must import his pickets because the farm workers will not strike. And because there is no real strike he must resort to the tactic of the secondary boycott of grocery stores.

Other aspects of worker-grower relationships have similarly been ignored by Chavez sympathizers. Delano pickers, for instance, enjoy more comprehensive protection—workmen's compensation, disability insurance, child labor law, minimum wage law for women and minors, etc.—than farm-workers in any other state. Any worker unable to provide his own transportation receives it without charge, and the rent-free housing furnished by the owners is clean and modern. The growers believe that their relations with their workers have consistently been the best in the country, and they resent the caricatures of them drawn by Breslin and his ilk. The grape farms in Delano, they point out, are not, as is customarily charged, controlled

by large corporations. Of Delano's seventy ranches, all but two are family-owned and operated. And these are not fat-cat families. Most of them came as immigrants from Armenia, Yugoslavia and Italy, and acquired their land plot by plot. They are not opposed to unions *per se*, but they are caught in a price squeeze (while costs have risen nearly 100 per cent over the past decade, table-grapes sell for approximately the same price per pound as in 1957), and the failure of a single crop could wipe most of them out. Thus, although the idea of unionization is not repulsive to them, the idea of a strike at the crucial harvesting time is. Unlike most industries, agriculture is at the mercy of strikes. Perishable crops must be harvested immediately.

And so the growers continue to fight a lonely fight against Chavez. If they lose, if Chavez succeeds in imposing his union on the unwilling Delano pickers, the growers believe that their only alternative will be to convert their table-grape crops to wine grapes, since wine grapes can be gathered by machine. If this happens, thousands of relatively prosperous farm-workers in California will be thrown out of work. This will no doubt please people like Jimmy Breslin, since it will provide infinitely more material for tearful columns.

## POLLUTION OF THE PASSAIC RIVER

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, last week the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission, an institution that is responsible for pollution control along the Passaic River in New Jersey, revealed that it will soon be forced to discharge 100 million gallons per day of raw sewage directly into the Passaic River.

This unprecedented waste disposal is supposed to be necessary because of a leaking sewer that is in need of repair. However, in our modern day and age, it seems unbelievable to me that some more satisfactory method cannot be found to repair a sewer without turning the already polluted Passaic River into a ravaged cesspool.

The discharge of this raw sewage is described in the following two newspaper articles:

[From the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger, June 22, 1969]

### SEWAGE TO BE DIVERTED TO PASSAIC RIVER IN CRISIS

(By Robert P. Kalter)

The Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission (PVSC) said yesterday it will have to divert raw sewage into the Passaic River at the staggering rate of 100 million gallons per day.

The untreated sewage—thick, dark and foul-smelling—will have to be emptied into the Passaic for at least 45 consecutive days to permit emergency repairs to a dangerously weakened section of giant sewer beneath McCarter Highway at Gouverneur Street in Newark. The trouble spot is 1.3 miles from Broad and Market streets, Newark.

### DANGEROUS SITUATION

Seymour A. Lubetkin, chief engineer of the PVSC, said the diversion of raw sewage into the river will begin about Sept. 1.

He said the agency is pressing ahead with plans for the emergency repair because the situation is dangerous.

"We want to get started as soon as we can," Lubetkin said.

"There is a real possibility that McCarter Highway can cave in around Gouverneur Street," the chief engineer said, "and motorists and auto passengers could be killed or injured."

But even if no one is hurt, the collapse of the sewer would still be a serious setback to the repair project if it occurred before connections could be completed to pipe the liquid waste into the river.

### FOUL FLOW

A cave-in of the sewer raises the specter of untreated sewage spilling onto city streets with no quick or easy way to stem the foul flow. It would also complicate the engineering problem and delay completion of the project.

Lubetkin said "we just hope" the sewer holds up until all required arrangements can be completed to divert the sewage to the river.

Part of the untreated waste is to be channeled off at Third River in Clifton and the remainder at Second River at the Newark-Belleville line.

### USUAL PLANS

Normally the sewage is piped to the PVSC plant at the foot of Wilson Avenue, Newark, where it undergoes primary treatment before it is pumped out to Upper New York Bay, far from the sight and smell of North Jersey residents.

The quantity of sewage to be diverted—100 million gallons a day—is roughly 10 per cent of the total sewage handled daily in the entire state.

Before the repair job is completed, 4.5 billion gallons of untreated sewage will have been discharged into an already polluted Passaic River that will not readily digest the added heavy load of human and industrial waste.

The raw sewage will flow into Newark Bay, and from there the back and fill of local tidal action will slosh it around the North Jersey area until finally the last remains are washed out to sea.

Parts of the diverted sewage will find their way to the Arthur Kill, the Kill Van Kull, Raritan Bay and even the Raritan River, adding to the pollution problems of those waterways.

Lubetkin said that originally it had been hoped to begin repairing the weakened section of sewer by mid-July but unforeseen difficulties made it impossible to meet that deadline.

### LATER DATE

The later starting date will give the public a slight break.

"It will not be as much of a nuisance," Lubetkin explained.

The later starting date will mean that the discharge of raw sewage into the river will not be wholly within the summer season but will extend into cooler fall weather.

The pollution problem worsens in warm weather because the oxygen content of the water decreases as the temperature rises. As the oxygen supply diminishes, death and decay set in and bad odors take over.

Ironically, the PVSC was criticized last Wednesday by federal officials who charged the local agency was not providing adequate treatment of sewage gathered by the system.

### IMPROVEMENT NEEDED

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration wants the PVSC to go to secondary treatment to remove biochemical impurities which get through primary treatment.

The PVSC primary treatment removes only solids from the sewage mix, leaving a variety of liquid pollutants untreated.

Federal officials visited the PVSC plant June 9 in advance of a conference to examine pollution of the Hudson River. The conference began Wednesday in New York.

[From the Newark (N.J.) News, June 29, 1969]

#### POLLUTION, PVSC STYLE

The Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission's plan to discharge 100 million gallons of raw, untreated sewage into the Passaic River daily for a six- or seven-week period beginning Sept. 1 is, fortunately, not going to go unchallenged.

County and municipal officials are awakening to the folly of overlooking this massive pollution when the PVSC itself is so concerned about what others do to the river that it obtained a court order against the owner of an offending houseboat.

Bergen County for one has ordered an investigation to determine the effect on its riparian towns and parkland. It also may go into court for an injunction. Upriver municipalities are also reported to be opposed to the unprecedented discharge, as they should be. Newark and the State Health Department are yet to be heard from.

The PVSC says the diversion is necessary to permit repair of its main line under McCarter Highway at Gouverneur Street in Newark. Seepage from the cracked line is said to have "dangerously weakened" the street.

Shutting off the main line at this point will make it necessary to dump the sewage at Third River between Nutley and Clifton and at Second River between Newark and Belleville. Thence, it will flow from the Passaic into Newark Bay, the Arthur Kill, Kill Van Kull, New York Bay and the Raritan River through an area of congested population, past riverbank parklands and only a short stroll from Broad and Market streets.

Ordinarily, the Passaic River never gets any of the PVSC's sewage. The liquid effluent is discharged through a subterranean pipeline into Upper New York Bay. Solid wastes are carted to sea in barges and dumped.

The PVSC defends the diversion as the most economical way of making the repairs. The cost will be about \$500,000. Construction of a bypass to obviate use of the river could cost up to 10 times as much, according to a commission spokesman. The commission designs to minimize the health hazard, pointing out that the weather should be cool (maybe!) in September and that Passaic River water is not used for drinking or swimming.

People who live or work near the Passaic and the other waterways are not likely to be convinced. From here, it looks like an outrageous plan that would turn the Passaic and adjacent streams, already bloated with industrial wastes, into fetid cesspools, and at a time when the people are being asked to approve a multimillion-dollar bond issue for clean water for the very good reason that it's sorely needed.

JOE McCAFFREY

#### HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure today to note that Joe McCaffrey is observing this month his 25th year as a Washington correspondent. I have known Joe and admired his work for most of those 25 years.

Joe McCaffrey has specialized in coverage of the Congress. Few men know the Hill as well as he, and I doubt that any man has as wide an acquaintance with Members of the House, Senators, and the

staff. He is affable, alert, and able, and his reporting is thorough, fair, and accurate. His insight into the operations of Congress add value to his comments, and help to explain why his nightly report on the day in Congress has so large and faithful an audience.

I offer my congratulations to Joe McCaffrey today for 25 years of distinguished public service.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE NATION'S WOMEN

#### HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, women are the largest group in America to have experienced a long history of deprivation of rights.

They were the last group to achieve constitutional recognition of the right of suffrage. Their rights as citizens and persons were left largely to regulation by the State.

The result is that numerous discriminatory legal distinctions based upon sex and marital status were embedded in the law, and vestiges of these restrictions remain in some States today.

The constitutional position of women has not yet been wholly clarified by the Supreme Court, a fact which has led to a demand, for an Equal Rights of Women Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The exclusion of women from responsible positions; jobs with good pay and good prospects, can be traced largely to myths and generalizations about women as a class.

