

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order of July 11, 1969, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, July 15, 1969, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 14, 1969:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The following for permanent appointment to the grades indicated in the Environmental Science Services Administration:

TO BE LIEUTENANTS

David M. Wilson
John C. Albright
Bruce L. Keck

TO BE ENSIGNS

Michael L. Adams	Gerald B. Mills
Pressley L. Campbell	Joseph J. Morley
John P. Campton	Larry A. New
Garry W. Elliott	Albert E. Theberge,
David J. Goehler	Jr.
Lowell R. Goodman	John E. Thomasson
Tom Grynielwicz	

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following-named temporary officers to be permanent commissioned officers of the Coast Guard in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade):

George A. Blann	Charles A. Vedder
David A. Carter	Charles H. Lancaster
Harry W. Clarke	Marvin L. Beaty
Armand L. Chapeau	Dwight C. Broga III
Michael J. Blaschum	William L. Engleson,
Bruce T. Collings, Jr.	Sr.
David A. Balley	William E. Jones
Kermit Johnson	Gerald T. Victor
Freddie R. Lewis	Donald W. Troutt
Frederick K. Patterson	Dewain D. Clark
Paul L. Hooper, Jr.	Joseph J. Kennedy
Jack L. Conerly	Warren W. Johns
Joseph F. Gall	Kenneth L. Norton
James V. Sorce, Jr.	George F. Cole
Billy R. Warren	Charles M. Montanese,
Gary L. Hutchens	Jr.
Richard J. Burke	Walter D. Eddowes III
Gary R. Wilkins	Dixon C. Elder
	Jon J. McNutt

Jay D. Crouthers
Robert J. Opezio
Ray C. Gregory
Robert P. Reichersamer
Peter L. Ehrman
Nevin A. Pealer
Kenneth G. Coder
Daniel K. Mazurowski
William G. Bradford
Richard G. Hendrickson

The following-named Reserve officers to be permanent commissioned officers in the Coast Guard in the grade of lieutenant commander:

Domenic A. Calicchio
Howard E. Sallow

The following-named Reserve officers to be permanent commissioned officers in the Coast Guard in the grade of lieutenant:

William R. Arnet, Jr.
Patrick A. Wendt
Milton C. Richards, Jr.

The following-named officer to be a permanent commissioned warrant officer in the Coast Guard in the grade of chief warrant officer, W-4:

Herman J. Lentz

The following-named officers of the Coast Guard for promotion to the grade of lieutenant:

George A. Blann	Steven L. Benson
Gary E. Johnson	Dennis J. Shaw
Larry A. Cochran	Michael G. Grace
Gerald J. Kane	Thomas G. Deville
David A. Carter	Richard E. Peyser
Harry W. Clarke	Thomas M. Dunn
Armand L. Chapeau	Joseph R. Hoosty
Michael J. Blaschum	Robert S. Duncan, Jr.
Bruce T. Collings, Jr.	Philip J. Grossweller
David A. Balley	John C. Carney, Jr.
Kermit Johnson	Thomas R. Dickey
Freddie R. Lewis	Kenneth E. Williams
Frederick K. Patterson	Edward A. Hemstreet
Paul L. Hooper, Jr.	William K. May
Jack L. Conerly	Harry H. Dudley
Joseph F. Gall	Jose E. Rodrigues
James V. Sorce, Jr.	Gary B. Johnson
Billy R. Warren	Nesbit C. Lofton
Gary L. Hutchens	Robert W. Mueller
Richard J. Burke	Jerald H. Heinz
James B. Ellis II	Donnie D. Polk
Charles W. Gower	Jonathan Collom
Gerald D. Sickafoose	William E. Fox, Jr.
Stephen L. Anthony	Harry W. Tiffany
John H. Hanna III	William H. Stockton
Robert J. Faucher	
Harold E. Millan, Jr.	
John C. Maxham	
John F. Milbrand	

Kenneth J. Allington
John G. Busavage
Robert C. Byrd
Donald H. Van Liew
Paul A. Flood
John E. Lord
Paul B. Withstandley
Charles O. Laughary, Jr.
Anthony C. Alejandro
John E. Shkor
Joseph O. Bernard
Stanley Winslow
Leslie M. Meekins
Eric J. Stuart
Dennis R. Freezer
Douglas W. Crowell
John R. Felton
Douglas F. Gehring
Gary L. Cousins
Donald B. Wittschlebe
Donald F. Murphy
Edward J. Barrett
Roswell W. Ard, Jr.
Ronald J. Marafioti
Richard P. Oswitt
Michael T. Bohman
John E. Byrnes, Jr.
John L. Parker
John D. Bannan
Raymond E. Beyer, Jr.
Alphons A. Melis III
Walter L. John
Thomas H. Robinson
Gerald L. Underwood
Adrian W. Longacre
Vernon C. Hipkiss
David A. Jones
Patrick V. Kauffold
Jeffery J. Hamilton
William A. Kucharski, Jr.
Earl A. Blanton
Raymond A. Ross
Robert J. Philpott
Richard W. Wright
Phillip J. Cardaci
Ronald C. Mers
William H. Hawley III
Stephen A. Kull
Michael W. Taylor
William A. Lehmann
Raymond B. Freeman
Jack S. Webb
Paul E. Busick
Furman S. Baldwin, Jr.
Anthony R. Carbone
Kenneth C. Hollemon
Robert G. Keary
Robert L. Barnes
Allan P. Fulton
Leo A. Morehouse, Jr.
Harvey G. Knuth, III
Imanis J. Leskinovitch
Edwin M. Cox
Harold F. Hoppe
Warren E. Miller, Jr.
Donald A. Winchester
Theodore B. Kichline
James T. Read
Merle J. Smith, Jr.
Dennis W. Parker
Gary R. Wilkins
Charles A. Vedder
Charles H. Lancaster
Marvin L. Beaty
Dwight C. Broga, III
William L. Engleson, Sr.
William E. Jones
Gerald T. Victor
Donald W. Troutt
Dewain D. Clark
Joseph J. Kennedy
Warren W. Johns
Kenneth L. Norton
George F. Cole
Charles M. Montanese, Jr.
Walter D. Eddowes
Dixon C. Elder
Jon J. McNutt
Jay D. Crouthers
Robert J. Opezio
Ray C. Gregory
Robert P. Reichersamer
Peter L. Ehrman
Nevin A. Pealer
Ronald D. Blendu
Kenneth G. Coder
Daniel K. Mazurowski
William G. Bradford, III
Richard G. Hendrickson
John G. Carroll, Jr.
Clifford E. Clayton, Jr.
Barry E. Chambers
Edward M. Goodwin
Joseph T. Oskolski
James L. Middleton
Keith E. Nichols
Oscar F. Poppe, Jr.
Michael F. Keating
Henry C. Post
Edwin A. Coolbaugh
Dillard J. Tucker
Marcus L. Lowe

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A EULOGY TO DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the passing away of President Dwight David Eisenhower has been mourned by millions all over the world. Old and young alike, people of every race, have experienced a deep sense of personal loss. Eisenhower knew no boundaries in his love for mankind; he sought not just the peace of a nation but the peace of the world. For a few moments in time the world rests in peace

as all men join together to grieve the death of this great man. Perhaps this is the highest tribute that can be paid to Eisenhower. Although his career was military in character, his life was devoted in actuality to his hope for peace among men.

I welcome the opportunity to express, as others have, my own love and deep admiration of Dwight David Eisenhower. I speak for many Americans whose unspoken thoughts are easily read in their sad faces as they recall their memory of this wonderful man.

Our beloved Ike played an important role in my own life—he was a significant influence on my personal direction. While I was a student in college, I followed every step of his distinguished career. I

quickly grew to love that warm smile and reassuring tone of voice which drew people to him wherever he went. His art of leadership was unique. Every national or international problem was attacked by him as if it were his own personal problem. His patience was boundless, and his high degree of perseverance to solve the Nation's problems was exemplary. Eisenhower made me proud of America. He inspired me with his contagious zeal to serve America.

The accomplishments of Eisenhower are countless. The diversity of these contributions seem truly remarkable. The world can ill afford to lose such a brilliant soldier and statesman as he was. The Republican Party is proud to have had this giant of a man lead us for so

many years. Eisenhower may have been "no politician" as he so often claimed, but he commanded the respect and affection of the people in a way that far surpassed the skills of politicians of any era.

Eisenhower's true greatness lies in the unspoken compliments that dwell in the hearts of the people he served and to whom he devoted his life. Eisenhower has not really died; he has not even faded away. For as long as the spirit of liberty lives in the minds of men, so long will the memory of Dwight David Eisenhower remain with the American people—Forever.

THE FAITH OF ASTRONAUT EDWARD
H. WHITE II

HON. GRAHAM PURCELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, in preparation for the unprecedented experience of the Apollo 11 moonshot, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a most important factor of this entire project: The faith of the men involved, of their families, of this Nation, and of people throughout the world.

A strong faith, not just in the project itself and its successful outcome, but, individual, personal, faith in God, gives strength and purpose to our lives and to our tasks. Astronaut Edward H. White II, our first man to walk in space, had such faith. As his father said recently:

When you step out of the hatch of a spacecraft in space, you're stepping out on faith . . . faith in your equipment, faith in the knowledge and skill of hundreds of other men, faith in your own endurance and training and, above all, faith in God into whose hands you commit yourself whether things go well or badly.

Abraham Lincoln once said:

I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for that day.

It is this kind of strength that we are seeking, and, that I suggest we all need to find.

Today let us exhibit this faith by committing ourselves to more effectively learn to pray together, not only for our astronauts, but for all the people, the programs, and the purposes of this Nation.

Astronaut White's father is a close personal friend of mine, and of many others here on Capitol Hill. He has written a letter to his grandson, Eddie, Astronaut White's son, describing Ed's faith. We can identify ourselves with the thoughts expressed.

Under unanimous consent I include the letter in the RECORD at this point, both for its own message on faith and in anticipation of the Apollo 11 launching this week.

The letter follows:

A KEEPSAKE LETTER FROM MAJ. GEN. EDWARD
H. WHITE, U.S. AIR FORCE, RETIRED

DEAR EDDIE: This is one of those evenings when I've been thinking a lot about you.

These past weeks have been hard for all of us; it takes a lot of love and courage to get through a time like this. I know you and your mother and your sister have plenty of both. But I think it helps if all of us keep in close touch, exchanging thoughts and feelings and memories. I know it helps me.

Earlier your grandmother and I were looking at a scrapbook of clippings about your father's career. Some of them dealt with incidents long before his famous space-walk, long before the accident at Cape Kennedy took him from us. I kept wondering if you knew all those stories—there was one in particular that I wished I could talk to you about. But you're in Texas and I'm in Florida. So for the moment we'll have to do our talking by letter.

You know, Eddie, as I leafed through that scrapbook your father's characteristics seemed to jump at me from every page. Confidence, for example: I never knew anyone who had more of it than he did. Once when he was 12 or 13, just about your age, I took him up in an old T-6, an Air Force trainer, and let him take over the controls for a few minutes. I was amazed. No nervousness. No tension. He seemed to know, instinctively, that a good pilot doesn't strap himself into a plane; he straps the plane onto himself. He really flew it.

That confidence stayed with him always. I heard someone ask him once if he hadn't been surprised when he was chosen out of so many applicants for our space program. He smiled, shook his head, said he had worked so hard and prepared so carefully that he didn't see how he could *not* be chosen!

I think that calm self-assurance was based on several key things, Eddie. One was determination. When your father was a youngster, we always told him, if he wanted something, go after it. We'd back him up, but he'd have to provide the drive and the energy. And he always did. I remember once when he was on the track team at West Point he told me that he expected Army to win the mile relay unless the other runner—slower, with little chance to win—tried the tactic of cutting in front and slowing down Army.

"What'll you do if that happens to you?" I asked him.

"I'll run right up his back!" your father said. And that's exactly what did happen. Both runners went sprawling, but your father was on his feet first and Army won the race.

Another thing he had mastered was discipline. They'll teach you some day at the Point, Eddie, that nothing worthwhile is ever achieved without it—and they're right. Part of it is self-discipline—doing the things that nobody else can make you do. But part of it is also acceptance of the fact that orders must be obeyed as well as given.

During the flight of Gemini IV, when your father made his walk in space some reports made it sound as if he was having such a good time outside the capsule that he refused at first to come back in. That was not so. He was having a marvelous time, but he came in as soon as the command reached him. I heard your grandmother telling a very high-ranking general in the Air Force that this was the case. "I already know that," the general said. "But how do you know?" she asked, astonished. "Because I know Ed," the general said quietly.

Integrity . . . perhaps that was the main source of your father's self-confidence. A man who really has it has no reason to distrust himself. Duty, Honor, Country . . . that's the West Point code that he lived by. Someone asked him once what he was risking his life for. Was it the Air Force? Was it NASA? He shook his head. "For my country," he said.

Your father would want you to remember this. He'd want you to remember, too, that

other men have died and are dying, obscurely, in far-off places, men whose names will never be known as his is known, but who gave the same full measure that he did.

Another characteristic that your father had to a marked degree was optimism. He felt sure that before very long, in this rapidly shrinking world, nations will have to learn to live together as good neighbors. He believed that ultimately the exploration of space may become a moral substitute for war, a contest in which nations will compete without bloodshed for knowledge and honor. He believed that in most men the good far outweighs the bad. He believed that if a man succeeds in doing what he wants with his life, and does it well, then that life, be it long or short, is fulfilled.

Your father had tremendous persistence too. He believed that the exploration of the universe must and will go on, that it is our destiny as children of God to keep seeking new challenges, asking new questions, finding new answers. He knew that the farther we go, the more mysteries we encounter. But this only proved to him the infinite power and majesty of God.

I know I don't have to remind you, Eddie, of the depth of your father's faith. No one knows better than an astronaut just how important faith is. When you step out of the hatch of a spacecraft in space, you're stepping out on faith . . . faith in your equipment, faith in the knowledge and skill of hundreds of other men, faith in your own endurance and training and, above all, faith in God into Whose hands you commit yourself whether things go well or badly. The world was surprised to learn, after the Gemini IV flight, that your father had taken into space with him three small medals representing the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths. But we who knew him weren't surprised, were we? If the Apollo launch had been carried out as ordered, he had planned to carry with him some mustard seed, each tiny grain representing the power of faith to move mountains. But in the end those orders were changed by a Higher Command.

I think the main thing to remember about all this, Eddie, is that a good man's life is never quite ended; something of it always remains to touch and illuminate other lives. On weekdays at West Point, for instance, there is a little informal devotional service early in the morning. Cadets are not required to attend, but your father used to find time to go. Someone told me that before the accident at Cape Kennedy, the average attendance was four or five cadets. After the accident, it was 175. The track team came in a body, every single man. Your father would have liked that, I'm sure.

And on the day of the funeral at West Point, when the people attending were asked to join in the Lord's Prayer, do you remember that response? Not a murmur or a scattered whisper. No, the sound of a thousand voices, resonant and strong, went rolling out across that noble river and those lordly hills. Your father would have liked that too.

The scrapbook clipping I mentioned at the beginning of this letter also involved a prayer, a strangely prophetic one. Back in 1952, when your father tried out for the Olympic track team, he didn't make the team, but he was in the finals at Los Angeles. A sports columnist, Bill Corum, introduced some of the athletes on a television program. Your father was one of them. Afterward, Bill Corum couldn't remember his name. But something about your father impressed him so that he wrote about him anyway, not knowing who he was. Those were the days when the Korean War was going badly for us. This, in part, is what Bill Corum wrote:

"He was the last boy that I introduced of the two score and more athletes, old and young, that appeared on the program. He was from West Point and he stood that way and

talked that way. He had no speech to make. Memory fails me as to just what he did say. Something about it having been a surprise when his coach told him that he was going to get a chance to try for an Olympic team. That he was thrilled. That he was going to try.

"Really nothing, however, that he said or did. Just that, standing there before the microphone, he looked so clean and fine. So good and sound.

"Truly I can't tell you what it was. Yet I know you'll understand. For suddenly, there beside the young man, there was the hot feeling of tears in my eyes, and I was thinking of all the others who had walked the hills around West Point before this shavetail lieutenant . . . Eisenhower and MacArthur, U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee, down the long, long roll-call of heroes to the last of our soldiers or sailors to die. . . ."

And then, Eddie, Bill Corum added something that was quite extraordinary, when you think of the years that had to pass before your father would soar in space over the oceans and continents. Bill Corum wrote that when he went back to his room and lay down and said his nightly prayer, he added this one:

"Young soldier, may your children and those after them look out as you did last night, unafraid, across the Sierra Madre, the Rockies, on to the Hudson, North and South and across the oceans, as free men in this land of glory. . . ."

All this is part of your heritage, Eddie. It's a great one. Live it and pass it on.

Love to all three of you,

Granddad

DR. JOHN W. ROBINSON, GARRISON,
N. DAK.

HON. MILTON R. YOUNG

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, Dr. John W. Robinson, a pioneer pharmacist and veterinarian at Garrison, N. Dak., recently celebrated his 90th birthday. Dr. Robinson's achievements in nearly a century of rich and full life are the kind of thing that deserve wide recognition. Pioneers of his nature deserve every tribute that is paid to them. Dr. Robinson is truly a remarkable man.

An article about Dr. Robinson was published in the *Minot, N. Dak., Daily News*, and reprinted in his hometown newspaper, the *McLean County Independent*. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the *Extensions of Remarks*.

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

DR. JOHN W. ROBINSON TO MARK 90TH BIRTHDAY AT DRUGSTORE

(By Leonard Lund)

GARRISON.—Prescriptions will be filled as usual, as they have for more than 60 years, by Dr. John W. Robinson, pioneer pharmacist and veterinarian in Garrison, when on Wednesday he marks his 90th birthday.

Dr. Robinson, who comes to work daily at the Robinson Drug Store in Garrison, says he will try to forget about this milestone in a long and productive life during which he has achieved much, and has distinguished himself in many ways.

"I'm getting to the point where I don't like to have birthdays," Dr. Robinson said.

Dr. Robinson, who has always been in good

health, has no plans to retire but wants "to work as long as I'm able."

While he has retired from active veterinary practice, Dr. Robinson does advise farmers and ranchers on livestock problems and he furnishes them with supplies.

Critical of the value of retirement, Dr. Robinson serves as his own best testimony to the belief that "the secret for staying young is to keep occupied and in contact with people."

Dr. Robinson had a few anxious days recently during the time his wife, Elsie, who was 89 Feb. 13, was in the Garrison Hospital. She was released about 10 days ago and is now convalescing at home.

They probably have set some kind of a record for residence in McLean County. Since their marriage in St. Louis Sept. 1, 1909, they have lived in the same house in Garrison.

Dr. Robinson built the house prior to their marriage. He met his wife, the former Elsie M. Boeck, during his Christmas vacation in 1902 from the Chicago Veterinary College. He had gone to St. Louis to visit relatives.

They have two sons, John Paul, a partner in Robinson Drug, and Dr. Donald Wade Robinson, obstetrician and gynecologist in Spokane. There are five grandsons, three in Spokane, one in Garrison High School, and John, who travels as a district representative for the Wyeth Co. out of Winnipeg.

In 1903 Dr. Robinson helped organize the North Dakota Veterinary Medical Association. He is a life member of that organization, of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and of the North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, and an honorary member of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association.

On Aug. 1, 1960, Dr. Robinson retired as the only living original member of the North Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board, which was organized in 1907. Except for one three-year period, Dr. Robinson served continuously on that board, and recalls that he missed only one meeting when, about 1920, heavy snow kept him from leaving Garrison.

Five years old when he left St. Louis, Mo., with his parents, brother, George M., and four sisters, Dr. Robinson can still visualize the house at 3654 Gravois Road where he was born. Sold to a helper, the house remained on that location for many years until torn down to provide parking space for the South Side National Bank of St. Louis.

Dr. Robinson reports that it was the "great boom" in the Red River Valley that induced his father and his uncle, George L., both butchers, to leave St. Louis in 1883 to look for land.

Both brothers wanted to get away from St. Louis and see the "great booming country" in the eastern Red River Valley.

With two loads of mules, they took a train to Grand Forks where they sold their animals to pay expenses.

Discovering that all of the good land in the Grand Forks area had been taken, they were influenced by Mr. Letts, Northern Pacific Railroad promoter, to go west and help start a new town, which with a railroad and irrigation, was expected to become "the Great Metropolis of the Northwest."

John J. Robinson, father of Dr. Robinson, brought his family by train from St. Louis to Bismark in September, 1884. They traveled by horse-drawn vehicle from Bismark for 60 miles north to the new village of Victoria, which later was to be called Coal Harbor, from its location near the Missouri River.

Mail for the new town came daily from Bismark on the stage line mail route which Army Engineers had laid out to make connections with nearby Fort Stevenson and with Fort Buford, southwest of Williston.

Dr. Robinson remembers that Fort Stevenson was intact when he arrived with his family, but the military post was abandoned

later that year, and was turned over to Fort Berthold Indians for use as a school.

Fire destroyed some of the fort buildings about 10 years later and the federal government subsequently auctioned off the remaining ones, which were moved away, except for some of the permanent officers' quarters. These, constructed of adobe, were eventually wrecked and torn down.

Dr. Robinson can still direct interested persons to the site of Fort Stevenson, now covered by 100 feet of water in Lake Sakakwea. He has become something of an authority on Fort Stevenson history.

His father, who died in the fall of 1902, was always enthusiastic about his adopted land.

"He always thought it was the greatest country in the world for poor people, who could get along better in this area than anywhere," Dr. Robinson remarks.

Acquiring one quarter of land through homesteading, his father later purchased several adjacent quarters from homesteaders when they left the area.

Two grandsons of John J. Robinson, Clark and Dave Robinson, sons of the late George M. Robinson, still live on the homestead, which is about 2½ miles southeast of Riverdale. They have retained the name, Coal Harbor Stock Farm, which was adopted by their grandfather. Their father died in 1951.

Dr. Robinson's uncle, George L. Robinson, was a general merchant and postmaster at Coal Harbor, which was founded about a mile northeast of Riverdale.

When the Soo Line Railroad came through in 1905, George moved his post office and store to Coleharbor, which he named in honor of his close friend, W. A. Cole, a traveling Soo Line agent.

Dr. Robinson was raised on his father's homestead. When 12 or 14 years old, he remembers shooting from pits over decoys at geese which came to feed on area grain fields.

Like his father, Dr. Robinson, until recent years, has always enjoyed hunting ducks and geese. Since it was a hunter's paradise, Dr. Robinson said his father always liked the Coleharbor area.

Dr. Robinson grew up riding horses and following a herd of western broncs on the range. They never saw a barn—winter or summer.

"I wanted to go West to become a cowboy, but there was no bridge across the river," Dr. Robinson reminisces.

When his father switched from broncos to Percherons for the farm, Dr. Robinson decided he would train as a veterinarian, since the heavier draft animals needed more care and attention.

His previous education had been in the grade school at Coleharbor and Washburn, high school at Bismark and at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks from 1896 to 1899.

In 1900 Dr. Robinson was off to the Chicago Veterinary College, where he graduated in 1903.

He then returned to the Coleharbor Stock Farm, from where he practiced veterinary medicine for two years.

In the early fall of 1905 Dr. Robinson opened a drug store at the new town of Coleharbor and later that fall started the Robinson Drug Co., at Garrison in partnership with Dr. R. H. Ray, Garrison's first physician. They met while attending UND.

In those days, Dr. Robinson also practiced veterinary medicine from Coleharbor and Garrison with a horse and buggy.

Dr. Robinson, who still drives a car, a 1966 Buick, in 1907 was the first person in McLean County to own a car. It was a 10-horsepower single cylinder Cadillac with which he covered half of Ward and all of McLean, Mercer and Oliver counties.

In early 1907 he started another drug store

at Max. He registered as a pharmacist Feb. 13, 1908.

Dr. Robinson, in 1956, was elected to the Saddle and Sirloln Club's Hall of Fame at North Dakota State University in Fargo.

He also is past master of Garrison Masonic Lodge No. 90, past grand master of the North Dakota Masonic Grand Lodge, an honorary member of Garrison Jaycees, and past president of the Garrison Civic Club.

Of those members of the Robinson family who came to North Dakota in territorial days, Dr. Robinson and a sister, Mrs. Ingvald Rovig of Seattle, are the only survivors. They were the youngest of six children.

Robinson Drug, which started with Garrison, has always been in approximately the same location on the west side of Main Street, except that the store was moved in 1960 into an adjoining new building. Former store quarters were remodeled for use by the Robinson Sport Shop.

STAND UP FOR FREEDOM

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Harold M. Heimbaugh, president of Kiwanis International, delivered a stirring message at the 54th annual convention of Kiwanis International held in Miami, Fla., on June 30 this year. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to include this report by my esteemed fellow Californian and fellow Kiwanian, Harold Heimbaugh. It will be of particular interest to the over 30 percent of the membership of this Congress who are also members of Kiwanis. The speech follows:

STAND UP FOR FREEDOM
(By Harold M. Heimbaugh)

One year ago at Toronto you gave me an opportunity, a privilege and a responsibility. For this I thank each of you. Particularly, I give my thanks to the Board of Trustees of Kiwanis International, the District Governors, the International Committee Chairmen, the Past Presidents of Kiwanis International, our International Staff, and in fact all District as well as all Club Leaders for the fine support that you have given in making this a period of accomplishment and progress. And last, but not least, I owe my thanks to each Kiwanian wherever he may be for enthusiastically assuming his individual responsibility. For indeed, these have been days of enthusiasm, filled with a sense of purpose.

Since August 1st, Jo and I have seen you in the founding countries of Kiwanis International—the districts of the United States and Canada. We have found each of you truly friendly. We have found you proud of your Kiwanis heritage, eager to do your part in fulfilling our theme and objectives. We have discovered in you a pride in our international extension to thirty countries in the free world.

Too, we have seen the banner of Kiwanis flying and we have met with the friendly peoples of Mexico, the Philippines, Nationalist China, Korea, and Argentina, and just two weeks ago we met with the Kiwanians of Europe in Reykjavik, Iceland in their first convention since their constitutional meeting.

We have seen Kiwanis in action from Minneapolis to Monterey, from Chicago to Chinju, from Seoul to Saskatoon, from Topeka to Taipei, from Quebec to Manila, from Providence to El Paso, and from Boston

to Buenos Aires. Wherever we have been privileged to visit on behalf of Kiwanis International we have found concerned Kiwanians, speaking various languages, but all dedicated to the objects of Kiwanis and our motto, "We Build". Each of these Kiwanians is anxious, in his own way, to fulfill the doctrine of the golden rule and to give primacy to human and spiritual values in their relationship with their fellow man. And, as peoples of free countries, they are searching for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, not for themselves alone, but for all mankind. As men of the highest ideals, they are truly tied by the enduring bonds of friendship. Yes, all this they are—just as you and I.

As we look at the record today, we see 275,000 Kiwanians in approximately 5600 clubs in these thirty lands. What a far cry from that hot August afternoon in 1914 in the tailor shop in Detroit when the first application for what was to be Kiwanis was signed by Joe France.

Early problems and frustrations were solved and we have emerged as a leader among the service clubs in the United States and Canada and gradually are taking that position in the field of service in the free world. As we move, we are proud that our record has always been one of accomplishment and that we have built on noble purposes from the beginning. For this, we can thank men of faith.

Today Kiwanis serves in the space age, yes, in the speed and luxury of the jet age. Yet, as we enjoy this age of speed and comfort, we must pause occasionally to admire the hardiness of those pioneers who made this age possible. The history of civilization of this continent has been one of sacrifice, pride and faith.

I have flown and driven many times over the broad expanses of the great west, those areas west of Omaha, Kansas City and Abilene, or Saskatoon. I have looked down at the towering Rockies, the sun-baked Panamints, the Funeral Range, the rugged Wasatches, the Cascades and the Sierras and the broad expanses of the prairies and Death Valley, with its barren wastes. On these trips, I could not help but think of the many hardships and dangers that those sturdy pioneers of more than a century ago encountered in making those trails to the great west. These men had the spirit of adventure. They possessed heroism and dedication for the betterment of their families. It was a continuation of the story of men standing up for freedom.

Men like these were truly men to match the mountains and were the type that Sam Walter Foss was thinking of when he wrote the following:

"Bring me men to match my mountains,
Bring me men to match my plains,
Men with empires in their purpose
And new eras in their brains.
Bring me men to match my prairies,
Men to match my inland seas,
Men whose thoughts shall pave a highway
Up to ampler destinies.
Pioneers to cleanse thought's marshlands,
And to cleanse old error's fen;
Bring me men to match my mountains—
Bring me Men!"

Those men who traveled the Santa Fe and the Oregon Trails, who pioneered the Chisholm Trail, who forged over and around the Rockies, and who sang "O, Susanna" on the way to the gold fields of California and the Yukon, who fought savages in far flung places on the Western Plains, all contributed to a better way of life for those who followed. These men were engaged in the pursuit of happiness for themselves and their progeny, all in furtherance of those inalienable rights of life and liberty. Today, if we have looked down we have seen modern highways instead of trails, or if we have looked up we have

seen the contrails of the jets that have made the modern crossing a matter of hours instead of months.

On looking at the arid prairies, the blazing desert and the towering mountains, I could not help thinking back through the years and some of the events that have made ours the best way of life.

What are those principles that made our forefathers come to this country, and what are those things for which pioneers fought and which have been preserved through several bloody wars since? In short, they are to have faith and to worship as that faith dictates, to have the right to work and to enjoy the fruits of their labor, to pursue happiness, and to be a part of a government which comes from the people and is based on the rule of law, and not the dictates of the whims of men.

In such a land Kiwanis was born in 1915. Yes, Kiwanis was born destined to be a service club that was to be mindful of the communities it was to serve and of the people. Destiny decreed we were to be made up of members dedicated to the preservation of freedom and the heritage that thousands had fought for before the birth of Kiwanis.

Our Kiwanis heritage was filled with early problems, trails to be forged and obstacles to be overcome. We survived early problems of personalities, two world wars and a depression because the motto of Kiwanis, "We Build", and our six constitutional Objects, adopted in 1924 and never changed, were taken seriously by men of dedication. These men saw in the common goals of Kiwanis an opportunity for service and help to their fellow man, their communities, and their nation to preserve liberty and to stand up for freedom.

The ideal of service as we originally developed it through Kiwanis is just as necessary today and just as needed as it was yesterday. Our right to pursue happiness as guaranteed by written document and as preserved by generations is perhaps as much as any single right the basis for our Kiwanis success.

There are some who would say that the day of the service club is ending and that the need is no longer here. With this we heartily disagree, and say that the need is here for more and concentrated service than ever before, not only on the part of Kiwanians, but of all who would serve. We must involve ourselves more deeply in the problems of today to insure the preservations of freedom.

Our world has leaped forward in science and in technology, but the problems of mankind have multiplied apace with our achievements. With these problems come dangers of our freedom. As we look around, we see sudden changes on the American and Canadian scene and, to no less degree, on the international scene. We are impressed with the need for a constant appraisal of programs and activities to keep them vital to the basic needs of today. Unsolved problems could mean loss of freedom.

Many service-minded people, working in their own established groups, have long ago ceased to concern themselves entirely with ladies' nights, parades down main street and Christmas turkeys for the poor. We have not forgotten these things, nor will we, but we must try to gear our Kiwanis service to the crying, often unanswerable needs of the times in which we live.

More than 100,000 international, national and local voluntary agencies are attempting to serve the special needs of individuals and groups in today's society in America. Other needs are being met by government—municipal, county, state and federal agencies. Some might think that more paternalistic government and more humane societies and associations would render service-minded organizations less vital than formerly. Nothing is further from the truth.

Former Secretary of Labor Wirtz certainly expressed this point of view when making

a major policy statement before a conference of the Methodist Church. Let me quote from the Secretary's comments:

"Government operates inevitably and necessarily on the philosophy of the 'greatest good to the greatest number'. But that philosophy only seems to be right because the alternative seems to be (and was once) the greatest good to the lesser number.

"It is through the private agencies that we can act on the firmer philosophy that 'inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me'.

"Yet it may prove, in the long run, that the largest difference between the role of public and private agencies in the 'social relations' field is of an entirely different nature.

"It is not clear that the need for help in this country is any greater than the need to help.

"There are already signs of the emergence of a new concept of 'service'. The Peace Corps has dramatized it, and attested its validity. So has Operation Head Start and Vista. Yet it is the private agencies that have the superior opportunity to develop the potential dual value of 'social relations' programs—the value of them not only to those we think of as their beneficiaries, but to those was well who participate in them as contributors.

"I suggest that what we are seeking is more than the elimination of other people's poverty, and more than guaranteeing equal opportunity for everyone to get an education for twenty years and to earn a living for the next forty.

"What we seek lies, I think, in giving the ideal of *service*, as an end in itself, as much validity as we attributed to the ideal of work." Thus ends the statement by Willard Wirtz.

President Nixon, too, feels that the day of the service club is far from over, and that real voluntary action is necessary more than ever today. He stated the need for voluntary action in his inaugural address, and has organized a volunteer action program which is headed by former Governor George Romney, now Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

I quote in part from a message received from Secretary Romney addressed to this Convention:

"The accomplishment and activities of your great organization are well-known to me, and I feel sure you will continue your steady march forward. The success of Kiwanis is a great American institution as a fine example of the type of participation needed for President Nixon's Voluntary Action Program. The President and I earnestly seek exactly such citizen participation in attacking the many social and economic problems now facing America."

I had the personal honor and privilege of meeting with President Nixon at his office in the White House in May. At that time President Nixon, who was a former active member of the La Habra, California Kiwanis Club, reaffirmed to me personally his definite faith in the voluntary action program and his confirmation of what Secretary Romney is doing. The President realized that government cannot carry all the load, but that the voluntary and private sector of society is necessary for the well-being of the United States.

The opportunities for service are unlimited, but let me name just a few as vital examples:

First, youth work in all of its aspects. The young people of our free world have never faced more problems and challenges, nor has there ever been a group of young people who were more eager to accept those challenges. They seek your guidance, direction and counsel. In some cases, and I would hope that it is only a fraction of that large group, they

must be reminded of the things that made our system of government the greatest.

Unfortunately, there are a few, too, who must be taught to respect the law, and that it is not for them to decide that a law is bad and therefore should not be obeyed. Others of our people, in this age of increasing government benefits, must be reminded of the benefits of work, a respect for their fellow man, and an appreciation of our heritage of freedom.

I have concern in talking about our heritage of freedom. What is it? Well, the "Heritage" part is easy; this simply means that it is something which has been passed on to us by a preceding generation or generations. But what is "Freedom"?

I suppose if we had to communicate its meaning, we would probably avoid a one-sentence definition and try to express it rather in terms of certain non-restricted actions which the individual born in this country can participate in.

Freedoms Foundation, in its famous freedom's code, expresses these idealistically in terms of certain political and economic rights which each of us has. Here are a few which I think to a great degree crystallize what we are talking about when we talk about maintaining our heritage of freedom:

The right to worship God in one's own way.

The right to free speech and press.

The right to own private property.

The right to free elections and personal secret ballot.

The right to work in callings and localities of our choice.

The right to go into business, compete and make a profit.

The right to bargain for goods and services in a free market.

The right to freedom from arbitrary government regulation and control.

I have no doubt that you give consent to these as elements in our heritage of freedom, although we could easily add more, so perhaps the semantic problem isn't really as great as it looks at first. Perhaps, the bigger and more difficult question is: How does this relate to any obligation I have?

Let me tell you of several of the obligations I think I have:

I have an obligation to use whatever influence I may possess, whether professionally or as an ordinary citizen, to see that the people of my generation are acquainted with this heritage of freedom, understand it, and want it perpetuated. My first obligation is to my family, but I will not be satisfied if the members of my family are the only ones in the community who become convinced, so I will also try to influence other citizens of my community, the press, and other individuals and institutions to use the influence they have to this end.

I have an obligation to involve myself in the processes of government to the extent necessary for assuring that my government is determined to protect these rights, whether this obligation involves support of candidates who are also determined, or by holding public office myself.

I have an obligation to demonstrate as I can in my private life that the free enterprise system is far superior to any other economic system known to man, that I can pursue private enterprise with justice and integrity, and that I will not fall prey to the temptation to exchange freedom for personal benefit in my business or profession.

I could surely list other obligations, but these three are cardinal to me: Communication with my fellow man, participation in political processes, and personal integrity in demonstrating that I really want freedom in my personal life and am willing to accept the risks inherent in freedom.

This is a big order for me, but I am convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that

the heritage of freedom cannot be preserved unless you and I identify our obligations to preserve it, and that any obligations we identify which do not command our personal involvement in the affairs of our day are meaningless.

If we really believe that freedom needs to be defended, preserved, and passed on intact to succeeding generations, there is no place for simple attitudinizing or neutrality. We must somewhere along the way leave our offices, our banquet tables and our television sets, or the cause may be lost in our time.

Today, nationalism is strong. This is as it should be. As an American, one cannot help but thrill at the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner": "Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just, and this be our Motto: 'In God Is Our Trust!' And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave, o'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!"

Likewise, I am sure that Canadians thrill equally at the words of that beautiful song "O Canada!" I like to hear them sing: "O Canada! Our Home and Native Land! True patriot love in all thy sons command. With glowing hearts we see thee rise the true north strong and free; and stand on guard, O Canada, we stand on guard for thee."

And though I am not as familiar with the words of the National Anthem of our friendly neighbor to the south, Mexico, they too thrill with national pride as they sing of their great country and all that it stands for. I am sure this would be equally true of every free nation on earth. The late General Eisenhower said that when the freedom of one nation is taken away, it proportionately takes away some of the freedoms of those free nations which survive.

To help stand up for freedom, we of Kiwanis International are working closely with our two sponsored youth organizations—Key Club International in many of our high schools, and Circle K International on many of our college campuses. We find challenging opportunities too in assisting the Boy Scouts, Boys Clubs, 4-H, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and other worthy organizations. Galileo said, "You cannot teach a man anything; you can only help him to find it within himself." This is our task with today's youth.

Citizenship development which goes hand in hand with the characteristic of service is vitally important. Whether these citizens are young or old, they must be alerted to the necessity of assuming individual responsibility to be good and active citizens, to become involved in the problems of their community, their state and their nation. Such patriotic involvement will help preserve freedom.

As we stand up for freedom, we must not overlook or fail to emphasize the concept of reward. The implications of this term, as used here, are not related to monetary or other tangible evidence. The reward I speak of is that sense of personal satisfaction which is only recognizable by the individual himself. This is what makes life worth living and it is also the factor which literally drives the individual to continue and to expand his service contribution. General Omar Bradley, who fought for freedom, remarked to the effect that the true assets of a nation were not to be found in its treasury statements, but rather in the willingness of its people to share their talents for the service of their fellow citizens.

Men are hungry for service opportunities. They will be eternally grateful for those experiences—originally generated outside of themselves—but later developed and expanded by their own personal drives—which result in that warmth of the heart and undecipherable personal satisfaction which comes to one who serves. Through the years Kiwanians have experienced this satisfaction.

The opportunities are unlimited. The demands are clearly defined. The results can

be beyond measure. Our challenge is to develop and effectively put into operation those plans which will assure even greater success than has been achieved in the past. Freedom's survival depends on the fulfillment of our challenge.

We, as thinking Kiwanians, must make every major effort to awaken some of the citizens to the immediate necessity of restoring a respect for law. Freedom itself is based on the rule of law. Freedom is predicated on obedience to authority. No country or nation can long endure where the rule of the mob becomes superior to the rule of law. No nation can long survive where there is a disdain of the law. Anarchy would soon be the result.

J. G. Holland said, "Laws are the very bulwarks of liberty: They define every man's rights and defend the individual liberties of all men." Yes, liberty itself demands the obedience of the laws that have been enacted in a free society. MacDonald has said, "Free will is not the liberty to do whatever one likes, but the power of doing whatever one sees ought to be done, even in the very face of otherwise overwhelming impulse. There lies freedom indeed." Monesqueu said, "Liberty is the right to do what the law allows, and if a citizen could do what they forbid, it would be no longer liberty because others would have the same powers."