Some recent figures reveal that discrimination by sex is one of the most flagrant discriminations performed by employers in this country.

Two out of every five workers is a woman, and the difference between the average worklife expectancy of men and women has narrowed significantly, yet:

In 1968, the unemployment rate for women was much greater than for men, 4.8 percent compared to 2.9 percent.

Many women hold jobs which are far below their training and talent.

In 1968, approximately one-fifth of working women who had completed 4 years of college were nonprofessional; employed in clerical, sales, service worker, or semiskilled operative categories.

Women not only are concentrated in the lower level jobs, but are paid relatively less than men for comparable work. The median income of year-round full-time workers in 1966 was:

Men	-----	\$6,848
Women	-----	3,973

In 1966, less than 1 percent of women earned salaries of \$10,000 or more; the proportion for men was almost 20 times greater.

Employment is the major area of sex discrimination, yet discrimination based upon sex also affects education with

especial regard for financial aid and research for women.

Another area of concern to women in the drive for equal rights in the arena regarding laws concerning marital laws, especially outdated alimony and divorce laws.

Of great concern to the working women is the need for day-care centers to give the opportunity to the working mother to not be held back in her own job advancement.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has been a most forceful step in the direction of securing equal rights for women, but the realities of sex discrimination still exist in many facets of our society.

Discrimination because of sex was the second largest category of complaints received last year by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Commission received 2,410 complaints from women who charged employment opportunities were denied to them or promotion opportunities were withheld because of their sex.

The Commission received 6,650 complaints charging discrimination because of race; 721 charged discrimination because of national origin; and 291 because of religion.

It is for this reason that I urge Congress to enact this legislation which would permit the respective States to ratify a constitutional amendment which would read:

Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress and the several States shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN DON H. CLAUSEN ON DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 30 AS "BIBLE TRANSLATION DAY"

#### HON. DON. H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint House resolution calling on the President to issue a proclamation designating the 30th day of September as "Bible Translation Day."

I am also inserting herewith an article which appeared in the June 21 issue of the New York Times and which spells out the purpose for and the true meaning behind the legislation I am introducing here today. I encourage my colleagues to read this very stimulating and exciting article.

During our congressional prayer breakfast meeting in Las Vegas at the International Exposition of Flight, 2 years ago, which Arthur Godfrey and I chaired, Dr. Cameron Townsend was one of the group discussion leaders wherein the emphasis was placed on a number of missionary-aviation programs organized and working in various sections of the world.

The Wycliffe Bible Translators, Inc.,

is but one of the "flying peace corps" operations which I am associated with. This organization has effectively used the aircraft in transporting Bibles that have been written and translated into over 400 languages, into some of the most remote sections of the world; many of which would not be accessible except for the ability to use small aircraft.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics, which is likewise involved in this worthy project, is headed by Prof. Kenneth L. Pike, who is working with Dr. Townsend's organization in providing primers, dictionaries, and textbooks written in tribal languages and dialects.

People throughout the world desperately need to improve their ability to communicate and this is the purpose and intent of this legislative proposal—to tell the world that we in the U.S.A. are a nation under God, dedicated to advancing the principles embodied in the "Golden Rule."

Certainly, the airplane has once again demonstrated its flexibility toward helping people to better understand each other through the medium of communication. These "flying missionaries" are, indeed, carrying the "Word of God" to a very needed segment of our world's population.

In recognition of their great work, I am introducing this resolution today and urging its passage.

#### STATEMENT ON CONGOLESE NATIONAL DAY

**HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, the 30th of June 1969 is the ninth anniversary of the independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is with particular pleasure that on this occasion we take note of the remarkable progress which the Congo has made in restoring internal tranquillity and in achieving major economic advances. Under the leadership of President Mobutu, the Congo has emerged from a long series of internal troubles until today it is one of the great success stories of the African continent.

The economic situation is perhaps the most encouraging of all. The monetary reform of 1967 has proved a brilliant success as shown by the increased mineral and agricultural exports, the high level of foreign exchange reserves, and the strength of the Congolese currency. Many problems still remain, but the achievements of the last 2 years show the determination of the Congolese Government and people to insure that the country's tremendous economic resources are fully mobilized for the nation's development. The interest in the trade fair which will take place in Kinshasa in July of this year, is a recognition by the world business community of the tremendous promise and potential which the Congo now holds.

In view of the close friendship which has always existed between the Congo

and the United States, we take particular pleasure in extending to the Democratic Republic of the Congo our best wishes on its national day as it celebrates its great progress and looks forward to an even more promising future.

#### COHELAN-ANDERSON REPLY TO HOSMER ON MIRV MORATORIUM RESOLUTION

**HON. JEFFERY COHELAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, last week Representative JOHN ANDERSON and I circulated letters seeking cosponsors for a House resolution urging the President to seek a mutual moratorium on MIRV testing with the Soviets, and to declare the intention of the United States to refrain from further MIRV testing so long as the Soviets refrained.

Representative HOSMER responded to our solicitation of support with a letter which he inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I include in the RECORD at this point the joint response which Representative ANDERSON and I have prepared:

JUNE 30, 1969.

Re Representative HOSMER's MIRV Letter.

To: All House Members.

From: Congressmen JEFFERY COHELAN and JOHN B. ANDERSON.

On Wednesday, July 2, 1969, we intend to introduce a House Resolution urging the President to seek a mutual moratorium with the Soviet Union on the flight testing of MIRV's. We are pleased to see the growing attention being given this crucial subject. Of particular significance in the debate is Congressman Hosmer's four-fold cautionary letter on the resolution. Because of Mr. Hosmer's eminently respected authority in the field of nuclear affairs, and because of the importance of the issues raised, we feel compelled to respond.

The objective of American strategic policy is to deter nuclear war. The greatest current threat to our ability to deter nuclear war is the possible deployment by the Soviet Union of missiles with multiple warheads which are capable of destroying our land-based ICBM force. We are therefore concerned with halting Soviet MIRV deployment. In order to induce the Soviets to halt their MIRV development, we are urging the President to propose a mutual moratorium on MIRV testing. We believe this is a safe and sure manner in which to protect our deterrent force. Certainly it is worth a try. We arrive at this conclusion independent of any judgment as to whether the Safeguard ABM System should be deployed.

Moreover, time is running out. If tests are not halted soon, an enforceable ban on MIRV deployment will be substantially more difficult to achieve. Therefore, we solicit your support for this resolution.

(1) While this resolution is not binding on the President, we submit that support for it would demonstrate both to the President and to the American people this body's concern over the implications of MIRV deployment.

(2) Mr. Hosmer's analysis of the extended nuclear test moratorium of the late 1950's is compelling. But before concluding that such past disappointments should be allowed to dictate present policies, we submit two important distinctions between the nuclear

test moratorium and the proposed MIRV test moratorium.

First, testing of nuclear weapons demanded extensive planning and preparation prior to operational testing. The Soviets utilized the mutual test ban agreement to make clandestine, time-consuming preparation for sudden tests.

This is not possible with MIRV. Testing of such a complicated and precise system demands a protracted sequence of tests as each successive MIRV test depends on successful completion of the prior test for operational confidence. Given the capacity of our intelligence to discover clandestine testing, Soviet deception could achieve only minimal advances in MIRV technology before detection. A minor degree of deception is possible, but the lengthy time requirement for MIRV operational confidence limits any significant risks to our national security.

Secondly, the justification for an American MIRV capacity has been the need to penetrate a potential Soviet ABM. We can achieve operational MIRV in less than two years whereas the Russians can achieve an adequate ABM only after approximately five years. Thus, were we to find a Soviet violation of the mutual MIRV moratorium, we would still have adequate time in which to deploy a MIRV system capable of realizing its mission as an ABM penetrator. Mr. Hosmer is correct in cautioning us as to the possibility of Soviet bad faith in the moratorium. But the crucial point is that despite the limited possibility of clandestine Soviet MIRV development, our national security would not be jeopardized.

(3) MIRV is a qualitatively new threshold in the arms race. Each side may perceive the other side's MIRV's as a threat to its ICBM force, and thus to its deterrent. If such a threat is perceived, new deployments of offensive or defensive weapons will be required.

(4) Mr. Hosmer asserts that MIRV "deployment might be made without further tests. He thus asserts that it is no longer possible to halt MIRV deployment by halting testing. We believe that this is a question to be discussed at the arms talks. Continued testing by both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. may foreclose the possibility of achieving an enforceable agreement on MIRV deployment. Accordingly, we urge the President to propose a mutual moratorium on further MIRV testing.

The thesis of the MIRV moratorium resolution is that both sides must stop development of MIRV before it is deployable and impossible to unilaterally inspect. Because the possibility of deployment is only a few months off—because the point of no return is imminent—we must act with a sense of mission and urgency.

#### MOVE OVER, DADDY

**HON. WALTER FLOWERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, Congressman BILL NICHOLS, recently had his 14-year-old son fulfill a speaking engagement for him in his district.

In an editorial of June 21, 1969, the editor of the Sylacauga, Ala., Advance made some most interesting remarks concerning this outstanding young man. With unanimous consent, I am pleased to include this editorial at this point in the RECORD:

MOVE OVER, DADDY

Our Cong. Bill Nichols had best keep his bridges in good repair over the years. He

may have to look to his laurels one of these days. His son might well challenge his position.

Flynt Nichols, the Congressman's 14 year old son and a carbon copy of him, spoke in his Daddy's absence yesterday morning at a breakfast hosted by Sears. And he did himself proud. He would not have to take a back seat to even the Congressman's savvy with words.

We understand that his Daddy wrote a speech for him and mailed it to him. Flynt didn't like it and decided to do it on his own. We're glad he did. The discarded speech couldn't have come up to the one he made.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COUNCIL SUPPORTED

### HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I find very commendable the President's recent action in establishing an Environmental Quality Council. I only hope that this action is not mere tokenism in light of the seriousness of this problem which is facing our Nation today.

The time is long past when full attention and consideration should be given the ecological effects of man's activities in the development of our natural resources. For in the maintenance of an ecological balance lies the future habitability of our environment and thus man's actual existence on this planet.

Of the many areas in need of this Council's attention, through fertile fields would directly concern themselves with the State of California:

First, I would urge consideration of the possible implications of the exploitation of the California redwoods that has been an ongoing controversy in my State;

Second, the Council has the potential of furthering efforts in alleviating the acute problem of pollution presently attacking the very essences of man's survival needs. Support should be given the efforts toward positive correction programs in this field being made by the Department of the Interior; and

Third, if I may quote here from Executive Order 11472, which established the Council—

The Council shall . . . encourage timely public disclosure by all levels of government and by private parties of plans that would affect the quality of environment.

I have introduced legislation (H.R. 10675) which calls for the same revelations only specifically referring to offshore mineral leases. Perhaps with this Council and my bill, future disasters such as that which struck Santa Barbara earlier this year may be avoided. The destruction of outdoor recreational facilities and natural beauty has not been any more blatant in recent years than that resulting from the inundation of the California coastal areas by the crude oil seeping from a mid-channel well. If this Council is able to spare the people of this country further such desecration, it will have fulfilled an important function. This I sincerely hope to see.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY WICHITA, HERE'S TO THE SECOND CENTURY

### HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the city of Wichita, Kans., has begun a yearlong celebration of her 100th year as an incorporated community. Throughout the next year there will be varied activities marking this centennial anniversary.

Yesterday it was my privilege to participate in a pageant of progress parade in downtown Wichita. Saturday night, Rebecca Sue Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Miller, was named Wichita's centennial queen. Princesses who will reign throughout the year include Nancy Lee Swisher, Cynthia Lee Turner, Sharlynn Alyene Witt, and Susan L. Woodard.

I extend a cordial invitation to my colleagues in the Congress to visit Wichita and Kansas during this centennial year.

In honor of this important milestone in the city's history, the Wichita Eagle and the Beacon published a 298-page centennial edition on Sunday, June 29, 1969. Thousands of man-hours by the Eagle and Beacon news, photography, and production staffs were devoted to this impressive and historical edition. I have presented a copy of the centennial issue to Mr. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of the Library of Congress, to be kept in the archives of the Library.

A significant editorial was included in that edition taking note of the past history and accomplishments of the city of Wichita and looking to the future for greater achievement. Under the leave to extend by remarks in the RECORD, I include the editorial from the Wichita Eagle and the Beacon:

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY, WICHITA; HERE'S TO THE SECOND CENTURY

In the first issue of his Wichita Eagle, published on April 12, 1872, Col. Marshall M. Murdock described the city thusly:

"Wichita, the queen city of the Southwest, the prospective commercial metropolis of this grandly rich domain, the seat of empire and the political center of what must soon become a densely settled portion of this young commonwealth . . ."

Colonel Murdock continued to pledge that he and his newspaper would be "honestly and earnestly devoted" to this flowering, as well as to the "material interests and the development of every resource of the people of both country and city."

There was reason to be optimistic. Established as an Indian trading post in 1864, Wichita was incorporated as a town in 1870. By 1871 it had grown sufficiently to be a city of the third class, and in 1872 it became a city of the second class. In that same year, thanks to the efforts of a few far-sighted and self-sacrificing men, a railroad was completed from Newton and Wichita become the chief market for Texas cattle coming north over the Chisholm Trail. Its first big boom had begun.

Many other small cities existed in the area with as many geographic and natural advantages. Their water was as pure, their air as good. Some enjoyed better transportation facilities. Some had been longer settled, some had more wealth.

The thing that set Wichita apart, the factor that brought this trading post to be-

come the state's largest city, was the character of her people.

An examination of our history however cursory impresses the reader with the number of men throughout the years who have had foresight and courage, who have thought boldly and performed recklessly to bring some rather improbable dreams to unbelievable fruition.

Colonel Murdock, writing in his first issue of a weekly newspaper in a dusty cowtown on the banks of the Arkansas River, said his ambition was to make The Eagle "the leading journal of the Great Southwest—of the Arkansas Valley of Kansas."

Others of our leading citizens were equally ambitious and equally successful. Some of the men who determined that Wichita must not be without a railroad went out and split and laid ties themselves to get it here. Others put up money without any assurance of return except their abiding faith in the community.

After this it was a matter of fighting for competitive freight rates that would permit the growing town to become a manufacturing and wholesaling center, and once again far-sighted citizens were successful.

The grain and milling industry started before any real demand for it existed. It was begun by determined men who were confident the area would grow and prosper, and their faith was richly rewarded.

Just before the first World War, when oil was discovered nearby in Butler County, there were plenty of scoffers who didn't think anything would come of pumping smelly crude into costly tanks. But Wichita, once again, was ready with enough men of vision and daring, like Deering Marshall and Harry Heimple, who were ready to invest in what proved in time to be among the most fabulous of all industries. And it was the presence here of such people that made this the oil capital of this area at the time of the first big boom.

No major industry could have had a less promising start than aircraft. Airplanes were objects of amazement and interest in those early days, but almost nobody thought they'd ever be a practical means of transporting people, let alone freight. That is why the leaders of the aircraft industry in Wichita all had to start from scratch. Only Walter Beech and Clyde Cessna and Lloyd Stearman and a very few other people had any confidence in what they were doing. But they did, and that was enough.

From this small beginning by men who were mostly barnstorming pilots grew a mighty industry that is the largest employer in Kansas and has made Wichita the Air Capital of the World.

While our business and industrial leaders were displaying the rare combination of wisdom and recklessness that made them so successful, the civic affairs of the community were in able hands, too, much of the time.

Often enough to preserve the restless and questing spirit of the city, there have been men governing it who looked beyond the problems of the moment to the promise of the future. They built broad streets and bridged the rivers. They floated bonds to encourage industry. They provided services and protection on a scale that was equal to the sharply increasing demands upon them. Best of all, they provided an atmosphere that favored growth. And when Wichita became a metropolis almost overnight the proof of its planning was there.

It was rewarded in 1962 by an All-America City award, which called the nation's attention to the accomplishments and the excellence of Wichita.

Having built so sturdily and well, we now approach the second century. We could do so with no better formula than that of the founders—vision, courage, vigor. We must never settle down. We must never settle down.

We must be restless and seek improvement. We must continue to risk our capital and our reputation on the skill and intelligence of our people.

We must elect men to govern us who have the intelligence and the daring to plan for 100 years ahead rather than looking wistfully backward to the days when problems were smaller. We must meet our challenges eagerly and in the spirit of those early settlers who built an unpromising trading post into the Peerless Princess of the Plains and finally into the Air Capital of the World.

Follow their lead and we can't go far wrong.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF POZNAN WORKERS' REVOLT

**HON. JOHN J. ROONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I think it is fitting that we remind ourselves once more of the historic significance of Saturday's date, June 28. Thirteen years ago on this date the free world thrilled with the report that Polish workers living in the city of Poznan had risen in revolt against the rule of their Communist puppet leaders. Throughout the world men and women who love freedom felt a deep sympathy for these enslaved workers who rose up in righteous revolt against the usurpers of their freedom.

Those of us who enjoy the blessings of freedom held high hopes that this show of defiance against the Kremlin rule might mark the beginning of a general revolt of all satellite peoples against Soviet domination. But such was only partly true. The brave Poznan workers largely unorganized and without adequate trained leadership were subdued by their Communist bosses only by a sudden use of armed troops. Thus it was with great sorrow we learned of the failure of the workers to achieve the freedom which they so desperately sought.

Mr. Speaker, as we look back on this significant event we can see clearly that the defiant acts of the workers of Poznan were not completely futile. They proved not only to their fellow countrymen but to the peoples of other Communist-dominated countries that the Kremlin armor could be punctured and split. Their acts gave courage to thousands upon thousands of other Soviet slaves to alert themselves for the day when they too can rise up and cast aside the shackles of servitude. Although they were denied the freedom which they sought, they did cause the puppet regime to lessen repressive actions and to put an end to many of the deplorable indignities which Poles were made to suffer. The courageous stand which these workers took had a marked influence on the subsequent dissensions voiced within past months by many of the people of the Communist-dominated countries.