Kiwanians are concerned about the maintenance of respect for law and order throughout our communities, state or province, and nations. With these concerns paramount in our thinking and because of the rise in crime and the growing lack of respect for constituted authority. Operation Law and Order was born as a major Kiwanis project. Operation Law and Order recommends four major areas in which a Kiwanis club can help its members get involved in this program. They are:

1. Demand respect for law and order from officials responsible for law enforcement.
2. Work to inculcate into all citizens, especially youth, an attitude of respect for law and order.
3. Demonstrate support for law enforcement personnel who act responsibly.
4. Help alleviate the causes of unrest.

We must continue to activate Operation Law and Order more intensely than ever now. Can anyone who loves his country deny the importance of this program.

So, with our theme "Stand Up For Freedom", let us all be mindful of our duty and responsibility to protect and preserve our heritage of freedom from every challenge. Those pilgrim fathers of 1620, those brave men who fought through many wars to preserve freedom, would not have it taken away.

Some anonymous person has written that the history of a people shows that they go from bondage to great spiritual faith, from great spiritual faith to courage, from courage to liberty, from liberty to abundance, from abundance to selfishness, from selfishness to complacency, from complacency to apathy, from apathy to indifference, and from indifference back to bondage. Today many of our people are apathetic to the challenge of our way of life. They are living in abundance and are filled with indifference. Kiwanians must not be apathetic but active if freedom is to survive.

Ours is an old-fashioned heritage that was created, won and protected through the centuries. It must not be forfeited by failing to stand up for it. It is the heritage that men dreamed of and dared to make that dream come true.

And so I conclude with some verses of my own which I have called "Freedom", in which lines I have tried to distill my own ideas of our greatest blessing—Freedom:

FREEDOM

Someone said, "Stand up for freedom",
It's been good to you and me;
As we heard the voice we wondered,
Just what might this Freedom be.
It's something that our fathers won
For us on hallowed ground.
Now I'd like to tell the whole wide world
Just where this Freedom's found.

You'll find it in the Bill of Rights,
It's written in our laws;
You'll find it on the battlefield
Where men fight for a cause.
It's found in every moral gift
The good Lord gave to me—
It's hope, it's love, it's sacrifice
For freedom is not free.

It's found in the smile of children
On a Sunday afternoon;
It's cruising down the river
Underneath an August moon;
It's basketball and baseball
Or a smashing football team;
It's a nightingale a'warbling
By a rushing mountain stream.

It's a polling place election day
As you freely cast your vote;
You can find it on the ocean waves
While sailing in your boat;
It's a trial by jury of your peers
A right to fair appeal;
It's speaking out on issues clear
To tell folks how you feel.

Freedom's found 'cause men have struggled
So that others might enjoy
The good things that it brings us—
Man or woman, girl or boy.
Let its holy light shine on us,
Love it more than man can tell—
With every right a duty
To preserve it—keep it well.

Just as god himself bestowed it
Brave men fought to keep it live;
But for countless deeds of valor,
Freedom won would not survive.
So we ask "Stand up for Freedom"
That tomorrow we may say
There's the holy light of Freedom
We stood up for yesterday.

ISRAEL MAGAZINE

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, a handsome new publication in America is entitled Israel magazine, which I am proud to report is published in Philadelphia.

It is made available through the talented efforts of Richard Wexler, a man whose ability I have long admired. The magazine has many full color photographs and others in black and white. It attempts to put onto paper some of the gallantry and pioneering spirit that is so traditional with the State of Israel.

I was very much impressed with its recent special issue entitled "Picture Album," especially with a section devoted to children. There it showed the new generation of people who are building on the foundations of their pioneer parents and who so very much would like to live in a world of peace.

I commend Israel magazine to the attention of the Senate, and I am pleased that its headquarters is in my Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TRUTH IN LENDING

HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, on July 1 the truth-in-lending law went into effect, and I have had numerous communications from various people who have had to deal with this law. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to where I stood when this was before the House Banking and Currency Committee and on the floor of the House. I was opposed to this bill because of its invasion of the rights of the States and the individual, perhaps more so than any legislation in recent years. It supersedes State laws on advertising by financial institutions; it changes State laws on garnishment as a means of collecting debts; and in effect approves a national interest rate of 18 percent. I am not opposed to a borrower knowing the truth but each State ought to do it. When the bill was being debated on January 31, 1968, I offered an amendment to the Truth-in-Lending Act which would have extended the effective date of the act for 1 year. The rules needed more study. My amendment failed. When speaking on my amendment I pointed out the following:

Let me point out now that we do not have a compromise bill. I have heard it said several times that we have a compromise bill. We do not have a compromise bill, because when we passed the bill out of the committee the banks, the institutions that use installment credit such as the furniture stores that use installment credit, all said that what we voted out was relatively unfair to them because they were put at a disadvantage in that they could not put their rates on a monthly basis.

On the other hand, when we changed that just a little while ago by rejecting the committee amendment, we are in the position of requiring those who are using revolving credit to tell a lie.

We have not compromised those two divergent ideas in any proposals that have been made. As a result, I have not been convinced by anyone that I should vote for either side of the matter, since we have failed actually to compromise this and to bring forth a bill that will not require someone to tell a lie or will not put someone on the other side at an unfair disadvantage.

If we could get those two together, then we could have a truth-in-lending bill.

How can I go home to brag about passing any kind of truth-in-lending bill if it requires people to tell something that is not true? How can I support legislation that gives a competitive disadvantage in the field of credit or in lending money, on the other side of the picture?

I cannot brag about either one.

However, to get back to my amendment, if we are going to have a bill, then let us give the people who are going to draft the rules and regulations enough time to do so. Let us do that ourselves, since this is a very complicated matter.

If there is the purpose in this legislation of educating the public, I am not so sure that we have educated the public by it. From the debate we have had, we have not even educated each other here yet.

If we are going to educate the public, we can educate the public by having a bill that is not as controversial as this bill has been.

I repeat, I cannot support a bill that, considering both sides, is one which does not require truth in lending or requires disclosures that are an unfair competitive disadvantage on the other side.

On February 1, 1968, the vote was taken on this legislation. It was passed by the House by a vote of 382 to 4. *I was one of the four Members of the House to vote against the truth-in-lending legislation.* Now a number of my colleagues say they wish they had followed my vote.

**EXCESSIVE USE OF ALCOHOL—
RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE
BOARD OF DEACONS OF THE MULLINS
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, there is no longer any question that there are manifold dangers inherent in the excessive use of alcohol. Individuals who have subjected their will and reason to the numbing influence of alcohol present a threat not only to their own health through brain damage and cirrhosis, but also to numerous innocent bystanders who are subject to the behavior of one so influenced.

Mr. President, a fine group of civic-minded South Carolinians have recently adopted a resolution which endorses action on a national level to mitigate the possibility of continued tragedy resulting from the intemperate use of alcohol.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution adopted by the board of Deacons of the Mullins First Baptist Church in Mullins, S.C., be included in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

Whereas, during the year 1965, \$13,200,000,000 was spent by Americans on alcoholic beverages, and

Whereas, the only way an individual can contact the disease termed "Alcoholism" is by the consumption of alcohol, and

Whereas, Medical Science has determined without question that alcohol causes cirrhosis of the liver as well as other diseases, and

Whereas, many individuals commit crimes while under the influence of alcohol,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by The Board of Deacons of Mullins First Baptist Church that the Federal Trade Commission require the following wording to be placed upon all alcoholic beverages: Caution: "This alcoholic beverage will cause alcoholism, cirrhosis of the liver, and is extremely dangerous to your health".

Resolved further, that the Surgeon Gen-

eral of the United States empanel a group of experts to inquire into the dangerous effects of alcoholic beverages.

Adopted by the Board of Deacons of Mullins First Baptist Church, Mullins, South Carolina the 2nd day of July, 1969.

RAYMOND PRIDGEN,
Chairman.

CARL TRULUCK,
Secretary.

THE POVERTY PROGRAM

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I think it worthwhile to include an editorial by Gordon B. Crump of the Glasgow Times, Glasgow, Ky.

Many of us have worked to help the poor people of southeastern Kentucky. However, it is evident that the poverty program has not accomplished the ends for which it was intended. Provision of worthwhile jobs for the able-bodied unemployed should be the purpose of the program.

Poor people so employed should work as all other people do, 8 hours a day for a 5-day week. Then they could receive their pay and retain their self-respect.

Projects initiated by neophytes in business fail in the majority of instances. The initiation of business enterprises should be promoted and executed by men skilled and trained in this field. Otherwise, the programs will fail just as the one mentioned in this area did, with such disastrous effects to the original owner, to the Office of Economic Opportunity, and to the people of the county.

The editorial follows:

CRUMPLED COMMENTS

(By Gordon B. Crump)

Here is a story well worth passing along, vouched for by the Mount Sterling Advocate:

In neighboring Elliott County, the federal government has given the people of Sandy Hook a real lesson in "business management."

In 1953, Blackie Conley opened a cabinet-making shop in Sandy Hook. Nine years later, he had 45 employees on the payroll and \$40,000 in the bank account of the business.

Then, Elliott County was declared to be a "depressed area" and the "poverty fighters" moved in, full of expert advice on how to solve all of the problems of the area. Conley was urged to expand his business to help solve poverty, and to sell 4,000 shares of his business to his "poverty-stricken" neighbors.

To help the cabinet-making business boom, the federal government made a \$356,000 grant to the company, which now was a community enterprise. With the \$356,000 grant, however, came rules and regulations about employment and accounting procedures. Bureaucrats even started signing the checks on Conley's company account. The business started losing money.

The federal government lost the taxes that Conley's business had been paying, plus the taxes the 45 employees had been paying. To add insult to injury, these taxes were helping to pay the salaries of the "poverty experts" who came to Sandy Hook and "managed" the cabinet firm right into bankruptcy.

The OEO decided, at this point, that Conley needed a salesman—at \$15,000 per year—

and an accountant—at \$10,000 per year. The company lost more money. A professional management firm was hired and got Conley a big contract. The company lost \$40,000 on the deal.

Conley was bankrupt and he closed the business. The government sold his machinery to an out-of-state firm. The 45 employees lost their jobs. The neighbors lost the \$40,000 they had paid for Conley's stock. Conley, in addition to losing the business that he had worked nine years to build, also lost the \$40,000 cash reserve he had in the bank. The taxpayers lost the \$356,000 given to the company as a "grant" to help expand the business.

This was one of the "great successes" of the war on poverty, and typical of the "sound management principles" applied government pencil-pushers who have answers for everything. But, the public hears little about such costly debacles as this. Instead, the public bears the "poor-mouthing" in behalf of the "poor people" that the bureaucrats will lift from poverty, if a few more million in taxes will be put into the program so that the staff of "experts" can be increased.

The Office of Economic Opportunity said, in the beginning, that Elliott County was a "poverty area." OEO employees helped to make it a reality.

PHYSICAL FITNESS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, physical fitness and American youth are often a topic for discussion. Critical observers tend to feel that the onset of the industrial age actually marked the beginning of the end for "the sound body." In effect, they would lead one to believe that we are so pushbutton oriented that our younger generation totally personifies flabbiness and indolence.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a gross exaggeration. Moreover, I am convinced that America should be proud of many of its youth, not only for their spiritual and ideological pursuits but for their physical fitness as well.

Recently, the Marine Corps youth physical fitness championship was held in the District Armory. Those who participated undeniably exemplified the fine qualities of many of our youth—sportsmanship, concentration, and stamina. I am particularly pleased, Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the winner, for the fourth consecutive year, was Carle Place High School, from the Third District of New York, which I represent. The team won with the impressive score of 2,286 points out of a possible 2,500.

Outstanding participants included last year's all-around champion, Rich Morrison, 19, with a score of 488, and Bob Kiel, 17, and Bob Avey, 16, with scores of 474 and 461, respectively.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Carle Place High School, its outstanding team, and Marine Maj. Tom Redden who coached them. I am proud that the Third District has such fine examples of America's physically spent youth.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, two organizations, the Assembly of Captive European Nations, and the American Friends of the Captive Nations, yearly sponsor Captive Nations Week as a vivid demonstration of the solidarity of the American people with their captive brethren in East and Central Europe. Nationwide observances, preceded by Captive Nations Week proclamations by the President and by Governors and mayors of many States and cities, offer the American people an opportunity to manifest their continued concern for the plight of the 100 million East and Central Europeans living under Communist rule. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the Captive Nations Week Manifesto 1969:

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK MANIFESTO 1969

The undersigned organizations, dedicated to the restoration of freedom in the captive nations, call attention to Public Law 86-90, unanimously adopted in 1959 by the Congress of the United States, by which the third week of July each year was designated as Captive Nations Week.

The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 and the subsequent enunciation of the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine have once again brought to the surface the entire issue of self-determination and fundamental freedoms for the one hundred million people of East-Central Europe. The tragedy of Czechoslovakia dramatizes the built-in instability of contemporary Europe rooted in the still unresolved problems bequeathed by the Second World War. The Brezhnev Doctrine brings into focus the sad fact of the perpetuation in power of unpopular Communist regimes—imposed by a foreign power—that are not responsive to the will of the peoples over whom they rule.

The record of over two decades of Communist rule shows that the legitimate aspirations of the captive European nations have long been thwarted by Soviet hegemony over the area. Now, with the advent of the Brezhnev Doctrine, the USSR has in fact tried to make this arbitrary arrangement accepted on a permanent basis.

In the light of this doctrine, which is a justification for aggressive imperialism, the Soviet Union has in effect placed its own interests over the inherent right to national sovereignty and fundamental human rights of the peoples living in the Communist orbit.

This doctrine can have a far-reaching impact on the future of not only the captive European nations, but also of the free world. If the doctrine remains unchallenged, it may turn the United Nations Charter into a shambles. As a result of this doctrine, all Communist parties are expected to follow automatically the dictates of the Kremlin. The acceptance by the Communist governments in East-Central Europe of the new Soviet doctrine is tantamount to complete abdication of the sovereign rights of these nations.

The Brezhnev Doctrine is against the vital interest of all captive European nations, the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the accepted norms of civilized nations. It is therefore deemed essential that the free world oppose the newly enunciated

Soviet policy of aggressive imperialism and defend the traditional principles and norms of international law, in order to maintain world peace, security and freedom for all nations.

For the peoples of East-Central Europe, it is important to learn of the continued determination of the free governments of the world to lend their moral and political support to the rightful aspirations of their captive East-Central European brethren.

While commemorating this year's Captive Nations Week:

We stress that the Soviet Union has demonstrably violated its solemn promises of freedom and independence to the nine nations made captive during and after World War II—Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania;

We also stress that the Communist regimes in the East-Central European nations continue to be unresponsive to the will of the people by denying them the right to periodic and genuinely free elections.

We appeal to the free governments of the nations of the world:

1. To declare, in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries, adopted by the United Nations on October 14, 1960, their support of the right to self-determination of all peoples held captive by the Communists and, consequently, to make this issue the permanent concern of the United Nations;

2. To repudiate the intent and objectives of the Brezhnev Doctrine, including its implied recognition of the spheres of influence and of the status quo in East and Central Europe;

3. To bring to world attention the urgent need for a responsible attitude by the free nations of the world designed to help bolster the morale of the East-Central European peoples and thus create a climate favorable to their quest for full national independence and individual freedom.

4. As part of this effort, we call on the United States Government and on other members of the Atlantic Alliance to maintain, and where possible strengthen, NATO's defense forces. This alone will help counter any temptation of further Communist aggression—by force or threat of force.

We appeal to the People of the United States of America to manifest during Captive Nations Week, July 20-26, 1969, their awareness of the importance of freedom for 100 million peoples in the Communist-dominated lands to the establishment of a valid European settlement and world peace.

CHRISTOPHER EMMET,

Chairman, American Friends of the Captive Nations.

JOZEF LETTRICH,

Chairman, Assembly of Captive European Nations.

SMOKE OUT

HON. ROBERT B. (BOB) MATHIAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the Members of this House a project that originated in Bakersfield, Calif., and has attracted national and worldwide attention.

At a time when there is much debate over the relationship between smoking and a number of dreaded diseases, many

Americans are deciding whether to stop smoking or to continue. There is a group of junior and senior high school students in my congressional district who have made that decision and are doing something to convince their peers that they should either stop smoking or not start smoking at all.

On February 1, 1968, the Kern County Inter-Agency Council on Smoking and Health was awarded a \$52,000 U.S. Public Health Service grant to do a 2-year pilot study on "Peer Group Influence Among Junior and Senior High School Students on Changing Attitudes and Behavior on Smoking." This was an attempt to test the theory that the way to get the message through to teenagers is to send it via teenagers. The campaign is called, appropriately enough, "Smoke Out."

According to the terms of the grant, 20 students from each of the two high schools—East Bakersfield High School and Foothill High School—and a junior high—Beardsley Junior High School—were to be chosen by their peers to participate in the project.

After extensive research into conventional methods currently used by schools and health agencies to teach students the hazards of cigarette smoking, Project Coordinator Gloria Zigner formulated the idea of having the 60 students simulate an advertising agency to plan, create, and implement a campaign, utilizing the very techniques which Madison Avenue uses to make smoking so attractive, but in this case making it unattractive, unappealing, and "out."

A "logo contest" was held among the staff members to design the smoke out trademark which was included in all campaign material. The winning design was submitted by a seventh-grade boy.

Following a successful student-run press conference, the multimedia campaign kicked off on March 1, 1969, without a hitch. Commercials which had been prepared well in advance were carried as public service announcements by all local radio and television stations. Outdoor boards, space for which was provided as a public service, were unveiled carrying the same message as the six-color psychedelic bumper strips; "Smoke—Choke—Croak." The 60 smoke out staff members began distributing the bumper strips and logo stickers, and the demand was so great the original printing of 10,000 was increased to 25,000 bumper strips and 50,000 logo stickers. Smoke out stickers covered binders, bumpers, windshields, clothing, and were very much the topic of conversation all over Bakersfield.

The Associated Press carried the story on its "A Wire" and news of the campaign spread throughout the entire country. Television crews came to Bakersfield from CBS and NBC affiliates to film the Smoke Out staff in action. Articles about the unique concept appeared in Time, Teen, Sales Management, Advertising Age, the San Francisco Chronicle, Mac/Western Advertising, and PG&E Progress. An educational television station in San Francisco, KQED, filmed a program featuring

the project coordinator and three of the staff members.

As a result of the publication of a letter written to Ann Landers by the project coordinator, the Smoke Out headquarters was deluged with over 4,000 letters from teenagers and adults in every State in the Nation, as well as Mexico, Canada, Puerto Rico, Germany, Ireland, and Vietnam, requesting information on how to start Smoke Out satellites in their own communities.

Mr. John Ebell, coordinator of Guidance and Testing Services, Kern County schools office, stated in the May, 1969 issue of the Kern County Guidance News that:

As a result of this Smoke Out campaign, I definitely feel that it has succeeded in making smoking an out-thing rather than an in-thing. This does not suggest that no one will smoke anymore at these schools, but I feel that there will be a sizable percentage of people who will not smoke as a result of this program.

National enthusiasm and interest shown in the project by the students involved has been tremendous. They have eagerly responded to this challenge "to do their own thing" with the very real goal of helping to solve one of the largest health problems facing not only teenagers but the entire population, and perhaps suggesting a new way to communicate through the "generation gap." Smoke Out is educational, stimulating, exciting, and fun. Add 60 teenagers to a combination like that and the results had to be spectacular.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, as we pause during Captive Nations Week to recognize the plight of those trapped behind the Iron Curtain, it would do us well to reflect about the state of the world in this era of chaos.

This is a time of confusion, Mr. Speaker, when the voices of the naive and disenchanted drown out the cries of real anguish from those to whom freedom is but a dream. It is a time when leaders of the free world are vilified as warmongers by their own countrymen, while Ho Chi Minh, Fidel Castro, Mao Tse-tung, and others who arbitrarily deprive millions of people of sovereignty, individual freedom and dignity are sanctified by those who do not see or who do not care to see the truth.

For a brief time last summer, this din ceased. The entire world looked on in horror as the Soviet Union reverted to Stalinist tactics and showed what "imperialist aggression" and "colonialism" really mean. Now, however, the confused and bitter voices have risen again to condemn democracy and condone communism.