Today Americans share with their fellow citizens of Polish background great admiration for the courage and determination of the Poznan workers. Amer-

icans are convinced that such freedom loving people will sooner or later cast off the irons of slavery and once more enjoy the joys of self-determination.

We salute the workers of Poznan who survived the revolt and its aftermath and convey to them our hopes that they soon may attain the goal to which they aspired but failed to gain. And we extend to them once more our assurance that America will never condone illegal acts of the Soviets in placing free people in bondage. The brave Polish workers can be assured, too, that their friends in America and particularly our Polish-American citizens will renew their efforts to liberate the people of Poland and other Communist-dominated countries from the dictates of the Kremlin. We in this body must rededicate ourselves to the fulfillment of this pledge. To do less would be tantamount to abrogating the sacred bonds of friendship which have long existed between the people of Poland and ourselves.

#### INADEQUATE FUNDING FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

**HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, there is great concern about what is happening to water pollution control and abatement programs throughout the country because of the inadequate funding of the Federal Government's share of such programs.

As an example, the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 authorized outlays of \$700 million for 1969, but only \$214 million was appropriated. The authorization for 1970 is \$1 billion, but the administration's appropriation request remains at \$214 million.

With funding at these levels, it is obvious that the mounting drive against water pollution which had been anticipated with the approval of the act will never become a reality. In fact, unless full funding is provided, the act will actually impede progress in the drive against water pollution.

Furthermore, States, localities, and private operators which have geared their plans to the level authorized in the act cannot proceed with the grossly inadequate funds which have been actually approved.

Today's—June 30—issue of the Washington Evening Star has an interesting editorial on this very problem. The Evening Star's views on funding under the act follow:

#### WELSHING ON PROMISES

Congress' failure to appropriate the \$1 billion authorized in the Clean Water Act of 1966 is a classic example of what's wrong with the system of federal matching grants.

As Governor Mandel told the Senate public works subcommittee, the problem flows from the fact that Congress frequently fails to appropriate anywhere near the amount of money previously authorized for a program. In the case of the Clean Water Act, the appropriation will probably total about \$200 mil-

lion—a staggering 80 percent shortfall. Other such extreme examples abound.

Meanwhile the states and localities have moved ahead and committed their revenues for water pollution control, hospital building projects, or whatever. Once in midstream, they have two choices, neither attractive. They can sharply cut back on their programs. This is wasteful. It also makes it that much more difficult to wring tax dollars out of a reluctant citizenry in the future. The alternative is to proceed on schedule, hoping against hope that Uncle Sam will eventually put his money where his mouth is.

Uncle Sam should, of course, do just that. It is not proper for the federal government to mousetrap states and local communities into programs they cannot afford, and then turn its back on the moral commitment undertaken. Congress should live up to its commitment.

Beyond that, an ultimate solution might be sought in some sort of merger of the authorizing and appropriations stages. This would ensure that federal promises of funds to match state and local spending are met in full. It also would simplify and speed up the legislative process no end. It is for this latter reason that many serious students of government have long advocated doing away with the separate appropriations stage altogether.

In the real world, of course, what is at stake is nothing less than the power bases represented by the chairmanships of the various appropriations committees and subcommittees. Such clout is hardly surrendered without a fight. It almost certainly would have come as part of an overall reform of Congress' archaic procedures.

The pressure for administrative reform invariably builds up at the end of each congressional session and then subsides. Judging from the Clean Water Act horror story, it should be kept up all year long.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. BATES

**HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 23, 1969

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in expressing my deep sorrow and in paying tribute to a great American. It was only a short time ago that I saw my dear friend, BILL BATES, energetically endeavoring to do his very best for his district, for his State and for his Nation as a whole.

I will never forget his sharp wit and outstanding sense of humor. He was the type of person who never passed by without acknowledgment and a cheerful remark. Certainly we will all never forget him, his 19 years as a Member of this House of Representatives are a credit to this institution.

His untimely death is surely one that is a double tragedy for not only will his presence in this Chamber be missed as one who contributed more than his share, but as one who promised to be even more prominent in the future.

My wife, Regina, and I, would like to offer our most sincere condolences and express our deepest regrets and sympathy to his wife, Jeannie, his daughter, Susan, and his entire family.

His death is a great loss to our country, for throughout his life BILL BATES has continuously served this Nation in

the Armed Forces and in this body and I feel a deep sense of personal loss at his untimely passing.

LOUIS TANNER

### HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the career of a man unique in the annals of the Federal civil service comes to an end today, June 30, 1969, Mr. Louis Tanner, chief chemist of the Boston Customs Laboratory, will retire after 43 years of faithful, dedicated service, in the Treasury Department's Bureau of Customs. Because of Mr. Tanner's unique contribution to the Government, to industry in the United States and abroad, his accomplishments, and therefore his retirement, are worthy of special note and commendation.

Mr. Tanner began his career with the Government in 1926 as a customs chemist in the New York Customs Laboratory. After 13 years in that position, he was appointed Chief Chemist of the Boston Customs Laboratory. One of his major accomplishments has been the development of methods of sampling and laboratory testing of imported raw wool for duty purposes as well as the establishment of a system of mechanical sampling on a nationwide scale. He has also been responsible for establishing a national laboratory for wool testing in Boston.

Mr. Tanner is recognized as an international authority on the sampling and testing of wool and has served as expert and consultant to the Bureau and all Customs officers in this field. His invention of a 1/2-inch boring tool, with resultant economies to the Government, earned for Mr. Tanner the Treasury Department's Exceptional Civilian Service Award.

The techniques, methods of test, and inventions developed in his work have served as models for the trade and industry, both here and abroad. As a scientist, without previous background in the wool industry, trade, or technology, Mr. Tanner has indeed left an indelible mark of improvement in wool technology and on international and national wool trade.

Wool is just one of the many varieties of commodities tested in the Boston laboratory under Mr. Tanner's direction as chief chemist. He has contributed also to methods and devices for sampling raw sugar, fluorspar, dried fish, frozen juice, frozen cream—to name just a few. In addition, he has been in charge of the interlaboratory test program and the methods development program of the Bureau of Customs' Division of Technical Services.

Concurrently with his work in the Boston Customs Laboratory, Mr. Tanner has been deeply involved for over 30 years in scientific work in sampling, test methods, and standardization through the American Society for Testing and Materials, one of the foremost technical societies in

the United States. He has been active on the society's technical committees on textile materials, quality control of materials, and sampling and testing of metal-bearing ores. He has also served as chairman of the ASTM Subcommittee on Sampling of Bulk Materials.

In 1960, Mr. Tanner was awarded the society's award of merit "in recognition of active, creative, and continuing contributions to the advancement of evaluation of quality."

Mr. Tanner has published a dozen manuscripts in various scientific journals and has also authored manuscripts on statistics, sampling, and testing. He has participated widely in seminars in testing and related fields in Peru, Japan, and England.

Throughout his long career of service, Mr. Tanner has always welcomed an opportunity to share with his coworkers in the Customs Service, as well as in industry, both in the United States and abroad, the knowledge he has gained through long and assiduous study and work.

On June 19, on his 70th birthday, Mr. Tanner was honored at a farewell dinner attended by customs officials and employees, by associates in private testing laboratories and wool firms, by members of his family, and by friends. Representatives of these groups spoke spontaneously, and warmly paid homage to this man who had earned the respect and admiration of all because of his unusual capabilities and his willingness to share both himself and his learning unstintingly.

Mr. Tanner will leave a void in the Federal civil service which no one can fill. He takes with him the respect, admiration, and gratitude of all those fortunate enough to have been associated with him.

The civil service has indeed been fortunate to have had the services of so dedicated a public servant and he deserves our respect and our gratitude.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOSEPH F. McCAFFREY

### HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I have noticed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a number of speeches and statements by Members of the House and the Senate on the 25th anniversary of Newscaster Joe McCaffrey's service as a Washington correspondent.

Without slighting any other members of the radio, television, press, or periodical galleries, I think it can accurately be said that Mr. McCaffrey is one of the top favorites in all of the news media among Members of Congress. That is because he works hard at digging out the news of what we are doing, and is one of the few to pay attention to the mechanics of the legislative process in order to explain the significance of each development. His radio and TV reports and commentaries are always fair minded

and incisive; but, best of all, he tells us what is going on each day in the Congress—in the committees, particularly, as well as the discussions in the House and Senate. He is an invaluable source of information to the Members of Congress through his broadcasts.

Furthermore, I think each Member of Congress who knows Joe McCaffrey regards him as a personal friend. Although he has been covering Washington and the Hill for 25 years, I think his service with WMAL began just about the time I became a Member of the House in 1953, so, in that sense, we were starting together on our present careers. I want to join in the tributes other Members have paid to this fine correspondent in reaching a notable milestone in Washington journalism.

NEEDED REPEAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

### HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that at least, in spite of some delay, we are now in a position as a result of conference agreement on the pending bill to strike down the extremely ill-advised cuts which were made in appropriations for aid to dependent children.

The evidence shows very clearly that this has hurt many young children who urgently need help, which they should be entitled to receive under the law, in order to avoid hunger, deprivation, and bitter personal sacrifice.

Many of these children lack proper medical attention and health care. The experience we have had with this freeze on their aid, clearly shows the hazards, and oftentimes the injustices, that can be worked by speedy, ill-considered decisions regarding the form, shape, and effect of important legislation to promote human welfare, or for other worthy purposes.

It is common knowledge that nonselective meat-ax cuts, however well intended the objectives of those who make them, are extremely unwise, unjust and usually produce utterly bad results.

In the appropriation process, while Congress must exercise great care that overexpenditure, extravagancies and waste are avoided, and proper, practical, sensible economies are practiced, one of the worst things that can be done in any legislative body is to slash appropriations indiscriminantly without extended study, and without taking special pains to look into the evil consequences that can flow from precipitous action cutting out or unreasonably cutting back important programs.

These matters must be well thought out, and flexibility, wisdom, justice, and great care be exercised, to make sure that valuable programs—those dealing with human beings, and even more especially, those dealing with young children, the retarded, helpless, sick, and handicapped—shall not be emasculated,

or dangerously abridged, by excessive zeal, or uninformed action resulting in social or economic results that penalize and deny funds, benefits, and assistance that are urgently needed.

I am very thankful that in this instance of dependent children serious mistakes have been rectified, and I hope that this will be true in other vital areas and in other places, in health, education, anti-pollution and other significant areas too numerous to mention, that we are very familiar with, where some improvident, ill-considered action in cutting down funds appropriated by Congress to help those who need help, and to serve the interests of many individuals in our society, as well as the public interest, shall not be repeated.

Above all, we should not practice pica-yune, unwarranted economy at the expense of the weak, the helpless, and the needy.

Nor should we under any circumstances cut funds required in the public interest to carry out policies and programs which, most of us are agreed, are not only valuable but essential in this economy and social structure, and that the American people want and need. The answer to this problem is that cuts and economies where they can be justified on grounds of sound economy, should always be reasonable and selective and should consider the hard-pressed American taxpayer, whose taxes are already too high.

#### FORCED REPATRIATION—A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

### HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, thinking that readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD might be interested, I would like to insert an article by Mr. Julius Epstein, of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, at Stanford University. The report concerns forced repatriation, a subject on which Mr. Epstein has done considerable research. His article follows:

[From Central Europe Journal, May 1969]

#### FORCED REPATRIATION—A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

(By Julius Epstein)

The forced repatriation of two to five million anti-Communist prisoners of war and displaced persons was a crime against humanity. It is still unredeemed. This fact has implicitly been admitted by the Government of the U.S.A. Let me mention just two instances of that admission.

On February 1, 1945, three days before the opening of the Yalta Conference, the Acting Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, dispatched a diplomatic note to Soviet attaché Novikov of the Washington Soviet Embassy. In this note, Grew rejected the Soviet demand to repatriate against their wishes Soviet prisoners of war in American POW camps, prisoners who had fought under General Vlasov against the Soviet Union.

Grew called the Soviets' attention to the fact that these prisoners were wearing German uniforms when captured and, therefore, had to be treated as German prisoners of war. As Grew pointed out, the Geneva Con-

vention of 1929 did not permit one "to look behind the uniform". He categorically declared that forced repatriation would be a gross violation of the Geneva Convention. Besides, it would be violation of the American tradition to grant asylum to political exiles.

Grew's contention represented the correct interpretation of international law. Neither the two Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, nor the two Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949 recognize the concept of forced repatriation. Grew's opinion, as expressed in his diplomatic note to the Soviets—still unpublished by the Department of State—has been vigorously corroborated by Presidents Truman and Eisenhower as well as by General George C. Marshall.

On August 20, 1952, the White House released a letter that President Truman had written to the U.S. Army Captain Charles G. Ewing, in which he wrote: "We must not use bayonets to force these prisoners to return to slavery and almost certain death at the hands of the Communists." And on May 7, 1953, President Eisenhower said in a speech before the New York Republican Committee at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York: "People that have become our prisoners cannot by any means be denied the right on which this country was founded . . . the right of political asylum against the kind of political persecution they fear . . . Consequently, to force those people to go back to a life of terror and persecution is something that would violate every moral standard by which America lives. Therefore, it would be unacceptable in the American code, and it cannot be done." General George C. Marshall said in a statement of May 20, 1947: "It is the fixed policy of the United States Government to oppose any forced repatriation of displaced persons."

#### AMERICAN VIEWS DURING THE KOREAN WAR

The climax in American rejection of forced repatriation came during the Korean war when the Government of the U.S.A. preferred to prolong the war by about fourteen months in order to evade the forced repatriation of the North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war who did not want to return.

It was on October 24, 1952 that the American Secretary of State, Dean Gooderham Acheson delivered his great speech before Committee One of the United Nations General Assembly. In this speech, Acheson said: "So far as I know, there has been no member of the United Nations outside the Communist group that has ever suggested that it was right, proper, legal, or necessary to return these prisoners by force." Acheson, in order to justify his point of view, referred to the Geneva Convention of 1949 and to the international practice of the last 37 years. He quoted 15 peace treaties concluded by the Soviet Union which all contained the clause that nobody will be returned "against his intentionally expressed desire." The Secretary also quoted the Soviet ultimatum sent to Field Marshal Paulus at Stalingrad, an ultimatum in which the Soviet Government assured the German officers and soldiers of the right not to be repatriated against their will. As Acheson said the same assurance was given by the Soviets to the German troops in Hungary.

With this speech, the American Secretary of State had once more established the fact that forced repatriation of prisoners of war and displaced persons is a violation of international law and therefore, a crime against international law.

How then can it be explained that the very same American Presidents, Generals and State Department officials who so forcefully defended the principle of "voluntary repatriation only" committed the crime of forced repatriation, a crime against humanity according to the norms of the Nuremberg trial before the International Military Tribunal? How can it be explained that General Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters, Allied Ex-

peditionary Force issued in May 1945 a "Guide to the Care of Displaced Persons in Germany" in which we find the following paragraphs: "After identification by Soviet Repatriation Representatives, Soviet displaced persons will be returned to their countries of nationality or former residence without regard to their personal wishes."

#### ROOTS OF THE WRONG DECISION

The answer to our question takes us back to the Roosevelt era, to the time when Stalin was our "gallant ally" who could do no wrong. And especially to F. D. R. himself who strangely enough, believed in Communism, as the wave of the future. How else can it be explained that Roosevelt, the President of the United States, suggested to Stalin that he (F. D. R.) would like "to reform [India] from the bottom, somewhat on the Soviet line." It was the time when the Administration, permeated by untold Communists and their fellow travelers, deeply believed that the best way to deal with Stalin was "to give him everything and to ask for nothing."

Since Stalin considered every Red Army soldier who fell into German captivity as a traitor who must return to be punished, the most pro-Stalinist Administration America ever had, simply accommodated him without any scruples about international law and the old and time-honored tradition of ready asylum for political exiles. Horrifying reports filled the world's press about events in the American POW camps in Germany, e.g. in Dachau, Kempten, Plattling and other places where hundreds and thousands preferred suicide to repatriation. What made the crime even worse was the fact that in most of these camps American officers pledged their honored word that the prisoners would not be forcibly repatriated to Stalin where only death and slave-labor camps awaited them.

The British did not behave any better than the Americans when they surrendered in 1945 more than 300,000 Croats to Tito and more than 30,000 Cossacks to Stalin. Among those Cossacks were many very old ones who had never been Soviet citizens and therefore should never have been repatriated to the Soviets, not even according to the Yalta agreement. Their forced repatriation was a double violation of international law. Even the Soviet repatriation officers expressed their surprise when they received these old Cossacks, e.g., General Krasnov, and declared that they never expected these old men to be repatriated, a fact which, however, did not prevent them from shipping these old men to Moscow where the leaders including Krasnov, were hanged and the rest sent to Stalin's slave labor camps. British officers, too, had promised the prisoners they would not be forced back.

Unfortunately, there is no agreement among scholars as to the exact number of those forced back. The estimates vary between two and five millions. Sven Steenberg, General Vlasov's biographer, writes in his book, "Vlasov, Traitor or Patriot?": "Altogether, 6 to 7 million Soviet prisoners have been repatriated. There are no statistics to tell us how many would have preferred to stay in the West, if permitted." It is a rather conservative estimate to assume that at least two million prisoners fell victim to the crime of forced repatriation. It is, of course, very well possible that many more were deported against their will.

#### FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

It is this crime of forced repatriation—still not officially admitted by the Government of U.S.A., let alone redeemed—which has poisoned to this very day the spiritual atmosphere between the West and the peoples behind the Iron Curtain whom Eugene Lyons has called our "secret allies". The American Government still maintains top-secret classification on all pertinent documents, especially on the key dossier "Operation Keelhaul." It is for that reason that I brought

legal action in the District Court of San Francisco against Mr. Stanley Resor, American Secretary of the Army.