It is because of this that the observance of Captive Nations Week must serve a twofold purpose. While proving to

those who desire independence that they have not been forgotten, we must also prove to those who castigate our system that, while it is not perfect, it is moving faster toward the goal of a great society than is any other system. We must also remind our own people that freedom and independence cannot be taken for granted. Recent events in Czechoslovakia are proof of this.

In short, we must continue to do all we can to obtain freedom, equality and dignity for every citizen of the world, for to do otherwise would be to neglect our responsibility to humanity.

URGE HEW SECRETARY RESCIND FFA ACTION

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, the Future Farmers of America has been, without question, one of the finest tools for development of character and leadership among the Nation's youth organizations.

It is somewhat mystifying that the former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare issued a policy statement shortly before leaving office that the U.S. Office of Education will not provide office space, supplies, and services or pay salaries of student organization staff.

This directive will prove to be extremely damaging to the FFA and the work which it has carried forth.

The Southern Association of State Departments of Agriculture has passed a resolution which I insert herewith urging that this policy be rescinded by Secretary Finch. I join in that request, for it was shortsighted, and feel that the new Secretary can serve America's youth most effectively by such reconsideration. The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION NO. IX

Whereas, the Future Farmers of America or "FFA" as it is commonly called has since 1928 been an integral part of the program of vocational education in agriculture in the public school system of America; and

Whereas, FFA has served to motivate and vitalize the systematic instruction offered to students of vocational agriculture, providing further training in agriculture, leadership, cooperation and citizenship; and

Whereas, FFA has been the key force in developing character, sportsmanship, thrift, scholarship and patriotism in the lives of millions of young men; and

Whereas, among many other things, FFA has enabled its members to learn through actual doing; how to conduct and take part in public meetings; to speak in public; to buy and sell cooperatively; to solve their own problems; to finance themselves; and to assume civic responsibility with confidence and enthusiasm; and

Whereas, FFA constitutes one of the most efficient agricultural teaching devices ever developed and is 100 percent American in its ideals and outlooks; and

Whereas, documentation, filling countless volumes could be written proving that more successful and more responsible citizens have emerged as a result of their experience in FFA; and

Whereas, many men teaching in high

places of leadership attribute their success to their FFA training and learn by doing experiences; and

Whereas, FFA has been one of the greatest deterrents of juvenile delinquency, and

Whereas, if every American youth could be exposed to FFA ideals and influences, our Nation's delinquency and crime problems would be strikingly less, and

Whereas, our government has spent billions in youth camps, job corps and numerous other vocational training programs at phenomenal costs per trainee, many of which have been admitted as totally unsuccessful; and

Whereas, none of these programs have even remotely approached the success of FFA which is a nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian youth development program; and

Whereas, the world hunger problem, further compounded by the population explosion, demands more agriculturist at a time when they are still moving to the urban areas, further complicating the overcrowded cities; and

Whereas, FFA is one of the most effective means of encouraging young men to enter agriculture at a time when the need is critical and becoming more so each day; and

Whereas, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Wilbur J. Cohen, in a policy statement shortly before his departure from his post stated, "The Office of Education will not provide permanent office space, supplies and services or pay the salaries of student organization staff," and

Whereas, this action will result in a damaging blow right at the National heartbeat of the FFA organization previously described in this resolution; and

Whereas, this policy strikes at an organization which has documented proof of its success and contributions to America; and

Whereas, it hits at one of the few youth organizations that teaches its members not only how to make a living, but also how to make a life; and

Whereas, this policy de-emphasizes a program that should be emphasized and expanded more—not less; and

Whereas, the money saved by this action is minute compared to the millions wasted in the many unsuccessful youth programs of the recent past.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Southern Association of State Departments of Agriculture do hereby urge the Honorable Robert Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to rescind this policy that adversely affects Future Farmers of America and other Vocational Youth Organizations.

GEN. LYMAN LEMNITZER

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, last Friday at 10 o'clock in the morning President Nixon pinned the U.S. Army Distinguished Service Medal, the U.S. Navy Distinguished Service Medal, and the U.S. Air Force Distinguished Service Medal on the uniform of Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer. It was the first time in history any man had received these three medals simultaneously. And what a distinguished man Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer is.

For 51 years, from the day he first entered West Point, General Lemnitzer has given this Nation his life. He has risen from the rank of second lieutenant to

become the highest ranking officer in the U.S. Army today. He has received awards and decorations not only from his own beloved country but from a veritable host of foreign nations.

Now he has come to his time of retirement and I know that this Congress, and indeed this whole Nation, say to him, "well done." I am proud that this outstanding gentleman and soldier is a native of Honesdale in my own congressional district.

I wish General Lemnitzer happiness in his many years of retirement. I know no man who deserves it more.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I append the entire text of the presentation at the White House last Friday. It was a moving moment in my life and I know it is a moment General Lemnitzer will also never forget.

The presentation follows:

PRESENTATION OF THE U.S. ARMY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL (THIRD OAK LEAF CLUSTER), THE U.S. NAVY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, AND THE U.S. AIR FORCE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO GEN. LYMAN L. LEMNITZER, U.S. ARMY, AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C., ON FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1969, AT 1000 HOURS

General Lyman L. Lemnitzer distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the United States Government and to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in positions of great responsibility as Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) from 1 January 1963 to 1 July 1969, and as Commander in Chief, United States European Command (CINCEUR) from 1 November 1962 to 5 May 1969.

Evidencing an unshakable faith in the principles and objectives upon which NATO was founded, General Lemnitzer sacrificed the privileges and freedom of retirement which he had long since merited in order that he might further serve the Alliance by assuming the duties of SACEUR, CINCEUR. Remaining in uniform for an additional six and one-half years, he tirelessly and selflessly contributed to the cause of NATO and thereby to the security interests of the United States and the Free World. Among his notable contributions during that period were his persuasive efforts to encourage the member nations of Allied Command Europe to produce and maintain the forces necessary to make their deterrent credible and their capability to defend Europe unquestionable; his translation of strategic guidance from the North Atlantic Council into realistic defensive plans for the Alliance; his direction and guidance of the required relocation from France of some 100,000 personnel and more than one million tons of supplies and equipment; the development of a new \$35 million headquarters complex to accommodate SHAPE in Belgium.

These singularly distinctive accomplishments clearly establish General Lemnitzer as a truly outstanding officer of international status and culminated more than 50 years of continuous uniformed service with more than 27 years service as a general officer. A grateful nation recognizes that General Lemnitzer's long and distinguished career continues the finest traditions of the military service and reflects the highest credit upon himself, the Armed Forces of the United States, and the United States of America.

GEN. LYMAN L. LEMNITZER

Lyman L. Lemnitzer was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania on August 29, 1899. He graduated from Honesdale High School in June 1917. The following year he entered the US Military Academy, graduating in 1920. His assignments from that time until the outbreak of World War II alternated between

duty with troops and service as student and instructor at Army schools. As a member of the Coast Guard Artillery Rifle Team, he became known as one of the Army's outstanding rifle marksmen, winning the National Team Gold Medal, the First Place Gold Medal in the Philippine Department, and the Distinguished Marksman's Badge. He completed two tours at Fort Mills, Corregidor, Philippine Islands; he was twice assigned to the US Military Academy as an instructor in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; and following his graduation from the Command and General Staff School in 1936, served 3 years as an instructor of tactics at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

As a member of the last pre-war class at the Army War College, he began establishing a firm reputation as a thorough and imaginative planner. When the expansion of the US Army began in 1941, he was recalled from duty with an antiaircraft artillery brigade at Camp Stewart, Georgia, to an assignment with the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff. In this position and during succeeding months with General Headquarters, US Army and Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, he participated in planning for mobilization and training of the huge wartime Army and for the projected landings in North Africa, known as Operation TORCH.

August 1942 found him in England as the Commanding General of the 34th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade. His intimate familiarity with the plans for the forthcoming North African operation promptly led to his assignment to General Eisenhower's Allied Force Headquarters. Here, although retaining command of his brigade, he was designated Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations and charged with directing the final, detailed preparations for the landings and the operations in North Africa. In this capacity, he accompanied General Mark W. Clark as second in command of the secret submarine mission to contact friendly French officials 3 weeks prior to the landings to smooth the way for Allied invasion forces. For participation in this mission, he was awarded the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer).

After a brief return to England, General Lemnitzer moved to North Africa as a member of General Eisenhower's staff. In January 1943, he was assigned as Deputy Chief of Staff to General Mark W. Clark in Morocco during the early phases of the organization of Fifth Army. Resuming active command of his brigade in late February 1943, he led it through the Tunisian Campaign and the early landing phase of the Sicilian Campaign.

General Lemnitzer's service during the remainder of the war was as US Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff to General (later Field Marshal) Sir Harold Alexander, who was first the Commander in Chief of the 15th Army Group and later the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean. In addition, General Lemnitzer served as Chief of Staff to the Commanding General of the US Mediterranean Theater of Operations. Under Sir Harold Alexander, General Lemnitzer took part in the negotiations with Marshall Badoglio which led to the capitulation of Italy and in discussions with Marshall Tito and Soviet Marshal Tolbukhin for coordination of final Yugoslav and Russian military operations against the German armies in Southern Europe. In March 1945, General Lemnitzer entered Switzerland in civilian clothes to manage discussions with German representatives that resulted in the unconditional surrender of the German armed forces in Italy and Southern Austria. In discharging these responsible and important functions, he earned a reputation as an able negotiator and military diplomat.

General Lemnitzer's skill as a planner was used following the war when he was designated as the Senior Army Member of the

Joint Strategic Survey Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He next became Deputy Commandant of the National War College, playing a key part in the establishment of that agency as the highest level of joint military education. At this time, he also served as head of the U.S. Delegation to the Military Committee of the Five (Brussels Pact) Powers in London, helping to pave the way for the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He assisted in the presentation of the NATO Treaty to the Senate for ratification.

On the strength of his experience as a military diplomat, he was next named the first Director of the Office of Military Assistance under Secretary of Defense James Forrestal. In this capacity, he played a key role in establishing the Military Assistance Program, which has provided a major element of the Free World's mutual security activities.

Returning to duty with troops in 1950, General Lemnitzer qualified as a parachutist at the age of 51 years and assumed command of the 11th Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. A year later he went to Korea, commanding the 7th Infantry Division in the battles of Heartbreak Ridge, the Punch Bowl, and Mundung-ni Valley, and in the fighting in the Chorwon Valley, winning the Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry.

In 1952, he was named the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Research. During this period, he was the Army's associate member of the Kelly Committee to study the defense of North America against atomic attack and a member of the Secretary of the Army's Advisory Committee on Army organization.

General Lemnitzer returned to the Far East in March 1955, assuming command of US Army Forces, Far East and the Eighth US Army. Shortly thereafter, General Lemnitzer was named Commander in Chief of the United Nations and Far East Commands and Governor of the Ryukyu Islands. In this position, he maintained the defensive strength of United Nations forces against any resumption of hostilities in Korea, directed the build-up of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, and encouraged improvement of economic and military stability throughout that area of the world.

In July 1957, he assumed duties as Vice Chief of Staff, US Army. Among his activities of special note during this period were his influential role in the final decision regarding the relationship between the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and the space research facilities of the Army, and his participation as US Military Representative at the meetings in London and Karachi of the Military Committee of the Baghdad Pact Organization.

In March 1959, General Lemnitzer was named to succeed General Maxwell D. Taylor as Chief of Staff, US Army, and assumed his duties in July 1959. He became Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in October 1960 and served in that position until October 1962.

In January 1963, he became Commander in Chief, United States European Command and Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. In this position of great importance to the Free World, General Lemnitzer provided able leadership for over 6 years to the military forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. After more than 50 years of military service, he leaves the active ranks.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

United States

Distinguished Service Medal (2d Oak Leaf Cluster).

Silver Star.

Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer).

Legion of Merit.

Foreign

Honorary Companion of the Most Honorable of the Bath (Great Britain).

Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Great Britain).

Cavalier of the Great Cross, Royal Crown of Italy (Italy).

Medalha de Guerra (Brazil).

Grand Star of Military Merit (Chile).

Gold Cross of Merit with Sword (Poland).

Legion of Honor, Degree of Officer (France).

Croix de Guerre, with Palm (France).

Royal Order of the White Eagle, Class II (Yugoslavia).

Medal for Military Merit, 1st Class (Czechoslovakia).

Order of Melnik (Ethiopia).

Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun (Japan).

Order of Military Merit Taeguk (Korea).

Order of Military Merit Taeguk with Gold Star (Korea).

Grand Officer of the Order of Boyaca (Colombia).

Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant (Thailand).

Military Order of Merit (Italy).

BACKGROUND TO UNITED STATES-VATICAN RELATIONS

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, the following article on United States-Vatican diplomacy is both relevant and vital. At this point I insert the article, which appeared in the June 1969 edition of the *Catholic World*:

BACKGROUND TO UNITED STATES-VATICAN RELATIONS

(By Thomas Patrick Melady)

(Dr. Melady, Professor of Asian Studies, Seton Hall University, is an author and consultant on international affairs. He is a frequent participant in international conferences.)

President Richard Nixon's visit to the Vatican followed an established procedure among American Chief Executives. Presidents Eisenhower and President Kennedy paid courtesy calls on the Pontiff during their visits to Italy. Pope Paul VI saw President Johnson during his visit to the United Nations, and later President Johnson made an almost impromptu call on Pope Paul during the Christmas season of 1967.

At that meeting there was a great deal of irritation on both sides due to the varying viewpoints on the bombing of North Vietnam. President Johnson was especially annoyed at Pope Paul's increased public criticism of United States handling of the war in Vietnam. Furthermore, Vatican officials were disturbed by the lack of courtesy on the part of President Johnson who requested a meeting with the Pope at such short notice during one of the Pontiff's busiest periods.

Aware of the somewhat strained relationship between the United States and the Vatican, President Nixon took extra pains in preparing his meeting with the Holy Father. So as not to interrupt a week-long Lenten retreat of Pope Paul, President Nixon met in Rome with Italian government officials and then returned to Rome a second time on March 2, 1969 to meet with the Holy Father and Vatican officials at the very last part of his busy eight-day European tour.

This special trip to Vatican City made

crystal-clear the importance Nixon was giving to his meeting with Pope Paul. All reports indicate that the meeting was cordial, frank and fruitful. Before departing President Nixon said, "What the world needs today is the spiritual and moral leadership which Your Holiness has stood for, stood for here in the Vatican and in your arduous travels to other nations in the world."

It is precisely the changing world situation and the role of the Pontiff in relation to "other nations of the world" which has influenced the nature of the United States relationship with the Holy See.

For about twenty years or so before the seizure of the Papal States by the Italian nationalists in 1870, the United States had an official Minister to the Holy See. Then after temporal power was restored to the Holy See by the Lateran Treaty in 1929, when the State of Vatican City came into being, the United States did not see any need for establishing official diplomatic relations. Most of the business of their relationship was handled through a third secretary of the American Embassy to the Italian government.

This was annoying to Vatican officials, who were preoccupied with the statehood of Vatican City and sought means to dramatize and underline their independence and sovereignty.

In 1936 Cardinal Secretary of State Eugenio Pacelli—who would be the future Pope Pius XII—was received at Hyde Park by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Although there are no official reports on this meeting, some diplomatic correspondents reported in the European press that President Roosevelt had dismissed a suggestion for the establishment of diplomatic relations. He was reported to say that the Vatican State was an "honorable fiction."

A few years later, President Roosevelt had changed his mind. On Christmas Eve 1939, he announced the appointment of Myron C. Taylor to be his personal representative to Pope Pius XII with the rank of ambassador. The United States was in the midst of a war, and this action was considered a vital war measure.

The Jesuit Father Robert A. Graham, author of *Vatican Diplomacy*, maintains that it was a "political necessity." "That it was such a necessity is not due to the willfulness of the Pope or the President. It springs from the nature of things and the scope of U.S. foreign policy. The problem is, first to recognize the extent of this necessity, and then to determine by what means such a necessity can be adjusted to the general pattern of Church-State relations obtaining in the country."

Myron Taylor did not reside in Vatican City, but made periodic trips to Rome. However, his special assistant, Harold Tittmann, remained in the territory of the Vatican State with diplomatic status from December 1941 to 1944. In December of 1941, Sumner Welles had written a memorandum to President Roosevelt in which he stated that the Italian government might raise strong objection to the continued residence of Mr. Tittmann in Vatican City unless he received some official diplomatic status. Since it was of "very great importance" that Tittmann remain, he recommended that Tittmann be designated *chargé d'affaires*. The President then authorized the appointment. Consequently the Vatican maintained that this appointment had constituted official diplomatic relations with the U.S. and furthermore these relations had never been officially terminated.

Myron Taylor's position was continued under President Truman, who expanded Mr. Taylor's mission by sending him to the leading Christian church leaders to discuss the possibilities for cooperation of religious forces of the world in resisting Communism.

Finally in 1950 Mr. Taylor resigned his commission. In 1951, President Truman sent to the Senate General Mark Clark's appointment as first U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican. Opposition was so vocal that General Clark withdrew his name and the matter was dropped. Although there have been countless speculations, no further action was apparently taken on a representative, as an ambassador, under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. Now, once again, there is speculation on the possibility of formal or informal U.S.-Vatican diplomatic relations.

The situation has changed since the Roosevelt-Truman era. Pope John XXIII left his mark upon the papacy, breaking down barriers, and forcing many to re-evaluate their positions toward the Vatican. During John's reign, the Holy See took some of its greatest ecumenical steps; some even toward the atheistic world. These gestures toward conversation with the Soviets shocked many, including the State Department which had safely tucked away Vatican policy in the "against Communism" slot on the Cold War balance sheet.

Re-evaluation by United States policymakers of Vatican views began while President Kennedy was in office. Although Kennedy did pay a courtesy visit to Pope Paul, he carefully avoided the development of any warm relationship.

The position of the Catholic Church and its papacy changed rapidly during Pope John's reign, as did the world situation. In the early 1960's independence swept through the African continent. On the Asian continent Communist China became a nuclear power, adding new dimensions of importance to the nations surrounding this great giant.

While the world was undergoing political transformation Pope John was carefully leading the Catholic Church toward its renewal. Vatican Council II, which Pope John initiated, dramatically enhanced the position of the Holy See throughout the world, particularly in the African and Asian countries. Now, most leaders of the Third World are anxious to visit the Vatican and to establish formal relations with the Holy See. In early 1967 twenty-three Afro-Asian states were represented at the Holy See; twenty-two, by heads of the Diplomatic Missions and one, by a Minister. In most of these countries Catholics represent only a small minority of the total population. Therefore, there is no religious basis for an exchange of diplomatic relations. The primary reason for these diplomatic relationships is a coincidence of moral interests between the two parties.

For example, the leaders of the Third World—Christian, Moslem and others—have noted the unique position of the Holy See during the latter part of the colonial period.

They saw in it a source of support unimpeachable in its credentials both to the metropolitan governments and to the centers of power on which they relied. A most significant example is that of Archbishop Leon-Étienne Duval of Algiers. Boldly, fearlessly, he advocated in 1955, scarcely a year after the outbreak of the bitter Algerian war of independence, a "just and progressive political freedom for all Algerians." For the time, this statement openly defined and challenged French hegemony. With France annoyed but with the Vatican approving, Duval stood his ground and became a thorn in the side of the status quo supporters, even when his life was threatened. Vatican approval of his stand can be implied from his being made cardinal in February, 1965.

Pope John, with his almost intuitive (or perhaps inspired) sense of history, kept pace with the rising African and Asian nationalism by appointing bishops, archbishops and cardinals from the indigenous populations.

A few years ago, this work of the Vatican received a backhanded compliment from the

Communists. From their point of view, they rightly saw that they would lose whatever power of attraction they had as champions of liberation for the oppressed. The *World Marxist Review* of April, 1961, belittled the new Cardinal Rugambwa as a member of a "family that has given to the country several kings and queens." The Marxist aim here was to attract the "masses," by proving the aristocratic class character of the new Catholic clergy. The attempt failed because the leadership of the mass nationalist movement praised this Vatican appointment. Elsewhere, other nationalists reacted similarly to appointments of African bishops.

Pope John's appointments had visible impact when Vatican Council II opened its deliberations. On an almost daily basis, Afro-Asians heard radio reports and read newspaper accounts of the assembly of 2,500 prelates discussing issues of importance to all. Through the drama of the Council, the international nature of the Church, its size, age and *mystique* were etched in the minds of the Third World intellectuals observing the proceedings.

Moreover, Afro-Asians were participating in the Council. A non-Catholic head of state mentioned to the writer of this article with obvious pride the leading role played by a bishop from his country in the discussions of several major issues. "Where else," the leader asked, "could a poor black man from my country have a position of importance in a worldwide organization deciding fundamental issues that would affect Europeans and Americans?"

During the time of Vatican Council II, the significance of the transfer of power to Afro-Asian bishops from European missionary bishops became obvious. Yellow, brown and black bishops demonstrated a partnership and a sharing of power with the white bishops from the larger Western countries.

Similarly the official declarations of the Catholic Church have supported many of the pressing issues of the Afro-Asian world. Pope John XXIII's encyclical *Mater et Magistra* pointed out that it was natural for the new nations to incorporate socialization into the socioeconomic way of life. Both Popes John XXIII and Paul VI continually called for an end to racism, Pope Paul VI's visits to India and the Holy Land dramatized the Vatican's concern for brotherhood. Finally, when Pope Paul VI arrived at the United Nations on October 4, 1965, the leadership of the world saw and heard a worldwide moral force free from cold war involvements rallying the world to peace and international social justice.

This newly exerted non-aligned role of the Vatican drew many varied reactions. The Africans and Asians hailed this policy. The Soviets were interested. The European reaction was mixed: the progressive and centrist forces were generally pleased, while the more conservative were disturbed. The pattern of American reaction was similar to the European.

In his attempts to carry out this independence from "the competitions of this world" Pope Paul VI has pursued an active role in some of the most difficult problems involving the largest competitors of the world. The encyclical, *The Development of Peoples*, representing the Holy Father's concerns for the victims of the unholy trinity of poverty, illiteracy and disease, criticizes the excesses of capitalism and urges that wealth be equitably distributed in the world.

The imbalance of rich and poor nations, the existence of poverty, and the need for meaningful material development are repeated themes in the Holy Father's messages to the world. In this regard the Holy See is considered a major source of current thinking on these and other major international social questions.

Perhaps the most outstanding example of the Vatican's position as an independent

moral force is the forthright stand exhibited by Pope Paul VI on Vietnam. In his call for peace he has unceasingly pursued an end to the conflict, suggesting certain steps, sending forth envoys to the parties involved, and even offering his services as a possible mediator. In May 1967 Pope Paul spoke to a group of Vietnamese pilgrims saying that "It is necessary that the bombing should cease at the same time as the infiltration of arms and war materials into the South." The Holy Father's close working relations with the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant on the Vietnam question was especially evident in his message to the Secretary-General September 22, 1967. "The Holy Father wishes to assure the Secretary-General of the United Nations that he, as always, encourages wholeheartedly the efforts of men of good will for peace, and, very willingly, he is disposed to offer whatever collaboration on his part might be considered helpful." The Holy Father has unceasingly worked for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese war in his private talks and messages to government leaders.

At the December meeting with President Johnson in Vatican City, Pope Paul asked why the U.S. could not prolong the 24-hour Christmas truce and indefinitely suspend the bombing. President Johnson defended his actions unsuccessfully and criticized the Vatican's interference with the United States peace initiatives.

Because of the interest of the Catholic Church in Vietnam, the Vatican has maintained its connections with both Vietnams. When criticized by certain Americans for refugee and relief assistance given to the North Vietnamese, the Vatican made clear that it was perfectly natural and understandable that they would help their Catholic brethren in war-torn areas of North as well as South Vietnam. The Catholic Church is present in North Vietnam, and the Vatican has responsibilities toward the North Vietnamese bishops, priests and laymen who have remained faithful to the Church.

The recognition by the Vatican that a faithful Catholic constituency and a Communist government were not incompatible is a relatively recent development. Pope John XXIII opened conversation with the Communist countries and Pope Paul VI carried on these conversations and strengthened his machinery to pursue these contacts. A significant number of Catholics in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and some parts of the U.S.S.R. have remained faithful to Catholicism despite the difficulties.

Ties between the Vatican and the faithful in these Communist countries have existed not only through the traditional hierarchical means but also through Catholic organizations. Catholic societies and magazines still exist in Poland, and recently a Polish national received his government's permission to reside in Switzerland where he assumed the post of Secretary-General of the Intellectual and Professional branch of Pax Romana.

Similarly, the Vatican has been pursuing contacts with the Orthodox Church, including those which are present within the Communist areas. Given all the complexities of the Orthodox Church and the pressures of Russian, Rumanian and other nationals having fled Communism and now living in Western Europe and the United States, this has been a complicated and difficult task for the Vatican officials.

Lastly, to fulfill its ecumenical mission, the Vatican has carefully initiated a dialogue between the non-believing Communist intellectuals and their believing counterparts in the Western world. These developments clearly indicate that the Vatican is searching for a way to break down barriers between the East and West. On January 6, 1967, a group of diplomats from Formosa who had expected a ceremonial visit with the Holy

Father, were stunned when the Pope suggested that contacts with Communist China be resumed. The Vatican, which was considered profoundly "anti-Communist" because of its opposition to atheistic Communism during World War II and the postwar era, is now a leading force in terms of a more humane and realistic posture toward the Communist world. The meetings of President Nixon and his staff with Pope Paul and his advisors clearly indicate the importance of Vatican activity in this domain.

Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church and the top Vatican authority on the Communist countries, was the only advisor present during the private meeting of Pope Paul and President Nixon. Some Rome experts speculate that the Holy Father may have had some specific suggestions to make on the possibility of direct negotiations with Moscow. Whatever was actually discussed, White House aides expressed their pleasure with the success of the visit and indicated that it was valuable and informative for the United States.

Another facet of Vatican activities that may be of interest to the United States government at this moment in history is the contacts of the Holy See in the Middle East. The Vatican maintains respectful and cordial relations with the Arab countries, in which Catholics exist and practice their Catholicism. The Pope's visit to the Holy Land, his continual interest and conversation with the leaders of the Arab world may take on special importance due to the present Arab-Israel struggle which gives no sign of ending.

When President Truman asked the Senate to confirm his appointment of an Ambassador to the Vatican, he was met with strong opposition. At that time the Vatican was still a strange and foreign institution to most Protestant and Jewish leaders. Now, many religious leaders of the Protestant and Jewish faiths are in contact with the Holy See. They are partners working on many matters of common concern.

They are in conversation on questions of worship, and they are frequent visitors to Rome where they lobby for their various points of view and seek assistance from the Holy See on certain questions of mutual interest. An example of such common action is the joint working group of the World Council of Churches and the Vatican's Secretariat for Social Justice and Peace who just recently cooperated in a Biafran relief operation.

Even the secular world of the United States sends its leaders to the Holy See to discuss problems, and to seek guidance and assistance from the Holy Father. Whitney M. Young, of the National Urban League, and the late Martin Luther King journeyed to the Vatican and discussed the racial situation in the United States in their audiences with the Pope. In June, 1967, Theodore W. Kheel, prominent labor mediator, brought a group of industrial and labor leaders to Vatican City to discuss the problems of automation with the Holy Father. A panorama of people, their interests and problems pass before the Holy Father and command the attention of his immediate advisors.

The 19th century contacts between the United States and the Holy See reflected the nature of that era. We should assume that, as we approach the last quarter of the 20th century, the United States and the Holy See would have a new convergence of interests—that is, the well-being of the family of man. The end of time and distance has made all of us in the world next door neighbors. This new physical closeness comes at a time when the separations caused by racial, standard-of-living and cultural differences seem to be growing.

Destiny has given the Holy See and the United States major roles to play in reduc-

ing the separations and alienations in the family of man. Let us hope that the warm dialogue that took place between Pope Paul VI and President Nixon last March 2nd in Rome is the beginning of a new fruitful era in the Holy See-United States contacts.

OUR FLAG

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, we can be thankful that most of the citizens of the United States consider it an honor to pledge allegiance to the flag of our country. Perhaps many of us do not know the pledge well enough, do not repeat it often enough, but when we think of the attacks made on our flag by the citizens of many foreign countries, the love of country and a feeling for its symbol are accentuated.

I include an article by a patriotic county extension agent, Mr. Faye Ather-ton of the Barren County, Ky., taken from the Glasgow Daily Times, Glasgow, Ky.:

He is an American—a good man—and as he walked out of the club house of his country club and stopped a few yards from the flag pole, he looked up, his eyes searching for the sparkle of the stars and the glow of the colors, and he realized that it had been a long time since he had paid any attention to the flag. It was dirty, frayed, and faded.

He whispered, "Say, what's happened to you, Old Glory? Where's the sparkle in your stars, the beauty of your colors, and the proud way you used to wave in the wind?"

The flag fluttered slightly in the night air, and it seemed that echos from the ghosts of a thousand patriots answered him, "Times have changed since World War II."

"Oh, I don't know," Joe shrugged, "I've lost some hair, but I'm just as proud of you as the day we landed in Normandy. Boy! Wasn't that a day! We sure showed the enemy a thing or two."

"When was the last time you did the Pledge of Allegiance to Old Glory?" the echos asked.

"Now, wait a minute. I've been busy. I've got a living to make, a family to raise, and I've done a pretty good job of it too, if I do say so myself."

"Have you taught them the Pledge of Al-legiance?" the echos asked.

"Now, wait a minute! That's the teacher's job. That's what we pay them for," Joe answered.

"When was the last time you did the Pledge of Allegiance?" the echos persisted.

"Now how can you expect me to remember? People just don't go around spouting the pledge at the drop of a hat. Besides, they think you are a square nowadays if you get sentimental about things like God, and country, and all."

"Would you do the pledge for Old Glory?" the echos asked.

"What! Right here in the open? They'd think I had flipped my lid, or something."

As Joe talked, he noticed the flag flap against the pole and go limp. The night hissed about him. Joe looked up and said, "All right, I guess it won't hurt anybody to say it. Boy! It sure has been a long time. Anyway, here goes—" He placed his hand over his heart, looked up at old Glory and said, fervently, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the nation for which it stands, one—one—one" he stammered. "One nation—" the struggle

continued, and he finally gave up. "Well, what do you know? I guess I forgot."

"We thought so," the echos seemed to mourn.

"Say, what's with you, anyway," Joe asked. "Has somebody been giving you a hard time?"

"I guess you could say that."

"They have? Who?" He asked.

"Well, for starters," the echos began, "how about those students in Sweden who painted the swastika over the stars and paraded the flag in front of the American Embassy."

"But, why would they do that?"

"Because of the Vietnam war," chimed the echos, "and in England they climbed the flag pole, tore down Old Glory, and threw it in the sewer."

"But wait a minute!" Joe exclaimed. "They are supposed to be our friends!"

"We thought so, too," the echos agreed, "and that's not all. DeGaulle has thrown us out of France."

"DeGaulle has thrown us out of France!" Joe exploded. "Has he forgotten so soon when we hit the beaches of Omaha, caused the breakthrough at St. Lo, crushed the Krauts in the hedge rows over all of France, and lit up the streets of Paris with your beautiful colors?"

"He has forgotten," the echos mourned.

"Well, that's over there, Old Glory. You're over here now. We love you over here."

"You would think so," echos droned, "but on Veteran's Day in New York they called the police and asked to have the veterans and Old Glory off the streets because they were blocking traffic."

"But—but—but," Joe stammered.

"And that hotel in Minneapolis," the echos continued, "refused to serve our wheel chair buddies because it might embarrass the guests."

"Yeh! I remember that," Joe said.

"And how about those parades in San Francisco and New York where draft cards were wrapped in Old Glory and set afire; and then a great, young athlete, a world heavyweight champion who made millions of dollars fighting with his fists, refused to lift a hand in defense of his country."

The echos grew silent, Joe stared at Old Glory and shivered; and as he turned and walked toward his car it seemed he heard the echos again as they cried, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under god, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORT

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week hearings begin before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on a bill to reauthorize the Golden Eagle Pass-port that allows thousands of Americans each year to enjoy their national parks at reasonable cost. The House Interior Committee is expected to begin study of a companion proposal soon.

I have received numerous letters from my home district urging that this system be continued. The passport, a \$7 annual blanket permit, now allows a U.S. citizen to visit all of his national parks and use certain facilities of the National Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Under an amendment to the

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act last year, the permit will go out of ex-istence next year. Charges would be ap-plied at each visit.

Among the many individuals and groups expressing support for the Gold-en Eagle are retired citizens, who find the parks one of their greatest pleasures as they travel across the United States, and the permit one of the last real bar-gains remaining in these inflationary times. They fear substantially higher charges at these parks if the permit is eliminated.

In studying the pending legislation, the value of enjoyment that these great parks give to all our citizens should be our prime consideration. But it is of more than passing interest to note the benefit that the use of these parks under the present system means to the na-tional economy. A recent press report from the Klamath Falls, Oreg., Herald and News provides a summary of this return from just one of these parks, the Crater Lake National Park, in my home district. I commend it to the attention of the Congress:

CRATER LAKE'S ECONOMIC IMPACT FIGURED AT \$8.9 MILLION ANNUALLY

CRATER LAKE.—Visitors to Crater Lake Na-tional Park contributed an estimated \$8.9 million in gross expenditures to the sur-rounding economy in 1968, the National Park Service has reported.

This outpouring of travel money also had the following beneficial effects, the report said:

—Produced \$6.7 million in personal income.
—Yielded \$1.3 million in federal taxes.

Western Regional Director William L. Bowen said from his office in San Francisco the figures are based on research techniques used by Dr. Ernst W. Swanson, North Carolina State University economist. Dr. Swanson recently completed a "Study of the Impact of National Park System Travel on the National Economy in 1967."

Comparing the 1968 National Park Sys-tem expenditure of \$588.3 thousand for Crater Lake National Park with the \$6.7 mil-lion in personal income realized from visitor spending, Bowen noted there was an esti-mated \$11.39 to 1 return on the dollar.

In Dr. Swanson's national parks, the econ-omist said, "personal income resulting from national park spending is quite sizable as a matter of gain to the nation from assets being preserved for posterity. Unlike the mining or the oil industries which give up nonrenewable resources, the National Park System yields its contribution with little or no diminution of its resource values."

While the enjoyment and enrichment of a National Park System experience cannot be evaluated in monetary terms, Dr. Swanson said "dollar signs can be placed on the values to the nation of the travel outlays and expenditures arising from visits to these assets."

The gross expenditures figure is obtained by multiplying the average visitor's daily ex-penditure by the average number of days per visit (four), and this result by the ad-justed number of visitors. The average daily expenditure is an estimate derived from the park, state and regional studies.

The number of days per visit is obtained from a 1967 marketing study prepared for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation by Arthur D. Little, Inc. Number of visits is an adjusted automobile license count made from June through August, 1968. To adjust for day visitors, transients and double count-ing, only 70 per cent of the total visitation is used.

The personal income figure is based on Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that direct personal income runs about 30 per cent of gross outlay. To account also for indirect personal income, Dr. Swanson applied, after extensive research, a factor of 2.5 to direct personal income. The result is total personal income. The Treasury Department estimates that roughly 20 per cent of total personal incomes goes into federal taxes.

AS SPACEMEN LOOK BEYOND THE MOON

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in a recent interview with Dr. Thomas O. Paine, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the editors of U.S. News & World Report asked a number of searching questions as to the future of our national space effort. Because of its significance, I am including excerpts of this interview in the RECORD:

AS SPACEMEN LOOK BEYOND THE MOON TEN TRIPS TO THE MOON

Q. As a practical matter, do you have a program laid out for further landings on the moon, and possibly setting up a colony there?

A. We now plan to make a total of 10 trips to the moon—counting the Apollo 11 if that's successful—with the equipment that's already coming down the production lines.

As for when we could first colonize the moon, I think "colonize" is perhaps too grand a word: It would initially involve only a small base for scientists like the first small bases in the Antarctic. In any case, I would guess that wouldn't come until the end of the 1970s.

Q. Dr. Paine, leaving the idea of a race aside, where do you think the U.S. leads in space now, and where does Russia lead? Can you make a comparison?

A. From the standpoint of "firsts," of course, the Soviet Union had a long string of them, most of which go back to the earlier 1960s.

The United States now has the capability to operate in space and to carry out almost any operation which the Soviets can carry out today, except that we still haven't soft-landed packages of instruments on the planets.

The Soviets have, on two separate occasions landed instruments down through the atmosphere of Venus—not all the way to the surface, but down through most of the atmosphere.

On the other hand, in our planetary flybys, we've been able to obtain very sophisticated electronic information and transmit it back to earth—particularly TV photographs of Mars. Right now we have two new TV probes approaching Mars. So I think in the electronic-sensing end we have a slight lead; in the ability to soft-land, perhaps they do.

In manned space flight, we've moved out in front. I think our Apollo system is substantially ahead of current Soviet capability, particularly when you take "Snoopy" into account—our flight-proven lunar-landing device.

At the same time, when it comes to the ability to put very large payloads in orbit, to rendezvous and dock, the Soviets have demonstrated nearly the same kind of capability that we have. We have the lead in space applications—weather, communications, navigation, and geodetic satellites.

Q. What do you see ahead—a pretty close match?

A. A lot depends on the national will. Both of us have the technology and resources to make rapid progress in space. We've both put together the teams and we have the equipment; we have the institutions and facilities that will allow us, if we choose, to make substantial progress in the 1970s and 1980s. The question is one of national imagination, national daring, national will.

The Soviet Union has placed great stress on progress in space as being an externally visible demonstration of their socialist society's progress. It must be a very difficult thing for them to witness us proceeding out to the moon to establish a "first" there. It is an achievement they would very much like to have accomplished first.

I believe the Russians will continue to put great stress on space and will move ahead steadily. For our part, there's always the danger that we may feel that we can relax now—having attained the lunar goal—and perhaps slack off. If that were the case and if we were not to start new programs now, I think the situation might well reverse and the Soviets might once again develop superior technological capabilities in space.

Q. What has happened to your budget in the last two or three years?

A. We have in the past four years substantially reduced the American space budget. Partly this has been because of the completion of the mighty installations at the Mississippi Test Facility, at Cape Kennedy, at our Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston and at our Goddard Center in Maryland. Partly, also, we have been forced to reduce our effort in space because of the many other competing national demands. From a peak work force of 420,000 Americans, we will be down to only 190,000 by year-end.

At the present time, we've leveled out at a budget level of just under 4 billion dollars a year. As we go into the 1971-72 period, we are developing within the new Nixon Administration budget levels that we feel will, first of all, keep America moving ahead in space and, second, will be consistent with all of the other competing demands within our society.

SPACE-STATION PLANS

Q. How big will the first near-earth station be?

A. It will be a pretty big interior to float around in. We're using the upper stage of a Saturn V rocket—the so-called S IV-B third stage. It's about 21 feet in diameter and about 58 feet long, so there is plenty of room for men to float around inside and to try living and working within and around a container in space.

Q. What practical value do you see in the near-earth program—better weather forecasting, or maybe a new method of crop control?

A. Both of those and a good many more. The space station is really an artificial moon, but instead of being 240,000 miles away, it's a very convenient, small artificial moon that we can put just a couple of hundred miles away.

It's a place from which we can look outward into the farthest reaches of the universe without the earth's obscuring atmosphere. It's a place in which we can experiment with weightlessness and with a very high, hard vacuum. It's a place where physicists can study particles with energies many thousand times higher than in the largest particle accelerators down on earth.

It's also a place from which we can look down onto the entire globe. We can study weather phenomena like tornadoes from up above. We can study all of the world's oceans from a platform which continuously passes above them. We can study the world's forests, the world's agriculture, the world's mineral resources, the world's water supplies. We can study the geology of the continents on a global scale. These data from space can be analyzed in comprehensive computer models

that will give man new efficiencies in resource utilization and new capabilities to combat air and water pollution.

It is this ability to completely cover the earth and all of its changing activities, looking inward from space, that brings us the real new capability.

Q. Do you mean there is more practical value to this near-earth exploration than there is to landing on the moon and eventually setting up small stations there?