My legal action, the first of its kind in American history, was made possible by the newly enacted "Freedom of Information Act" sponsored by the Democratic Congressman John E. Moss of California. This law enables an American citizen to force the Government to prove in court, if necessary, in camera, that a certain document was "properly" classified. A document is "properly" classified only when its disclosure would seriously endanger American national defense or security. How a document about forced repatriation in 1945 can seriously endanger American defense and security in 1969 is beyond any reason. To pretend to believe this, is absurd.

Two hearings were already held in the District Court. I am now looking forward to the third.

#### HOSPITAL INSURANCE FOR THE AGED

### HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 27, I introduced, for appropriate reference, a bill, H.R. 12473, to permit States, under Federal-State agreements, to provide coverage under the hospital insurance program for the aged. Twenty-three Members of the House have already joined me in cosponsoring this proposal.

Under the provisions of this bill, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may enter into agreements with a State to provide hospital insurance coverage under medicare for teachers and other public employees in States where such persons are not covered under social security. The States concerned are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico.

States entering into such agreements with HEW shall reimburse the Federal hospital insurance trust fund for payments made to retirees covered under appropriate State legislation. Should a State fail to provide for full compliance with the agreement, the Secretary is authorized to terminate the agreement.

This legislative proposal has strong backing of the National Education Association as well as educational associations of the affected States, which includes my own State of California.

The Nation's teachers, who have devoted their lives in educating our children, and the other public employees who have given their working years to public service, should now be accorded the right to enjoy the benefits and protection of the hospital insurance program. These persons have devoted their lives in the public service at pay scales which usually prohibit substantial personal savings. High medical and hospital costs should not be a burden to them in their retirement years.

The enactment of this legislation will not only benefit these employees but, by bringing this large group of Americans

under the provisions of the hospital insurance programs, it will also strengthen the program.

This is justifiable and necessary legislation and I urge the Congress to act favorably on it.

#### TWO SOLDIERS FROM MARYLAND ARE KILLED IN VIET FIGHTING

### HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Sp4c. Francis G. Ruppert and Sp4c. Eugene W. Smith, two fine young men from Maryland, were killed recently in Vietnam. I would like to commend their courage and honor their memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

#### TWO SOLDIERS FROM MARYLAND ARE KILLED IN VIET FIGHTING

Two Maryland soldiers, one a Baltimorean who was decorated for meritorious action and the other a platoon leader from Cumberland who complained that the Army was not doing its job, have been killed in Vietnam, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

The two, who were both killed in action, were identified as:

Specialist 4 Francis J. Ruppert, 21, who was killed June 21 when he stepped on an enemy mine near Wonder Beach in the demilitarized zone.

Specialist 4 Eugene W. Smith, 27, who was killed June 10 while driving a military vehicle during an enemy attack.

Specialist Smith, whose wife Bernadette lives at 107 Albemarle street, received the Army's Commendation Medal for his action last February 26, when he rescued a trailer filled with ammunition during an enemy rocket and mortar attack. He hitched the trailer to his truck and drove it to his unit.

The men in his unit, Company B of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division's artillery battalion, credited Specialist Smith with saving them from the enemy attack. He painted his wife's name on his truck, Mrs. Smith said yesterday.

A graduate of Carver Vocational High School, Smith worked as a room service helper at the Sheraton-Baltimore Inn and as a truck driver's helper at the Atlantic Paper Company before being drafted into the Army.

Although he was 25 when he was drafted, his Selective Service records indicated he was 20, and he always claimed he was drafted by mistake.

#### BUSY AND TIRED

His wife said he did not write very often because he was "so busy," but that, when he did, he said he was "tired" because war was "hell" and he wanted to come home.

Seven riflemen and a bugler from Fort Meade attended a graveside ceremony yesterday at Baltimore National Cemetery, where Specialist Smith was given a 21-gun salute and the bugler played taps.

Eight soldiers from Fort Holabird served as pallbearers during a mass at St. Gregory's Church, Gilmor and Baker streets.

After the funeral service Specialist Smith's 6-year-old son, Eugene W. Smith, Jr., placed a Madonna on his father's casket.

Besides his wife and son, Eugene, his survivors include another son, Stephen W. Smith, who is 4, and his mother, Mrs. Florence E. Madison, of 1709 North Bruce street.

Specialist Ruppert, who lived with his parents on a 120-acre farm in what is now

the Rock Gap National Park near Cumberland, graduated from Fort Hill High School and was planning to work as a welder when he was drafted in January, 1967.

After completing basic training at Fort Bragg, N.C., where he was named "distinguished trainee," he was stationed in Germany until his repeated requests to volunteer for service in Vietnam were granted.

In his letters home, he wrote that he "could not understand why" he was in Vietnam because the Army "was not doing what it should do—fight or quit."

His survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leo J. Ruppert, of Rocky Gap road, Cumberland; a brother, Leo J. Ruppert, Jr., of Cumberland; and six sisters, Mrs. Rosanna O'Neal, of Cape Hatteras, N.C., Mrs. Catherine Funk, of Cumberland, Mrs. Rita Hamolia, of Silver Spring, Md., and Miss Darlene Ruppert, Miss Mary Elizabeth Ruppert and Miss Margaret Jean Ruppert, all of Cumberland.

#### GARIBALDI-MEUCCI MEMORIAL MUSEUM

### HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Garibaldi-Meucci Memorial Museum on Staten Island has recently achieved historic landmark status from the New York State historic trust—division of parks—and the New York State Senate. New York City has declared it to be a city of New York historical landmark.

The museum is the original home of Antonio Meucci, distinguished Italian scientist, and the place where Giuseppe Garibaldi visited while in America.

I include the New York State Historic Trust resolution, the New York State Senate resolution, and the official citation by the City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission in the RECORD.

The resolution follows:

#### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC TRUST, APRIL 16, 1969

Whereas, the Office of State History and the staff of the Trust have evaluated the Garibaldi-Meucci Memorial Museum of historic importance having been the residence of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the liberator of Italy, and Antonio Meucci, a distinguished Italian scientist, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that said site is hereby declared to be a place of historic interest, and pursuant to section 831 of the conservation law, the Chairman is hereby authorized and directed to take such action as he may deem appropriate for the public recognition and appreciation thereof.

#### NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC TRUST

Whereas the Garibaldi-Meucci Memorial Museum, in the borough of Richmond, City of New York, State of New York, is a place of historic interest, having been the residence of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the liberator of Italy, and Antonio Meucci, the distinguished Italian inventor.

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the powers vested in the New York State Historic Trust by the People of the State of New York by virtue of Section 831 of the Conservation Law, and pursuant to a resolution duly adopted at a regular meeting of said Trust held on the 14th day of April, 1969, said Garibaldi-Meucci Memorial Museum is hereby designated as a place of historic interest and appropriate action is hereby authorized

for the public recognition and appreciation thereof.

In Witness Whereof, the New York State Historic Trust has caused its seal to be hereunto affixed and these presents to be signed by its duly authorized officer this 14th day of April, 1969.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC TRUST.  
By CONRAD L. WIRTH, Chairman.

#### RESOLUTION No. 48

(Concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York memorializing Congress to declare the Garibaldi-Meucci Memorial Museum as a national historical landmark)

Whereas, The Garibaldi-Meucci Memorial Museum located on Staten Island in the city of New York is a historical landmark; and

Whereas, Such monument contains historical significance that is nationwide; now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States be and it hereby is memorialized to declare the Garibaldi-Meucci Memorial Museum located in Staten Island, New York, a national historical landmark; and be it further

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States cause a plaque and/or marker to be installed at the location of such museum, and be it further

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Congress of the United States by forwarding one copy thereof to the Secretary of the Senate, one copy to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and one copy to each member of the Congress from the state of New York.

By order of the Senate,

JOHN T. MCKENNA,  
Secretary.

In assembly, April 3, 1968, concurred in without amendment. By order of assembly,

ALBERT J. ABRAMS,  
Clerk.

[Report of Landmarks Preservation Commission, No. 1, May 25, 1967]

GARIBALDI MEMORIAL, 420 TOMPKINS AVE.,  
STATEN ISLAND, BUILT ABOUT 1845

Landmark Site: Borough of Richmond Tax Map Block 2966, Lot 32.

On September 13, 1966, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation as a Landmark of the Garibaldi Memorial and the proposed designation of the related Landmark Site. The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of law. At the hearing it was reported that the owners of the building, The Order of the Sons of Italy in America, favor the proposed designation. There were no speakers in opposition to designation.

#### FINDINGS AND DESIGNATIONS

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture and other features of this building, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Garibaldi Memorial has a special character, special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage and cultural characteristics of New York City.