A. That's true only in a short-range sense. If you go back to the 1930s, I'm sure it was much more practical to work on reciprocating engines or gunpowder than it was to work on jet engines or nuclear energy. It is certainly true that in the near-earth area at the present time there is more practical, immediate economic payoff. But I think history teaches us that, in the long run, the exploration of completely new territory—the opening up of new transportation systems that take us places where men have never been before—has always had immense long-range benefits to mankind.

Columbus, of course, was motivated by the quest for pearls, for spices, for silver and gold. The Spaniards came in great galleons to extract immediate wealth from the New World. In the short range, gold and silver were indeed the values which drove them.

In the long range, of course, the large amounts of gold taken out of North and South America proved infinitesimal compared with the great value represented by the new society which was erected here—a society which revolutionized the world and is now opening the way to other new worlds.

Q. Pictures brought back from the moon show no evidence of any real mineral wealth—any gold. What do you expect to find?

A. I don't think the pictures we've brought back so far tell us anything at all about mineral wealth—gold, uranium, diamonds, water—or whatever else may be there. It's just too early to say what we're going to find, in what conditions the materials that we find will be, whether they will lend themselves to extraction and use on the moon or earth, and whether there will be any economic benefits in that sense.

Q. Are there scientists who think that there might be some surprises on the moon?

A. I think there are very few scientists who don't expect major surprises in store for us there. Man has never set foot in such a place before.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND MOON LAUNCH

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, a genuine adventure of man, his first effort to walk on the moon, has been turned into a Roman circus. Each Member of Congress has been invited to the launch with the privilege of taking a guest. Hundreds of diplomats have been invited. Hundreds of others also will have their way paid to witness this spectacle.

Let there be no mistake. This launch and the adventure it begins can be one of man's great accomplishments. All of our prayers will go with the astronauts. I am not attacking the effort, I am attacking the fact that public relations men have cheapened it by the use of Madison Avenue techniques, when no such techniques are needed.

Even sadder is the waste of money on these public relations gimmicks when funds are being cut back for desperately needed programs of education, pollution control, health, and food. Our people do not need spectaculars of this sort, they need concrete programs to meet their needs. I have been unable to find out the cost of the public relations trappings of this space launch, but as an example I believe that cost would fund a badly needed program in my district which has been destroyed by lack of funds. A nursing school, serving many poor and minority students, asked for \$188,000 in loan funds this year. It may receive as little as \$15,100. I would suggest the money spent on Congressmen and their guests at the launch be turned over to those students nurses. The Congressmen can watch the launch on television. The nursing students cannot learn their profession on television.

We have made a basic mistake when we turn what we all hope will be triumph for all mankind into a cheap show. The landing on the moon has a meaning for all of us. It does not need these public relations tricks.

THE NEED FOR PASSAGE OF THE
CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DIS-
ABILITIES ACT

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, last week the Subcommittee on Special Education of the House Education and Labor Committee conducted hearings on the Children With Learning Disabilities Act. As a sponsor of this bill, I am well aware of the tremendous studies we have made in identifying handicapped children and helping them. However, the children who would be helped by enactment of the Children With Learning Disabilities Act are not now being helped. The reason for this is because our current definition of the term "handicapped" is not accurate. To provide information to my colleagues on the purpose of the bill, I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point the testimony which I gave before the committee on July 9:

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, it is a pleasure for me to appear before you today to testify on the Children With Learning Disabilities Act. I believe all of us have known despair. But the agony and despair of the parent who has a handicapped child is something which we can never truly grasp in its fullest unless we have experienced the phenomenon ourselves. Unless we have experienced the situation where the child reaches out for help and we are powerless to assist we cannot appreciate what it really means to be the parent of a handicapped child. I believe that, despite the growing sophistication of our culture and our civilization, the handicapped child too often remains in the backwaters of our concern. Parents and teachers turn for help only to find the help that is offered is inadequate.

In recent years, we all know that there has been a growing awareness on the part

of the Congress and the nation of the plight of the physically and mentally handicapped child. Programs in some instances now exist both in the public and private sector which are designed to assist these children in leading as normal lives as possible.

Given this fact, we also realize only too well that America is statistically oriented and those children who have identifiable physical and mental handicaps can be found, categorized and sometimes helped. It is because of this situation that the Children With Learning Disabilities Act is so necessary. The programs which this legislation would authorize to aid the child who appears normal in every way both physically and mentally, but who has some special learning problems which prevent him from fully grasping the learning process, are essential if we are ever to stop classifying these children as stubborn or lazy. A child who cannot recognize and understand written information presented to him but who can understand the same information when it is presented to him orally is not slow or stubborn. He has a learning disability.

One of the major reasons why I sponsored the Children With Learning Disabilities Act is because the definition of "handicapped" which we have been using is not accurate. This definition speaks only of medically determinable handicaps, but says nothing of the psychological and educational handicaps that a child might have while to all medical appearances he is normal.

The children who will be helped by enactment of the Children With Learning Disabilities Act are those whose parents and teachers have become frustrated in their attempts to teach them because the child's problem either was not diagnosed or was misdiagnosed. This failure to identify the child's handicap in educational or psychological terms has led to these children developing greater and greater problems in learning, in emotional adjustment, and it even has affected their later vocational placement.

The programs which this bill would authorize are not designed only to serve children in the poverty areas of the nation. The assistance which this bill will make possible will be available not on the basis of the average annual income in a given area but on where the problems are. I do not want to be misunderstood. I have supported programs which are designed to help our disadvantaged citizens. I have sponsored legislation in their behalf and I will continue to do so. But, I really do believe that too many of our educational programs have been overly directed to reaching the poor per se rather than reaching out to solve problems where they exist regardless of the economic condition of the persons in the area affected.

The programs which would be supported by the Children With Learning Disabilities Act will place the emphasis of helping these youngsters with learning disabilities where it belongs—not on fancy diagnostic labels, but on an analysis of the learning task and on the developments of special teaching methods and techniques as well as materials which can be used to find the learning disabilities of the child, employ them and work around specific barriers to learning that he might have.

Coming to terms with these children in designing educational programs is going to help us learn more about education for every child. It is going to help us realize that children have individual learning styles and characteristics, and that we are going to have to pay more than lip service to these individual differences. Educators should be able, and will be able through the assistance provided in this bill, to design special, individualized approaches to the learning tasks which face children.

We can make this possible by providing support for carrying out a program of sup-

port for research and related activities in the area of education of children with learning disabilities. We must use this research as the basis for programs of professional advanced training for people who are preparing to teach these children, and we must develop model centers for the evaluation and education of our children. These centers will in turn assist our state and local educational agencies in making more programs available to children with learning disabilities.

Mr. Chairman, I support all the activities which we have undertaken to help handicapped children. The Children With Learning Disabilities Act will enable us to help those children who have special handicaps which are not medically discernible but which nonetheless are at the same time serious. You and the other Members of the Subcommittee may ask how many children this bill will help. I only wish I could give you a concrete answer. But, I cannot. As stated in the first annual report of the National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children, "The total number of children involved cannot be accurately determined until more adequate diagnostic procedures and criteria have been developed." This is what the Children With Learning Disabilities Act will do. Through enactment of this bill we can help to open the doors of educational achievement for at least 500,000 and perhaps 1½ million school children whose special learning disabilities have gone largely uncorrected because they have not been diagnosed. I appreciate the opportunity to have appeared before you today and expressed my views on this bill. I hope the Subcommittee will agree with me and act favorably on this legislation.

THE SENIOR AMERICANS

HON. JOHN BRADEMAs

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, the House took significant action on behalf of our 19 million older Americans on June 16 when it passed H.R. 11235, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1969. I am pleased to report that on July 11, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare unanimously voted to order reported H.R. 11235.

Prompt action on this legislation is most essential in order to authorize appropriations for the grant programs of the Older Americans Act for the fiscal year which has just begun. These grant programs—for community projects, research and development, and training—have many solid accomplishments to their credit. Each is contributing to making possible a better life for older people. Clearly, extension of the programs by new funding authorizations is warranted.

In addition to continuing the programs already begun under the Older Americans Act, these amendments contain important provisions for strengthening of State agencies on aging and for establishing a national older Americans volunteer program.

Under H.R. 11235, the State agencies on aging would be strengthened by establishing new State plan requirements for statewide planning, coordination and evaluation and by providing additional resources to carry out these activities. Hopefully, the additional resources pro-

vided by the amendments will enable the State agencies to provide leadership in the analysis of existing programs serving older persons; identify gaps and weaknesses in services; develop plans to link existing services and fill gaps in service so as to achieve coordinated, comprehensive services throughout the State; and persuade public and private agencies to cooperate in implementation of the plans.

The national older Americans volunteer program authorized by this legislation consists of two parts—a retired senior volunteer program and the foster grandparent program.

The new retired senior volunteer program will provide opportunities for many healthy, energetic older persons to perform volunteer services in areas of public service needs, with reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses. It offers a major opportunity for the Nation to gain from the talented services which older people can perform.

The foster grandparent component of H.R. 11235 establishes on a permanent basis under the Older Americans Act a program which the Administration on Aging has been operating in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity. Through the foster grandparent program, low-income older persons provide personal relationships to emotionally deprived children. This program satisfies the need of retired older persons for meaningful activities, provides badly needed social services, and supplements the income of low-income older persons.

On July 8, the Washington Post highlighted the importance of these amendments in an editorial on "The Senior Americans" which I include in the RECORD:

THE SENIOR AMERICANS

In a country where youth, sex, speed and beauty are glorified almost to the point of liturgy, it is small wonder that 19 million older people are often kept out of sight and out of touch. A small wonder but a large disgrace.

The Older Americans Act of 1965, and its later amendments, was an attempt at meeting the rights and needs of the elderly, 40 per cent of whom are poor or near-poor. As far as they went, programs generated by the Act were effective: over 1000 community projects were funded through the Title III programs, serving over 660,000 older persons in such things as home health aide services to paid part-time jobs. Nevertheless, in FY 1969, only \$1.10 was spent per senior citizen, with \$1.41 the appropriation for this year.

In mid-June, the House, led by John Brademas and Ogden Reid, approved an authorization of \$62 million for FY '70. Despite this, the Nixon Administration appears determined to stand firm with its niggardly \$28.3 million budget request for the program's continuation. It is tempting for politicians to feel that they can get away with short-changing the old: many are too worn or weak to fight back; they have no lobby to speak of and less prospect of an opportunity for future political reprisal.

But the Nation needs the elderly. The Foster Grandparents program alone has used the talents and energy of 4000 older people who, on a small stipend, are matched on a personal basis of service with 8000 orphaned and disturbed children. If this simple idea of matching the leisure time of the old with the special needs of the very young has worked for 4000 old people why can't it be done with 40,000 or 400,000?

The answer, or at least the political answer, is lack of funds. Yet in recruiting the elderly for community projects, massive funds are not necessarily needed. For example, the House Education and Labor Committee adopted the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (called RSVP) which requires only \$5 million—money that will be returned many times over in services rendered by the elderly.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee will shortly consider new amendments to the Older Americans Act, and will likely see the need for an authorization figure equal to the House's \$62 million. It is not too late for the Administration to go beyond its \$28.3 million sum and begin recognizing that 19 million older Americans have not just rights and needs to be met, but contributions of talent and wisdom to be made.

DANGER OF DDT USE HELD UNDETERMINED

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, many of us who are concerned about the use of persistent pesticides and their effects on our environment were gratified last week when the Department of Agriculture suspended for 30 days the use of DDT and eight other persistent pesticides.

When announcing the 30-day suspension the Department quoted a National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council report which recommended, "that further and more effective steps be taken to reduce the needless or inadvertent release of persistent pesticides into the environment."

My pleasure over the Department's action was certainly eroded when I read in this morning's New York Times that an official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has said there is no evidence that DDT is unsafe, even though it has been temporarily banned by his agency.

I believe there is ample evidence that DDT is unsafe to birds, fish, and wildlife, and there are increasing signs that it is unsafe to human life as well.

Senator GAYLORD NELSON and several other Members of the House and Senate have placed articles in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD almost daily which show that the use of DDT is very harmful to our environment. Unfortunately, these studies have evidently escaped the notice of the Department of Agriculture.

The protection of our environment is a matter which is of major concern to many Congressmen, and the continued use of DDT is an important question which affects that environment. For this reason, I include the following article in the RECORD:

DANGER OF DDT USE HELD UNDETERMINED

WASHINGTON.—The Department of Agriculture says it has no evidence that DDT is unsafe even though the department has temporarily banned the use of the pesticide in its own operations.

Senator Gaylord Nelson, Democrat of Wisconsin, charged earlier this week that the department was unwilling to end all use of the chemical permanently because "the Department of Agriculture is locked in with the agricultural interests who use DDT."

But Dr. George W. Irving, administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, says the department has found nothing to warrant canceling the registration of DDT for interstate shipment under current regulations.

"To do that, we would have to find that DDT is either ineffective or unsafe," Dr. Irving said in an interview. "We have no evidence that it is either."

FEDERAL AID TO MUSIC: DISPENSING SEED MONEY

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, Congress can be proud of many of its programs. In the Sunday, July 13, 1969, edition of the Washington Star, the success and impact of the National Endowment for the Arts is reported. The writer was Walter F. Anderson, recently named director of music programs for the endowment and professor of music at Antioch College. The newspaper pointed out that final approval of grants rests with the 26 members of the National Council on the Arts and that last year's music grants exceeded \$1.1 million in funds appropriated largely by Congress.

Dr. Anderson's report on the impact of this spending follows:

FEDERAL AID TO MUSIC: DISPENSING "SEED" MONEY

(By Walter F. Anderson)

The record of National Endowment for the Arts support of music reveals a great variety of activity throughout the country. Its early awards have been termed seeding grants partly because they usually have been small in the number of dollars awarded but have been sufficient to get worthy programs started on the assumption that the initiators of them would find means of continuing into the future. Roughly, these fall into seven categories:

1. Assistance to the individual performing artist. The Endowment has taken a special interest in young artists, in the recognition that beyond formal training, in order to pass successfully through the necessary steps before the performer can emerge as an established artist, the young artist must be given the opportunity to perform. Consequently the Endowment has supported ventures like Affiliated Artists, an enterprise which enables the young artist to have limited periods, up to a total of eight weeks during the school year, for performances and related professional activity in residence on the campus of a college or university.

Unlike the usual resident arrangement, this program removes the artist from the teaching of regular courses and other routine assignments which often in the past have saddled him with tasks that reduced the opportunity to perform.

Similarly, through assistance to groups like Jeunesses Musicales and Young Artists Overseas, the Endowment is able to extend the young artist's exposure from a regional to an international level.

2. Assistance to the composer. In some instances, the Endowment's Advisory Music Panel has introduced new programs. For example, 63 individual composers received up to \$2,000 to enable them to have their scores copied, while 44 orchestras similarly received grants on a matching basis to permit them

to commission new works and to prepare them for performance.

At other times the Endowment has responded to the needs of established programs considered to be deserving of assistance. The Bennington Composers' Conference, with aid from the Endowment, has been able to maintain an expanded program in which works of young composers are rehearsed, taped and discussed. Those of particular merit may be performed. Aid to the Southeast Composers' Forum at the University of Alabama, on the other hand, has enabled this project to hire additional professional performers in a program that has presented over 300 works by 100 composers in the southeastern states.

3. Assistance to performing organizations. Awards of greater magnitude have been made to large performing organizations, such as opera companies and symphony orchestras. Although major grants have been made to several of the country's leading opera-producing organizations, both the Panel and the National Council on the Arts agree that, pending the appropriation of sufficient funds, far greater assistance in the future must be given to the ranking regional opera companies and some means devised whereby symphony orchestras will be able to surmount threatening, spiraling deficits if these organizations are to survive.

The Council has authorized, as a pilot effort, awards up to \$50,000 each to the five major orchestras submitting the best proposals for innovative activity that would have long-range effect in stabilizing and improving their operations and enhancing their future. Within the next few weeks announcement will be forthcoming on the selection of winning organizations.

Nine opera organizations have had large-size grants from the Endowment. The awards have assisted them in various ways. Some have used their governmental support for the apprentice training of young opera singers while others have devoted their grants to setting up tours of regions where there is no opportunity to attend live opera performances. Although the Endowment does not engage in capital support, a large grant went toward aiding one company to build new facilities following destruction of the original building by fire.

4. Audience development programs. Especially successful have been the Audience Development Projects. Basic support up to \$1,000 has been granted to all organizations which have received aid for audience development. These awards enable the local manager to schedule new programs by artists who are well qualified, but not necessarily well known or good box office attractions. Such support is available only for concerts and beyond those which normally would have institutional sponsorship and support; these particular awards may be used only to pay artist fees on a matching basis.

At the present time there are four categories in which Audience Development Grants are awarded: Colleges and Universities, Museums, Chamber Music Societies and Contemporary Music Performing Societies. Approximately 100 Audience Development awards will be made during 1969-70.

5. Education. The range of assistance provided for a variety of educational projects has resulted in significant professional aid and development to a large number of choral and orchestral conductors, instrument makers, and music education scholars.

Special educational programs have been conducted by the American Choral Foundation, the American Symphony Orchestra League, the National Guild of Community Music Schools and individual institutions.

A year's study in Hungary to investigate the Kodaly method of music education has just been completed by 10 scholars, who in the coming year will be supported by the Office of Education for a year of orientation and service in selected schools throughout

the country to try out the Kodaly method with the use of American folk materials.

An interesting audience building research program has been initiated at the Meadowbrook Festival by Oakland University. The experimental group consists of four separate panels of 200 couples each selected from different social, economic and educational backgrounds.

One of the more productive programs has been the organization of new community music schools around the country under the sponsorship of the National Guild of Community Music Schools. A basic aim is to bring the public school music teacher into cooperative plans and programs with professional musicians from the community acting as teacher aids.

6. The dissemination of information. One of the Endowment's most unique and successful programs is the publication of the American Musical Digest by the Music Critics Association under contract to the Endowment. For the first time there is a thoroughly professional magazine devoted to the abstraction, review, reprint and digest of articles and programs devoted to works by American composers and performances by American artists. The coverage is worldwide, and there has been exceptional and immediate response to a pre-publication issue published last April in the form of subscriptions and favorable criticism throughout the country. The first issue of the magazine is scheduled to appear around October 1.

7. International education and exchange. For the first time groups in this country which are a part of international music organizations have been able to have governmental support. For example, the National Music Camp at Interlochen with assistance from the Endowment was able to host in the U.S., for the first time, the conference of the International Society for Music Education. The National Music Council, similarly assisted, was host for the 6th International Music Council meeting in the U.S. for the first time. Also, for the first time, the U.S. National Committee of the International Folk Music Council, an organization of ethnomusicologists, will, like all other national committees, have assistance from its own government.

In one sense, it is easy to view these programs with pride, not only in terms of the balance presented, but in view of the magnitude of support realized for so many projects as measured against the amount of support allocated for the Endowment.

Looking ahead, one might ponder whether the Endowment should continue to support them, especially since they must be reconsidered in relation to the staggering number of pleas for aid which come in daily from all parts of the country. Recognizing that the views of the Endowment Music Staff are subject to the recommendations of the Music Advisory Panel, the National Council on the Arts, and the Chairman of the Endowment and the Council, let me dare to go on record in certain respects.

First, the increasing flow of letters seeking urgent support of various musical enterprises threatened in many parts of the country by financial crises serves as a grim reminder that the survival of many performing artists and music-sponsoring organizations is in serious question and that, notwithstanding their plight, the function of grants-in-aid should not be diverted from the seeding of creative, innovative projects to the deficit financing of programs established in the past. For many programs, uncertainty of survival may mercifully lead to realistic assessment of the worth of their continuance. It cannot be expected that the National Endowment will be able to respond to the expressed needs of many individuals and organizations for important reasons not associated with the need for financial support.

Second, it was a wise first move on the

part of the Endowment to create a broad ferment of activity in fostering positive attitudes throughout the country toward the enjoyment and support of music, and some of these program concepts should be retained, particularly those which engage the earnest concern of an expanding lay public of consumers. But the Endowment must not be satisfied to increase audiences for music; its ideal goal in this regard should be the creation of a generation of informed listeners.