The Commission further finds that the Garibaldi Memorial is a visual monument to a man considered by many historians and most residents of Staten Island to have been the most important foreigner ever to have lived there, that the historical associations connected with the residence are international in scope, and that the residence pays tribute to Giuseppe Garibaldi, the great Italian liberator, and to his friends, Max Maretzek the composer, and Antonio Meucci, who furthered the technological development of the telephone at an early date.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 8-A of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 8-A of the Administrative

Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Landmark the Garibaldi Memorial, 420 Tompkins Avenue, Staten Island and designates Tax Map Block 2966, Lot 32, Borough of Richmond, as its Landmark Site.

#### EUROPE LIKES NIXON

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, two articles by Dumitru Danielopol, the international correspondent of the Copley Press, written during a recent European trip are of special interest since they report on comments of knowledgeable Europeans on matters of grave importance to us.

In view of the timeliness of these articles carried June 5 in the Joliet (Illinois) Herald-News and June 13 in the Elgin, Ill., Daily Courier-News, I direct them to the attention of the Members:

#### EUROPE LIKES NIXON

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

PARIS.—The most significant event in U.S.-European relations in the last few years was the election of Richard Nixon as president.

On this side of the Atlantic, Richard Nixon is looked on as the best prepared man to enter the White House since World War II. Nixon's eight years as vice president under Dwight D. Eisenhower, sometimes ridiculed in 1960, today are respected as schooling for the toughest job in the world. He traveled widely, saw many important people on this side and the other side of the Iron Curtain, studied and pondered on the problems facing the United States.

After his 1960 and 1962 election defeats, he resumed his foreign travels.

In October 1967 when I visited him in his law offices in Broad Street in New York, he said, "I think I am ready."

Thirteen months later the American electorate agreed. Today Europe agrees.

Even the most skeptical foreigners and Americans give Mr. Nixon high marks.

"The French had had a very wrong impression of your President," one newsman told me, "mostly due to very bad publicity in the U.S. press. Once they saw him, spoke to him they liked him. When he was here in February they liked his candor, his sincerity and his charm. They felt the man had studied his files—had done his homework and they were pleasantly surprised to learn that he had a sense of humor."

France had its own love affair with John F. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon had been seen by many as the "villain" who opposed Kennedy in 1960.

"But he is so sympathique," said one pleased Frenchman. "He has a ready smile. He knows how to talk to people. And he apparently can listen. That may be his greatest asset."

When told that some Americans are impatient because President Nixon seems slow in getting things done, Europeans shake their heads. They have learned that policy of world scope takes time. Even the President has said that he doesn't seek "the kind of record that looks very good in headlines tomorrow" but is found wanting in the history books.

Western Europe may have lost its one decisive voice in world affairs, but it hasn't lost its eyesight. It assesses well the tough situation Mr. Nixon inherited.

An undeclared war in the bogs of Southeast Asia, where a half million GIs are involved thousands of miles from home.

A war that had already been declared a fight, but not for victory, but for compromise. A war already restricted by limited military objectives and a peace conference that has been dragging on for a year.

A rebellious youth trying to make its own rules.

An immense budget problem complicated by an unfavorable balance of payments and rampant inflation.

Race problems.

Europeans see the broad issues perhaps more clearly due to their perspective in history.

To expect instant results from the Nixon administration is to be unrealistic and naive. They know it.

#### INTERNATIONAL SCENE—LEGAL-MINDED REDS POSE DANGER IN ITALY

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

ROME.—Italy is on the verge of a Communist takeover, just like Prague in 1948."

The man a close observer of the political scene, complained that the "apertura a sinistra"—the opening towards the left—masterminded by the United States during the Kennedy administration, has left Italy open to a frontal attack by the Communist Party.

In the elections last year the Communists got some 9 million votes although there are only 1½ million card-carrying Reds in Italy—7½ million votes were cast to protest a do-nothing administration in Rome.

"The people want reforms. Many are underpaid and want higher standards of living. They are workers, peasants, civil servants. That's why they protest."

I had heard the story two years ago. A Communist coup was talked of then. It didn't happen but the voices are louder today, more urgent.

When can one expect the Communist revolution?

"That's difficult to say," was the answer. "The Italians are a nonchalant people. They are not easily roused to a frenzy. They would never revolt in summer. That's vacation time. Besides it's too hot. They wouldn't do it during the Christmas holidays and they won't revolt in the afternoon—that's siesta time, and of course, never on Sunday." Even if it isn't a joke, it leaves plenty of time.

Serious observers are worried. They say the country is drifting dangerously towards the left. They believe that the Moscow-leaning Communist Party would have been able to take over through a coup, but Moscow stayed their hand. The Soviets prefer that the Italian partners come to power legally in an election, won in a coalition with other leftist and left of center parties.

On the other hand a number of new parties have emerged to the left of the Communist Party. They call themselves "worker power," "student power," "the pro-Mao Communists" and so on.

They are militant, revolutionary and destructive like similar parties which emerged in many countries round the globe.

"There is great disunity even inside the strongest parties," explained one American observer, "five factions within the Communist parties, three in the Christian Democratic party and three in the Socialist party. This makes the working of parliament very haphazard."

Long overdue reforms are still forthcoming. Strikes are frequent and crippling.

The recent mail strike is only one example.

Thousands of tons of undistributed mail which can no longer be stored in the post offices have been wandering in railway cars all around the country.

Rome is a bureaucratic mess, according to Italian businessmen.

Yet somehow the economy doesn't seem to suffer too much, on the contrary it is doing better than ever before.

"It's prosperity in the midst of political chaos," said a rightest member of Parliament.

This phenomenon is explained by the fact that managers and workmen are competent, individualistic and inventive. They find ways around the red tape and go on producing and selling in spite of all.

"Italy is not yet ready for democracy," said one American observer. "Neither is it ripe for a military coup. What is needed here is strong leadership, but no leader appears on the political horizon. So we are heading towards chaos."

Some Italians look longingly at the strong military regime in neighboring Greece—which though smeared by the Italian government—looks to them as a good alternative to what Italy endures.

While driving me to the airport on my way to Athens, a member of Parliament quipped:

"When you come back, bring one of the Greek colonels."

STATEMENT OF REV. EUGENE J.  
BOYLE TO THE PRESS

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, in the past week, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church and the Rev. Eugene J. Boyle were mentioned in testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee chaired by Senator McCLELLAN.

The statement by Father Boyle, which follows, deals with the substance of the testimony before that committee and I am sure my colleagues in the House will appreciate having the opportunity to read it.

I should, however, like to preface this statement by saying that Father Eugene Boyle is a truly outstanding member of the clergy in San Francisco. He has been in the forefront of the struggle for social justice and has contributed immeasurably to improving intergroup relations in San Francisco. He has worked tirelessly to minister to the needs of the most disadvantaged in our community and remembered well the injunction in the New Testament—"Suffer the little children to come unto me, for such is the kingdom of heaven."

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF REV. EUGENE J. BOYLE TO THE PRESS

JUNE 24, 1969.

I strongly object to the implications in the statement made by Inspector Ben Lashkoff, SFPD, before the McClellan Senate investigating committee today, concerning Sacred Heart Church and the Black Panther Party.

Inspector Lashkoff implied that throughout the whole time of the Black Panther breakfast for Children operation, March 10 to the close of the school year, coloring books were handed out to children at Sacred Heart Church. I have knowledge of only three copies of the book and I have actually seen only one original copy. This book was handed out early in the breakfast program, possibly at the end of March. According to Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Black Panther Party, 25 to 50 coloring books were printed for evaluation in 1968. The book was rejected at that time,

before the breakfast began at Sacred Heart or anywhere. Larry Powell, expelled Party member who testified before the McClellan Committee, was still working in the Panther Party office, in the mimeograph room at that time. Tim, who authored the book, is available for comment. He admits that the book does not conform to the Party policy, because of its racist overtones. The coloring book was distributed without the permission of the Party and after it had been rejected. A new book is currently being developed, one that conforms with party policies.

When I became aware of the book, I too objected and asked that it no longer be given out. My objection was strong and unequivocal. To my knowledge, no other copies were ever handed out during the remaining three months of the program.

I have always strongly repudiated this type of literature; it is gross, inflammatory, racist, and counter-productive. However, this type of crude and inflammatory literature against race and religion is not new to the United States. This is another instance of the Black Militant's saying to us: "We have finally learned to use your own methods." I feel it is arrogant hypocrisy to say that this type of literature was initiated by the Panthers. I refer to literature throughout our history: literature to further Anti-Catholicism produced by some Protestants, to further Anti-Protestantism by some Catholics, to further Anti-Semitism by many Americans.

I refer, too, to some of our officially sanctioned World War II literature, directed against the Japanese and the Germans, and particularly I refer to literally volumes of literature produced by racists, in the North and in the South, against the Black man.

In this connection, I would like to point out one of the cartoon captions in the coloring book, referred to by Inspector Lashkoff, i.e., "The only good pig is a dead pig." This is but a reversal of the frontier slogan of our early pioneers, "The only good Indian is a dead Indian." In recent years, it has been changed by too many Americans and too many Policemen into the curse, "The only good Nigger is a dead Nigger."

I make no attempt to justify the book. Like the Panthers, I would like to indicate that it is an unfortunate style of literature. Only a few copies of the material had been circulated at the Party breakfast; the book has now been given international publicity by a member of the San Francisco Police Department before the McClellan Committee and the world. To my knowledge, more copies have been xeroxed and distributed by the Police and other authorities than by the Black Panther Party. I for one have seen more xeroxed copies of the book than I have original copies.

I would like to point out that the coloring book does not square with our total experience with the Black Panther Party, nor with their own philosophy. The breakfast program and the discipline of those involved in it gave Black youth a sense of self-worth and an opportunity to serve their community. They fed hungry children well-balanced meals while another Senate committee investigated malnutrition. I was also witness to the cooling of what might have been a major civil disturbance on Fillmore Street by these same young men.

Finally, I quote from the recently released Task Force Report on Violent Aspects of Protest and Confrontation of the National Commission on the Cause and Prevention of Violence: "It is clear that some militant ghetto organizations, such as . . . the Black Panther Party in Oakland, have made direct and markedly successful efforts to 'cool' their communities, especially in the wake of the King assassination."

The Black Panther Party exists and grows within the Black community only because the grievances which it gives voice to are shared by large numbers of ghetto residents.

The presence of police brutality and the deteriorating relationship between police and Black communities is a reality which has been documented repeatedly by Presidential commissions and local task forces. To pretend now that the Panthers or an unfortunate coloring book is at the root of these escalating tensions, is escapism of the rankest sort.

In a statement of several weeks ago, explaining the involvement of the Sacred Heart Urban Ministry with the Black community of San Francisco, I said:

"Despite the possibility of increased repression and perhaps retaliation, the Sacred Heart Urban Team Ministry has accepted the admittedly risky vocation of keeping before the public the increasingly deteriorating relationship between our Police and our community and of keeping alive the struggle to achieve some mechanism that can reverse this trend and improve the relationship."

Though Inspector Lashkoff's accusations before the Senate's subcommittee smack of the retaliation I predicted, Sacred Heart will continue to seek a solution to the problem of Police-community relations—a goal which we believe will benefit not only the Black community but also the Police. And if we are to heed the command of Christ, we cannot reject efforts to feed the hungry or to clothe the naked. In providing space for the Black Panther Breakfast for Children, we are doing no more than Christ would have done.

LEONOR SULLIVAN, MEMBER OF  
CONGRESS—OUR VERY FAVORITE  
LADY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 30, 1969

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, Hoyt S. Haddock, the executive director of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, devoted his column in the June issue of the Pilot, the official magazine of the National Maritime Union, to our respected friend and colleague Congresswoman LEONOR K. SULLIVAN. So that her colleagues will have an opportunity to read this very fine tribute, I include the text of Mr. Haddock's column at this point in the RECORD:

LEONOR SULLIVAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS—  
OUR VERY FAVORITE LADY

My favorite lady in politics and government is the charming, feminine, but so-very-determined gentlewoman from St. Louis—Mrs. Leonor Kretzer Sullivan.

Congresswoman Sullivan, who is the ranking member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, recently made a speech on the floor of Congress that perhaps explains why we feel this way. Concerned over the current contract negotiations in the maritime industry, she got up to speak her piece on the matter.

Because of the complexity of the maritime industry, she said—involving such factors as government interest and subsidies, corporate structures, and a multiplicity of unions—there has been frequent criticism of the collective bargaining process in the industry.

"The situation is complicated by the fact," she went on to say, "that, on the Atlantic Coast for example, the majority of people employed on shipping lines subsidized by the federal government belong to four principal unions. In the past, differences among

these unions concerning their collective bargaining objectives have complicated the negotiating process . . .

"In those years we heard complaints from many employers that it was becoming increasingly difficult to determine costs and liabilities; that fact in turn made settlements more difficult of achievement; and at its worst the uncertainty, bitterness and divisions produced by this chain of events threatened to undermine the collective bargaining process and destroy its effectiveness as a method for reaching agreement on the terms and conditions of work."

Thus, she said, "a number of us who have a strong sense of concern for the American merchant marine felt a considerable degree of concern about this year's contract negotiations."

Praises NMU, NMEBA and ARA. Taking note of the accord reached by leaders of the NMU, National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the American Radio Association, Mrs. Sullivan said:

"Thus, I have been greatly heartened by the fact that three of the leading maritime unions have recognized these dangers and have taken steps to unify and simplify the collective bargaining process involving the subsidized ship operators this year.

"The NMEBA, the ARA and the NMU have proposed joint negotiation with the employers. They have, in addition, agreed that all three unions will negotiate with the employers on the same general set of pro-

posals for pay and benefit improvements. Finally, and perhaps most important, under the agreement suggested there are no open ends for the duration of the contract. Under this proposal, there would be no possibility of 'leapfrogging' and no interminable escalation or whip-sawing among them."

Mrs. Sullivan called the proposal by the three unions "a welcome display of wisdom and concern that offers the one great hope for a speedy settlement between the parties."

"It offers," she added, "the employees the promise of fair improvements in their conditions and it offers the employers a measurable limit to their increased financial obligations. These elements, it seems to me, provide a basis for effective negotiation."

#### WOULD BE TRAGIC TO IGNORE

Mrs. Sullivan forthrightly said that she believed "it would be tragic—for the nation and for the maritime industry—if this proposed procedure is not placed into actual practice.

"I hope most sincerely that the employer groups will see the great benefits for themselves and for the government in accepting this plan for unified negotiations. The multiplicity of unions, like the multiplicity of employer groups, has made collective bargaining in the merchant marine a difficult and often frustrating process. Now we have a chance for a better way."

Thank you, Leonor, for laying it right on the line. Let's hope the employers listen.

#### TOWBOAT SAFETY SENTIMENT RISING

It is also good to report that sentiment seems to be slowly building up for another pet project of both Mrs. Sullivan and the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee—H.R. 156, the towboat safety bill.

For several years now Mrs. Sullivan has introduced this bill, always with the same number, an the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee has backed it to the hilt on Capitol Hill. But the towboat operators' lobby has been unfortunately strong enough to forestall any action.

A recent spate of river tragedies—involving collisions with unlicensed towboats—appears to be helping change the apathetic climate that has existed. Formerly uninterested Congressmen are coming to realize that the unregulated towboats that ply American rivers in increasing numbers are a menace to everybody's safety on the river, particularly in the crowded estuarine areas. That they are not covered by strong Coast Guard regulations is a crying shame. Mrs. Sullivan believes and she intends to press her campaign for H.R. 156 ever harder in light of the recent disasters.

It took Leonor Sullivan and ex-Senator Paul H. Douglas many frustrating years to enact the Truth-in-Lending law. But it finally did come. Mrs. Sullivan believes the same thing will happen with H.R. 156.

We of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee will be helping as hard as we can to help make it happen.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, July 1, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*He who is faithful in a very little is faithful also in much.—Luke 16: 10.*

O Lord and Master of us all, who hast called us to be workers with Thee in the advancement of Thy kingdom, teach us to understand the meaning of this time in which we live with all its troubles and its triumphs. With this understanding may there come the spirit to deal with the demanding duties of this day courageously, handling ourselves well in trouble and handling trouble for the well-being of our people.

Sustain with Thy strength those who are in need. Inspire our people to be compassionate and helpful in their endeavor to provide assistance to those who seek work and who will work.

Grant unto us, the leaders of this free land, the will and the wisdom to continue to build the life of our Nation upon the strong foundation of justice and truth and good will. To this end may we be found faithful in our stewardship.

In the name of Him, who was always faithful, we pray. 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. 11069. An act to authorize the appropriation of funds for Padre Island National

Seashore in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4153. An act to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard;

H.R. 5833. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1972, the existing suspension of duty on certain copying shoe lathes;

H.R. 10595. An act to amend the act of August 7, 1956 (70 Stat. 1115), as amended, providing for a Great Plains conservation program; and

H.R. 11582. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 11582) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. MONTROYA, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. FONG to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 980. An act to provide courts of the United States with jurisdiction over contract claims against nonappropriated fund activi-

ties of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 1613. An act to designate the dam commonly referred to as the Glen Canyon Dam as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Dam; and

S. 1689. An act to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to protect children from toys and other articles intended for use by children which are hazardous due to the presence of electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards, and for other purposes.

### A CLEAR MANDATE FOR MEANINGFUL TAX REFORM

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's vote on the extension of the surtax provides a clear mandate for meaningful revenue-raising tax reform.

Regardless of the shenanigans employed to shore up sagging support for passage of extension of the tax, the forces opposing tax reform won by only five votes.

It seems quite clear to me that Congress should take special note of this plea for meaningful, revenue-raising tax reform. Otherwise the people of this Nation will have every reason to revolt against a Congress which arrogantly refuses to recognize the average taxpayer.

Nothing can stop the great momentum which exists in this country for a meaningful program of tax reforms. No brute political tactics and arm twisting can smother the great legion of people in this country who seek equity and justice in our tax structure.

The close vote yesterday to extend the surtax was a fine victory for the forces which seek tax reform. We shall now see whether the pledges and promises which