Third, while the Endowment should continue to "seed" new proposals considered to be of merit, I personally would favor the establishment of a series of "sprouting" grants in order to encourage the growth of truly distinguished programs to the point where their survival will not be in question.

Fourth, in the interest of good balance, I would urge the development of intelligent amateur interest. Equally important, I feel, is the development of techniques whereby the child from the earliest ages would become excited about participating in music-making.

Fifth, it is my strong view that the Endowment, as a governmental agency, in whatever it does should never be in a position of control where music or any of the other arts is concerned. Rather it should provide a catalytic function in stimulating growth of the art. While its judgments should be selective, particularly in the grave responsibility of expending dollars provided by taxation, the Endowment should strive to respond to the needs of music through the serious consideration of all requests that come to its attention and by the appointment of artistically qualified and responsible agencies to supervise and carry out its programs.

Since the needs are so great and the funds available so limited, I hope that alternate formulas of assistance, in which private, corporate and governmental patronage would be combined in cooperative patterns of support, might be developed particularly to assist major performing programs to flourish. We need our symphony orchestras. We need them badly.

Although for various reasons audiences may increase or decrease at a given time, the more significant fact to remember in our troubled times is that concerts uniquely provide the setting in which people are able to transcend their dissensions and become united in heart and mind. Consequently, irrespective of all the pressing needs of the present, I hope, and pray, that support of the arts will become a high priority in our time and that, in turn, a resounding impact of aesthetic values will evolve at the heart of our society.

LETTER TO A CONCERNED SCIENTIST

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, this morning I received a copy of a letter from a scientist knocking the Safeguard ABM system. I responded as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 14, 1969.

Dr. JOEL YELLIN,
Theoretical Physics Group,
Lawrence Radiation Laboratory,
Berkeley, Calif.

DEAR DR. YELLIN: Thank you for your courtesy of sending me a copy of your letter of July 10 to Senator Stephen Young regarding the ABM system.

I believe it is relatively immaterial what you and others believe the reliability of the Safeguard system will be in this respect. There are obvious differences in its quality between initial installation and later development. However, the important thing is the degree of effectiveness which is assigned to it by the Soviet Union. If this is sufficient, any possibility of a first strike will be deterred. Who knows who will be running the Soviet Union in the 1970's and how much they will need to be deterred?

Obviously, they will have to assign the system some effectiveness and it would be safe to assign it a relatively high effectiveness, since they are confident enough in ABM techniques to spend a considerable amount of rubles on it and also know that Americans are fairly good weapons makers. This system seems to me a necessary element of our defense in the 1970's.

Frankly, I am somewhat out of patience with experts of various parts and pieces of military knowhow sounding off unless they are also experts in overall nuclear strategy.

Very truly yours,

CRAIG HOSMER,
Member of Congress.

OUTSIDE THE LAW

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a particularly frightening article appearing on the editorial page of the Washington, D.C., Post entitled "Outside the Law" chronicling what appears to be in clear conflict between the law and the behavior of the Department of Justice with regard to wiretapping.

If a free nation is to remain free, all of its governmental agencies must respect and obey the law. There is no room in our society for a different kind of behavior for anyone.

The excellent editorial follows:

OUTSIDE THE LAW

The Department of Justice has come forward with an appalling paradox: entrusted with enforcement of the Federal laws, it holds itself to lie outside the ambit of those laws; committed to the championship of the United States Constitution, it holds itself to be free from the restraints of that fundamental charter. Expressly, the Department declared on Friday that it possesses legal power—despite a clause of the Constitution and an Act of Congress to the contrary, and without bothering to obtain judicial authorization in advance—to carry on electronic surveillance of any members of organizations who, in its opinion, may be seeking to "attack and subvert the Government by unlawful means."

No more pernicious notion has ever been propounded by an agency of the United States Government. What this comes down to is a bald assertion that the Department can take the law into its own hands whenever it thinks the national security is threatened—from within or from without. Last week, in a Federal District Court in Chicago, the Department disclosed that it had employed wiretapping or bugging devices to monitor conversations of the antiwar activists who were indicted for inciting riots at the Democratic National Convention last August. What is the Department's justifica-

tion? "Any President who takes seriously his oath to 'preserve, protect and defend the Constitution,'" the Department asserts, "will no doubt determine that it is not 'unreasonable' to utilize electronic surveillance to gather intelligence information concerning those organizations which are committed to the use of illegal methods to bring about changes in our form of government and which may be seeking to foment violent disorders."

Of course, the Constitution which any President has taken an oath to "preserve" specifically forbids unwarranted searches. And the Supreme Court has plainly said that electronic surveillance constitutes a search permissible under the Fourth Amendment only when properly circumscribed and authorized in advance by a judge. Congress only last year, wishing to regularize and control electronic eavesdropping, stipulated precisely in the Crime Control Act the conditions under which bugging and wiretapping could be authorized.

Yet the Department of Justice appears to be saying that both the Constitution and the Crime Control Act can be ignored whenever the President thinks that certain groups are "committed to the use of illegal methods to bring about changes in our form of government." What could better illustrate the absurdity of this standard than its application in regard to the tatterdemalion crew of New Leftists who stirred up disorder in the streets of Chicago. If the President or the Department of Justice can see a threat to the Nation's security in that tawdry, loose-lipped cabal, it can see a threat in anything.

And if a supposed threat to national security can justify setting aside the Constitution and the law respecting electronic eavesdropping, why can it not be used to justify setting them aside for any other purpose the President and the Department of Justice may deem expedient or convenient in the protection of national security? Will they some day think it not "unreasonable" to set aside the prohibitions against arbitrary arrest or against random physical searches of citizens' homes or against imprisonment without trial or against suppression of speech deemed dangerous? What the Department of Justice has so blandly enunciated is the rationale of dictatorship. It is the justification of every despot from Caligula to Adolf Hitler.

It has been disclosed recently that the Federal Bureau of Investigation systematically, over a period of years, tapped telephones in flagrant violation of the law and in cases having nothing whatever to do with national security. It bugged and tapped the homes and hotel rooms of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and of Elijah Muhammed, the Black Muslim leader, for example. It is beside the point if, as the FBI now asserts, the Attorney General, at that time Robert F. Kennedy, authorized the eavesdropping; no Attorney General had any authority to do so. The FBI also bugged and tapped numerous persons alleged to be part of that undefined group called the "Mafia." This eavesdropping was done in violation of the Constitution, in violation of the law, in violation of a presidential order and in violation of repeated assurances by the Director of the FBI that it was not being done. J. Edgar Hoover has forfeited the confidence of the American people. He ought to resign or be removed from office.

A Federal Bureau of Investigation which eavesdrops on citizens is a peril to privacy and a menace to freedom in any circumstances. But a Federal Bureau of Investigation which does this in direct defiance of Congress is intolerable. Congress, in its wisdom, decreed last year that bugging and tapping could be done under court order. For the Department of Justice to assert now that it may bug and tap at its own discretion is to undermine the whole concept of a government of laws.

JEWISH AGENCY QUILTS OVER BLACK MANIFESTO

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on May 13 I placed in the RECORD two articles from the Chicago Tribune and New York Times regarding the questionable use of church funds by the Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization—IFCO. This organization, founded in 1967, sponsored a National Black Economic Development Conference—NBEDC—in Detroit in April of this year. It was at this conference that James Forman, the director of international affairs of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—SNCC—delivered to the conference the "Black Manifesto," which demands from the white Christian churches and Jewish synagogues a sum of \$500 million as reparations for the injustices done to Negroes in the past. SNCC, according to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in his latest testimony before a House Appropriations Subcommittee, "has developed into a full-blown all-Negro revolutionary organization."

In the recent past religious services of various denominations have been disrupted by black militants seeking to secure from churches reparations money. In May, Forman interrupted services at Riverside Church in New York City and read the Black Manifesto. A week later Forman returned to Riverside Church, attended services, and held a press conference on the church steps after services had ended. According to the New York Times article of May 12, Rev. Lucius Walker, executive director of IFCO, appeared at the press conference with Forman and later confirmed Forman's statement that NBEDC had the support of IFCO.

The May 12 Times article reported that two of the Riverside Church's officials described the reparations demands as "blackmail" and "a plain holdup."

A later development in the issue was reported by the Washington Post of July 12 under the title, "Jewish Agency Quits Over Black Manifesto." Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, an official of the American Jewish Committee, stated that the committee was withdrawing from IFCO, and the "critical factor" in the withdrawal was the refusal by IFCO "to take a clear stand as to where IFCO stood on the matter of the ideology of the Black Manifesto with its call to guerrilla warfare and resort to arms to bring down the Government."

It will be interesting to see how many other religious organizations which sponsor IFCO will object to the blackmail tactics and revolutionary ideology of Forman and his Black Manifesto. The other members of IFCO are the American Baptist Home Mission Society, Board of Homeland Ministries of the Church of Christ, Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church,

General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church, Catholic Committee for Urban Ministry, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, and the Foundation for Voluntary Service.

As I have observed before, an added burden which our churches can do without is the possible alienation of members of its congregations due to the use of church funds for questionable causes. Surely there are better and more responsible channels for aiding the poor than through vehicles such as IFCO.

I include in the RECORD at this point the above-mentioned article from the Washington Post of July 12:

JEWISH AGENCY QUILTS OVER BLACK MANIFESTO
NEW YORK.—The American Jewish Committee has become the first group to withdraw from membership in the Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization.

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum said the "critical factor" in AJC's pulling out was IFCO's "refusal to take a clear stand as to where IFCO stood on the matter of the ideology of the Black Manifesto with its call to guerrilla warfare and resort to arms to bring down the government."

IFCO officials termed this a "poor excuse" for withdrawal, stating that IFCO does not accept or reject groups on "the basis of ideology."

The official letter of withdrawal, signed by Bertram H. Gold, executive vice president of the American Jewish Committee, and dated June 18, stated that another reason for the withdrawal arose from the fact that the committee "is the only national Jewish agency" which has been a member of IFCO.

"While we have been appreciative of the opportunity to help develop this interfaith, interracial coalition," Gold wrote, "this has created a number of problems whose resolution we can no longer afford to postpone."

Pointing out that Rabbi Tanenbaum had tried unsuccessfully to get other national Jewish groups with inner-city problems to join IFCO, Gold said the committee "cannot continue to give the impression that it represents the entire Jewish community in the work of IFCO."

The American Jewish Committee was one of the 10 founding members of IFCO when it was begun two years ago as an agency through which Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups could fund community based projects, particularly in poor areas.

Rabbi Tanenbaum, national director of the committee's inter-religious affairs department, was president of IFCO during the past year.

IFCO sponsored the National Black Economic Development Conference meeting in Detroit in April which approved James Forman's Black Manifesto, which seeks \$500 million in reparations from the nation's white churches and synagogues.

Louis J. Gothard, associate director of IFCO, said the American Jewish Committee's opposition to Forman's "rhetoric" in the introduction to the Manifesto was a "poor excuse for their action."

"We have never rejected any group on the basis of ideology," said Gothard. "And AJC never complained before."

He said he regretted that the Jewish agency had left IFCO and also regretted that the organization had been "unable to generate resources comparable to those of other members." The Committee gave \$3000 to IFCO while it was a member, Gothard said.

Asked how IFCO viewed the "rhetoric" in the introduction of the Black Manifesto, Gothard said "I think we've seen it as the rhetoric of an individual (Forman) and that has little bearing on the programs he proposes, which are mild and reformist."

The Black Manifesto proposes a black land

bank in the Southeast, a "Black University," black communications centers, and other education and economic development programs.

Rabbi Tanenbaum described the American Jewish Committee's exit from IFCO as "taking two steps backward while trying to take one step forward."

The "one giant step forward," he explained, is a plan for an all-Jewish organization that would bring together the combined financial and leadership resources of 23 national religious, communal, philanthropic, social welfare and women's organizations.

He said the contemplated organization, like IFCO, would be committed to the economic development of the poor.

Rabbi Tanenbaum said there is a "possibility" that the organization he hopes will be formed will "fund through IFCO but not be a member of IFCO."

"We made it very clear" said the rabbi, "that there was a great admiration and respect for the achievement of IFCO in such a short time."

Since September, 1967, when it was founded, IFCO has provided \$1.5 million for community projects. The projects are all independent of IFCO, but some of the projects are represented on the IFCO board of directors.

BISHOP LEONARD VOWS "COMMUNITY EFFORTS"

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article from the Pittsburgh Press, Wednesday, July 2, 1969, on the installation of Bishop Vincent Leonard as prelate of the Pittsburgh Catholic Diocese, which took place at St. Paul's Catholic Cathedral on that date. Bishop Leonard is an outstanding religious and civic leader of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and highly respected by all nationalities and faiths.

The article follows:

AT COLORFUL INSTALLATION HERE—BISHOP LEONARD VOWS "COMMUNITY EFFORTS"

(By Robert Schwartz)

The traditional luster of the Roman Catholic Church ritual blended with a pledge to continue the ecumenical efforts of the community today in the installation of Bishop Vincent M. Leonard.

The prelate of Pittsburgh's Catholic Diocese was enthroned in a simple yet colorful installation ceremony before an overflow audience shortly before noon today at St. Paul's Catholic Cathedral, Oakland.

It was a native Pittsburgher who at 60 years of age became the diocese's ninth bishop and successor to John Cardinal Wright, now serving on the curia in Vatican City as prefect of the Congregation for the Clergy.

High church officials, including archbishops and bishops, government representatives and men from the judiciary joined with the citizens of Western Pennsylvania to pay tribute to a native son.

Archbishop Luigi Raimondi, apostolic delegate to the U.S., came here from Washington, D.C., to lead in the installation ceremony and to join with other bishops and priests in a concelebrated mass.

The actual installation of Bishop Leonard, who had been auxiliary bishop of the diocese, took place as Archbishop Raimondi led him to the episcopal chair—symbol of his new responsibility and authority.

Msgr. Anthony G. Bosco, diocesan chancellor, read the apostolic letter appointing Bishop Leonard as the Pittsburgh prelate. The letter had been presented to Archbishop Raimondi.

Opening with a colorful procession of the hierarchy, priests and religious, the installation ceremony was brief but impressive.

From the first notes of the great cathedral organ and trumpets in the opening of Jacques Lemmens' procession, "Marche Pontificale," to the concluding prayer was a blending of pagentry and spiritual petition.

Bishop Leonard, in his sermon, renewed his pledge to co-operate "in all things that serve the good" of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Paying tribute to his predecessors and particularly to Cardinal Wright, Bishop Leonard noted that Cardinal Wright had steered the diocese "in an ecumenical spirit toward collaboration with other faiths in meeting the ills that face our community."

"To the continuation of these ecumenical endeavors," Bishop Leonard said, "I have already pledged myself to the official representatives of those faiths, many of whom are present with us in the sanctuary of this cathedral."

CAN'T NEGLECT PRINCIPLES

Touching the church's relation to the world community and its social problems, Bishop Leonard said "it must be made clear that we cannot neglect principles nor subscribe to half truths."

"We must not only desire peace," Bishop Leonard told his congregation, "but we must work for peace. Yet we cannot belittle nor despise true patriotism."

"We have to redress injustices, yet not violate the essential human liberty of others. We must work for the relief of human misery at home and abroad without disregarding law, human or divine."

"We shall always seem to be at a disadvantage with those who can see only one set of principles at a time. Yet we must play our part even to a greater degree in trying to make this temporary world a better place in which to live."

The sermon was delivered during the concelebrated mass which followed the installation.

OTHERS ASSIST

Concelebrants were Archbishop Raimondi; Bishop Leonard; Auxiliary Bishop John B. McDowell; Msgr. Ladislav Rokosz, pastor of St. Adalbert Church, South Side, representing diocesan consultors; Msgr. Michael A. Dravecky, pastor of Holy Trinity Parish, Duquesne, representing deans of the diocese.

Father Elroy I. Grundler, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Butler, representing the Clergy Council and diocesan priests; Father Wilbert A. Farina, pastor of Madonna del Castello, Swissvale, representing jubilee priests; Msgr. Thomas M. Janeck, minister provincial of St. Francis Friary, representing religious orders, and Father Edward J. Kunco, assistant pastor of St. Benedict Parish, Peters Twp., representing newly-ordained priests.

Protestant clergymen attending the installation included Bishop Robert B. Appleyard of Pittsburgh Episcopal Diocese; the Rev. Dr. William Ruschhaupt, chief executive officer of Pittsburgh Presbyterian; the Rev. W. Lee Hicks, executive director of the Council of Churches, and the Rev. Howard M. Ravenstahl of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Crafton.

SOLEMN COMMITMENT

Archbishop Raimondi reminded the installation audience that the work of bishop also is the responsibility of everyone assigned to his care.

"All will, therefore, willingly and generously renew their solemn commitment to collaborate with him in this joint enterprise of Christ and His church."

Msgr. Paul J. Simko, pastor of St. Patrick's

Church, Canonsburg, led in prayer for the bishop.

And during the chanting of the Psalm of Thanksgiving—Psalm 104—representatives of segments of the diocese approached Bishop Leonard to give their reverential act of obedience and loyalty.

A luncheon for invited guests followed this afternoon at the Webster Hall Hotel.

STATE SENATE LAUDS BISHOP LEONARD

HARRISBURG.—The Senate has adopted a resolution extending its best wishes to Bishop Vincent M. Leonard, who was installed today as bishop of the Pittsburgh Catholic Diocese.

Signed by all Republican and Democratic senators from the Pittsburgh district, the resolution commends the bishop for his years of service, his concern for the poor and the aged and his "warmth, humility and friendliness."

NOISE POLLUTION

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, we are properly concerned with water pollution and with air pollution these days—we are concerned with other offenses against our environment as well.

At the same time, we tend to ignore one of the most pervasive and perhaps destructive forms of annoyance—noise. Anyone who feels that he is immune to the anger and frustration associated with the incursion of unnecessary noise is invited to go to the Shakespeare Summer Festival on the grounds of the Washington Monument, to hear what he can of the plays produced under the stars and the flight pattern. If his inclination is musical, the Watergate concerts offer the same entertainment—assuming of course, that a descending or ascending jet is music to the ears.

Evidence is accruing that the problems associated with the noise are more than psychological—that indeed our health is threatened by the increasing sound levels to which we are constantly and involuntarily exposed. Medical World News has published an excellent article in its June 13 issue, entitled "How Today's Noise Hurts Body and Mind," and I recommend it to my colleagues. The article quotes one highly respected scientist:

Noise, like smog, is a slow agent of death * * *. If it continues to increase for the next 30 years as it has for the past 30, it could become lethal.

The article goes on to quote others to the effect that, although Congress is the best and most likely source of proper legislation on the subject, it has shown little inclination to act as yet. Various agencies have shown interest in the problem—HEW and DOT have put cautious toes into the water, but this is clearly not enough and the water level is rising.

I urge that the Congress familiarize itself with this problem and that it begin to address itself to the serious consequences of its inaction.

The article follows:

HOW TODAY'S NOISE HURTS BODY AND MIND

The white-haired, tanned man on this week's cover was not at all uncomfortable

as he pulled up a stool to join a discothèque rock musical group. As the young musicians cranked up their amplifiers and tuned their electric guitars, he set a rectangular box down in front of him and then quickly slipped on a pair of large yellow ear protectors, similar to those worn by airport ground personnel.

The musicians cut loose to do their thing, and Dr. Samuel Rosen calmly did his—adjusting several knobs on his audiometer to measure the amount of noise generated in the typical discothèque.

After recording a decibel level of 114—"much too much and definitely dangerous to a person's hearing"—the New York otologist asked the leader of the group how often they played.

"Oh, at least 12 hours a week."

"And how's your hearing?" Dr. Rosen inquired.

"I went deaf in my right ear for a few weeks, but it's okay right now."

"How about the rest of you?" Dr. Rosen asked the other members of the group.

"Huh?"

"What did he say?"

"Can't hear you, Doc!" they called out with wry grins.

Dr. Rosen, who is well known for his pioneering innovations of stapes surgery to restore hearing to victims of otosclerosis—a technique which he perfected in 1952 and which is now performed more than 150,000 times each year in the U.S.—visited the discothèque as a demonstration of the dangers of excessive noise to the hearing and physical health of modern man.

Physicians and acoustical physicists are increasingly alarmed at the continuous exposure of humans to levels of everyday noise which not only destroy the cilia of the inner ear, resulting in neurosensory hearing loss, but also cause measurable physiological harm as well as suspected psychological and emotional damage. They measure sound in decibels. In general, a decibel represents the smallest difference of loudness that the human ear can ordinarily detect between the loudness of two sounds. Noise specialists rate decibels according to the A scale, which is weighted against low-frequency sounds to reflect the fact that high-frequency sounds are more unpleasant, and apparently more harmful, than low-frequency sounds of the same loudness.

Conversation in a relatively quiet setting ranges around 60 decibels, and the roar of traffic or sounds of factory machinery are typically at about 80 decibels. Anything above 80 is likely to be uncomfortable. At 90 or above, the experts start worrying about effects on health.

One common household appliance, the food blender, emits 93 decibels, and a subway train screeching around a curved track goes up to 95. The motorcyclist revving up his bike generates 110 decibels, and a jet plane taking off will assault unprotected ears with 150. Some other decibel levels of everyday noisemakers include: garbage disposal units, 80; riveting guns, 110; textile looms, 106; power lawnmower, 96; farm tractor, 98; and a newspaper printing press, 97.

The lowest audible sound is defined as one decibel. Louder sounds are measured on a logarithmic scale according to the power with which the sound assaults—or tickles—the ear. Thus, a 20-decibel sound is ten times as loud as one of 10 decibels, and 80 decibels is a million times louder than 20. Surprisingly, a dropped pin, the proverbial softest sound, actually can reach several decibels, especially when it lands on a library floor. Zero decibels has been defined by some acoustical engineers as "the push of a healthy mosquito."

Is modern urban living becoming noisier? Acoustical engineer Ray Donley compared background noise levels in residential communities in 1967 with a similar measure made in 1954. The 13-year rise in the aver-

age levels of sound—that is, nonannoying sounds—ranged from 4 db to 9 db.

But in peak levels—intrusive, obnoxious noises—1967 showed an increase of 16 db over 1954.

"Noise is sexy—it's the newest pollutant, and everyone is hot to denounce it," says one federal official. There is no question that noise is the "in" pollutant this year. Last month the AMA followed the lead of the federal government and local agencies by calling together a Congress on Environmental Health to consider the threats posed to man's health by the noisy fruits of his technological progress.

"The noises of our daily life have been blamed variously for the high divorce rate, social conflict, indigestion and other organic disabilities, nervous breakdown, high blood pressure, heart failure, and even insanity," reports Dr. Leo L. Beranek of Cambridge, Mass., one of the country's most outspoken acoustical experts. Most of these suggestions result, he believes, from overvivid imaginations, but "one cannot rule out the possibility that some people are particularly sensitive to noise just as others are allergic to nuts, eggs, or dust."

In the city that many experts rate as the noisiest city in the world—Caracas, Venezuela—several university professors undertook a study of what appeared to be the inordinate grumpiness of the town's citizenry. "It's the terrible noise that has turned citizens from happy, friendly people into grouchy people who generally also suffer from poor hearing," they reported. They blame the high noise level on the fact that Caracas, surrounded by high mountains has 1.5 million residents and 200,000 automobiles—all with loud horns.

Like air and water pollution, noise has crept up insidiously and is only now gaining appropriate recognition. Modern man is foundering in his inability to control the noise around him just as in trying to check the amount of filth pumped into his atmosphere and the chemical wastes which have turned his rivers and lakes into cesspools.

After years of complacency and rugged adaptation to his environment—"Oh, you don't mind the racket once you get used to it!"—urban man has finally come to realize that incessant exposure to jackhammers, rattling garbage cans, diesel trucks, alarm clocks, jukeboxes, and blaring transistor radios may well be a serious hazard to his physical and mental health.

To the clinician, noise pollution is as much a threat to certain patients as air pollution is to asthmatics or patients with emphysema. Studies have shown that prolonged exposure to noise or sudden, sharp noise produces involuntary responses by the vascular, digestive, and nervous systems. The danger to hearing is obvious, but the more subtle physiologic and emotional responses to noise place the physician in the position of having to advise his patient too remove himself to a quieter environment.

Speaking at the AMA Congress on Environmental Health, Dr. Gerald Dorman, AMA President-elect, outlined the role of the physician: "He can serve as liaison between his patients and the engineers and other specialists who can provide the sound environment conducive to good health. He can help his patients adjust to those conditions that cannot be changed. And he can become better informed on the physiological and psychological effects of noise."

The short-term physiologic effects of sudden noise are relatively easy to study. "Epinephrine is shot in to the blood, as during stress and anxiety," says Dr. Rosen. "The heart beats rapidly, the blood vessels constrict, the pupils dilate, the head turns, the skin pales, and the stomach, esophagus, and intestines are seized by spasms. When the noise is prolonged, there are heart flutters that eventually subside when the noise diminishes." A three-year study of university students by investigators at Germany's Max

Planck Institute showed that 70 db of noise consistently caused vascular constriction—particularly dangerous if the coronary arteries already are narrowed by atherosclerosis.

Noise can also have long-term physiologic effects. In animal experiments, for example, rabbits subjected to eight weeks of high noise showed elevated cholesterol levels as well as increased atherosclerosis in their aortas.

Does excessive noise produce the same results in humans? Few investigators are willing to say so publicly, though many of them suspect that it does. There just is not enough scientifically convincing information. Dr. Aram Glorig, director of the Callier Hearing and Speech Center in Dallas, suggests that "much more unemotional research must be pursued before any valid conclusions can be reached."

Common household noise is particularly likely to be the unsuspected culprit in ailments that have a psychosomatic component, claims Dr. Lee E. Farr of the University of Texas School of Public Health in Houston. He suggests that the wife who runs a loud vacuum cleaner in the evening may be contributing to her husband's allergies and ulcers as well as to frayed nerves.

The one danger of noise on which all investigators agree is damage to hearing. Extensive studies in animals as well as humans have established that prolonged exposure to extreme noise will result in definite hearing loss, just as living in a large city gradually will deprive a man of some of his hearing. Dr. Rosen has conducted extensive epidemiologic studies in several relatively quiet populations, ranging from the Mabaan tribe in the Sudan to the Lapps in northern Finland. He has found that Mabaans in their mid-seventies had just as good hearing as 15-year-old boys in the tribe. Of course, he points out, noise is not the only element lacking from Mabaan life; the tribe enjoys a low-fat diet and freedom from high blood pressure and heart disease.

The intensity and duration of industrial noise pose an obvious threat. The man who operates a jackhammer each day runs the same risk of losing some (or most) of his hearing as the airport employee who refuses to wear ear protectors. The Public Health Service has found that industrial workers who are regularly exposed to high levels of noise tend to have poorer hearing than persons of the same age and sex whose noise exposure is considerably less.

The workers studied include those involved in dam-, canal-, and road-building activities that require the constant racket of large bulldozers, scraper-loaders, compactors, and other heavy earth-moving equipment. Also checked were workers at a paper bag manufacturing plant, as well as airport personnel who spend time daily in outdoor airport ramp areas.

The PHS conclusions were presented to the AMA noise congress by Dr. Alexander Cohen, an experimental psychologist who is chief of the PHS National Noise Study, the only government project concerned exclusively with the effects of noise on people and work performance. "The level and duration of steady-state noise exposures in mechanized industry are very likely to cause hearing loss," Dr. Cohen told the participants. He defines a steady-state noise as "one essentially free of noticeable transients or sound bursts."

But some experts point to everyday noise—from mass transportation, household appliances, power tools, hobbies, and recreational activities (motorboating or drag racing)—as more insidious than the obvious industrial racket. Dr. Cohen suggests that such "sociocusis" (which is different from the hearing changes due to advancing age, or presbycusis) presents a major problem in defining "normal hearing."

Sociocusis can also embrace a host of individual-generated noises, such as blaring transistor radios, outdoor loudspeakers (par-

ticularly during election campaigns), braying jukeboxes, and the deafening discothèque. This last source of high-volume sound has caused many physicians to fear irreversible hearing damage in young people.

"The recreational environment is glutted with hazardous sound-generating devices that justify study and control," Dr. David M. Lipscomb of the University of Tennessee warns. "Ear protection should be encouraged and made attractive to young people." Dr. Lipscomb is a professor in the department of audiology and speech pathology.

Lest Dr. Lipscomb be accused of being a square, he backs up his condemnation of rock 'n' roll music with the results of experiments he has conducted with a guinea pig. He recorded a "hard rock" session at a Knoxville discothèque, then played it for the guinea pig at the same decibel level he had measured in the discothèque. The listening sessions were spread out over three months at intervals comparable to the listening habits of the discothèque habitués. That is, the guinea pig would be exposed to as much as four hours of rock at a time, while other days, none was played.

For the first 25 hours, both ears were exposed. Then the animal's left ear was plugged. After more than 88 hours of this, the animal was put out of its misery and its cochlea cells examined. The cells in the left ear were normal, but many cells in the exposed right ear were destroyed.

"The alarming feature of this report is that considerable permanent damage was found in the delicate cells responsible for providing the sensation of hearing," Dr. Lipscomb says.

The rock 'n' roll musician who told Dr. Rosen that he had temporarily lost his hearing in one ear may have been one of those people who suffer a rather marked threshold shift of 40 db or 50 db after exposure to extremely loud noise. This is different, however, from the popular misconception that an eardrum can be "blown" by loud noise. Military physicians are familiar with the ruptured eardrum, an acoustical trauma that can result from a sudden, intense sound wave pressure from field artillery or a nearby explosion. If there is no disruption of the bones of the middle ear, and if the eardrum heals, hearing generally returns to the damaged ear.

Mental and emotional damage is harder to measure. "Nobody has any answers about this yet, but we need them—very badly," an investigator at the National Institute of Mental Health warns.

In Washington, nearly everyone seems excited about the noise problem, but hardly anyone is willing to talk except off the record. This reticence appears to be caused by the fact that nothing is happening legislatively right now. There is no specific anti-noise measure in the Nixon Administration's legislative program, although this does not mean a total lack of concern.

Charles C. Johnson Jr., administrator of HEW's Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, concedes that "urban noise levels can certainly lower what has been vaguely referred to as the 'quality of life,' and by contributing to reactions of general fatigue and annoyance, they pose a health effect of unknown dimensions." He believes it is likely that the noise problem "is more serious than available data might suggest," particularly if one considers the psychological stress as well as the direct hearing loss associated with it.

Surprisingly, the Department of Transportation may be slightly ahead of HEW. Late last month, Secretary John A. Volpe signed a contract giving an Arlington, Va., firm called Serendipity, Inc., slightly less than half a million dollars to study noise and its cures. "Transportation noise is a form of environmental deterioration of major concern to this Administration," Volpe declared.

There's very little medical or psychological research going on in this area right now, but

various NIMH officials privately are hoping that the federal government will underwrite a series of projects to gather information about the nonphysiologic effects of noise on people.

In one "ideal study" currently being discussed by NIMH personnel and grantees, a housewife would be equipped with sensors that would telemeter her body changes during her everyday exposure to noise. Also, she would be encouraged to dictate into a tape recorder or jot down any unusual feelings or pressures.

One sociologically timely theory that the NIMH investigators would like to check suggests that "startle" sounds—that is, sudden noises loud enough to produce visible physical effects—may have different psychological consequences in urban slum areas than in the suburbs. Studies on both animals and humans have shown that in a quiet situation, a noise in excess of 100 db will produce the startle effect. But in an environment of 70 db of "white noise," the same startle sound of 100 db or more will touch off a much more violent reaction. That is, the noisier the environment, the more dramatic will be the effect of any startle sound.

Some psychiatrists and psychologists believe that in the unusually high noise level—traffic, sirens, police whistles, noisy children, blaring television sets, and transistor radios—in the slums, just one extra startle sound may often trigger violence. Even in quiet suburbia, the man who comes home after a tense, stressful day in a noisy environment may say nothing when he discovers the kids camped in front of an inordinately loud television set. He may not even react consciously to his daughter's phonograph. Then a child will accidentally drop a toy, or the telephone will ring, or his wife will yell suddenly at a child—and he flares up wrathfully.

One NIMH official says it is "very likely" that a startle sound could propel the excitable, neurotic, or prepsychotic person over the border of rational behavior.

Men who are exposed to prolonged loud noise usually show a greater sensitivity to their environment, Dr. Rosen believes. "They are more inclined to argue, fight, or fly off the handle suddenly."

On the issue of long-term physiologic and mental damage, Dr. Cohen has not yet chosen sides. "My jury is still out," he says, though he feels that the view that noise causes no long-term ill effects is difficult to accept.

The problem, he feels, is that American noise experts have done little actual physiologic research on the extra-auditory effects of noise on the human body. "The American investigator is afraid to invest ten years in a detailed comparative study with the prospects of ending up with nothing. But this is precisely the sort of study that is needed."

One suggestion for protecting the hearing from everyday noise is the use of earplugs or ear protectors. "These can reduce the intensity of noise to some degree, but not enough to really protect the individual," Dr. Rosen says. And otologists generally agree with this point of view.

What then can be done?

Some experts are distinctly pessimistic. "Noise, like smog, is a slow agent of death" is the opinion of UCLA chancellor emeritus Vern O. Knudsen. "If it continues to increase for the next 30 years as it has for the past 30, it could become lethal." An acoustical physicist who has served as consultant for design and construction of more than 500 auditoriums, including the Los Angeles Music Center and New York's Philharmonic Hall, Dr. Knudsen is an advocate of muffling noise that cannot be eliminated. He suggests that spending perhaps 5% to 10% more on construction costs can effectively soundproof buildings and reduce noise by as much as 50 db.

Many physicians are organizing and joining civic action groups, such as the Citizens

for a Quieter City, which has achieved some success in New York. This group and others have worked closely with the city government, city departments, and private industry to develop codes with which industry can live and which the city can enforce. So far, these cooperative activities have resulted in getting one manufacturer to install silencers on all new jackhammers. A manufacturer of compressors has agreed to develop a quieter model, and an automotive manufacturer is working on a quieter garbage truck which the city has agreed to purchase.

That last step should please the irate (and perhaps apocryphal) Manhattan resident who was routed from his sleep one summer morning by a symphony of clattering garbage cans and roaring sanitation department trucks. Running outdoors, he grabbed the nearest performer of this morning serenade and turned him upside down. Shouting, "I'll make this bloody city whisper," he stuffed the man into a large trash barrel. Came the Bronx-accented voice from inside: "All right, Mac, not so loud."

Legislation to control noise has not gotten very far in many local governments or in Congress because, as one legislator put it, "there just isn't enough public pressure for strong antinnoise laws."

Indeed, some people seem to like noise. "In many cases, a quiet piece of equipment won't sell," says Ray Donley, chief engineer of Hearing Conservation, Inc. Detroit spends thousands of dollars to create just the right sound for slamming car doors. And, says Donley, "a nearly silent vacuum cleaner—which is technically feasible—is not likely to sell very well. Unless it sounds powerful, today's woman won't believe it is really cleaning."

The only federal attempt so far to define acceptable levels deals with noise in industrial setting. The Walsh-Healey Act, passed in the closing days of the Johnson Administration, establishes a maximum decibel level of 90 as a standard for all contractors doing business with the government.

But while 90 db is not the gentlest on the ears ("At this level, you'd have to shout to be heard," Dr. Cohen points out), many federal officials are pleased that at least a start has been made toward federal noise control. "Of course, these standards are only as tough as the manpower we have to enforce them," one official explained.

The case of the supersonic transport (SST) is an example of how repeated warnings by antinnoise forces have not yet been strong enough to move Congress to do anything to prevent the development of a source of noise that many fear will be a formidable danger. Of course, some insist that if the SST is permitted to exceed the speed of sound only over oceans, its noise level over land will be no worse than that of conventional jets.

Such progress as there is, is being made on the local level. Memphis has made itself one of the quietest cities in the U.S., winning 16 national noise abatement awards in a row. But New York's efforts, while considerable, are infinitesimal beside the daily racket of the city. And while some suburban communities near large airports have passed stringent laws governing the decibel levels permitted for planes flying over their boundaries, these are hard to enforce unless a town sets up its own pursuit-plane police force. And the airlines complain that it is unreasonable to expect them to conform to dozens of widely differing local ordinances.

New York State has attempted to cut down the roar of traffic by limiting trucks that use tollways and state highways to a maximum of 88 db. State troopers have been stationed near tollbooths along the Thomas E. Dewey Thruway at Larchmont with hand-held decibel meters to enforce the law.

Describing local attempts to contain noise pollution in all its aspects, a federal official recently shook his head sadly. "The federal government is doing precisely nothing about

noise, but Congress is the only hope for realistic legislation. The local governments are passing laws and denouncing noise, but they're doing it without expertise. They're really just enthusiastic amateurs. In this particular situation, I think it is only the federal government that can come up with any kind of workable solution. So much noise is generated by interstate activities that, given strong public support, Congress could really raise hell with the noisemakers and force them to reduce their reckless assault on the senses of the people. Look what happened with auto safety."

UCLA's Dr. Knudsen, who routinely inserts earplugs when he steps out of his noise-free office into Los Angeles traffic, sums up modern man's predicament in the face of the continuing assault on his ears: "The elephant has ear flaps to live in his jungle, but man has no flaps for his."

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN ACTION: A NEW APPROACH TO COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. PODELL, Mr. Speaker, I founded our congressional district's advisory committee to obtain deeper involvement by my constituents in the governmental process as well as to constantly be aware of issues and ideas of most concern to them. On a regular basis, these members of our community have given of their time, informing me of opinions held on issues affecting all of us. This activity has ranged from international positions and national programs to local desires and evolving thoughts throughout the 13th Congressional District. I have learned much from these dedicated, committee people. Recently, we have taken another forward step in the area of community involvement and participation.

On Sunday, April 20, the first annual meeting of the advisory committee was held at William E. Grady Vocational High School. I deem this venture a significant success. Citizens from all over our congressional district joined me in a series of probing discussions on housing, city planning, urban development, crime, education, business, taxation, labor, health, hospitals, welfare, community relations, science, research, and technology. Views were aired, problems delved into and positions taken. I gleaned much in the way of district opinion from this gathering.

Presence and participation of local officials and prominent members of the community insured meaningful airing of views and pertinent presentation of opinion.

The panel on housing, city planning, and urban development was chaired by Robert Salman of the advisory committee. Present as guest panelists were: Hon. Vito Batista, assemblyman; Hon. Kenneth Knigin, councilman; and Hon. Steve Solarz, assemblyman.

CRIME

Moderator: Sheldon Walker, Esq.
Present as guest panelists were: Hon. Sidney Lichtman, assemblyman; Inspector Thomas Read, who represented

Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary; Hon. Elliot Golden, chief, assistant in the district attorney's office, Kings County; Capt. Joseph Meseall, police department; Patrolman Irving Fisher, of the public relations office of the police department.

EDUCATION

Moderator: Dr. Harvey Bien.

Present as guest panelists were: Dean Lester Singer, of New York Community College; Hon. Albert B. Lewis, State senator.

BUSINESS, TAXATION, AND LABOR

Moderator: Mr. Martin Antelis.

Present as guest panelists: Hon. Louis J. Lefkowitz, attorney general of the State of New York; Hon. Solomon Z. Ferziger, regional director of the Small Business Administration; and Julius Verner, Esq., counsel to State Senator Samuel Greenberg.

HEALTH, HOSPITAL, AND WELFARE

Moderator: Mr. Ronald Hoffman.
Present as guest panelists were: Dr. Lowell E. Bellin, executive director of medic-aid; Hon. Robert A. Low, councilman.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Moderator: Howard Rhine, Esq. Present as guest panelists were: Hon. Simeon Golar, chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the City of New York; Hon. Leonard Silverman, assemblyman; Hon. Howard Golden, State committee- man; Rabbi Abraham Hecht, Rabbi Sidney Z. Lieberman, Rabbi Max Schreier.

SCIENCE, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY

Moderator: William C. Schneider, Director of Apollo Applications for NASA, formerly Mission Assistant, Gemini project. Present as guest panelists were: Prof. John Boardman, Physics Department of Brooklyn College; Mr. E. Z. Gray, assistant to president of Grumman's Aircraft for Space, formerly Director of Advanced Manned Mission and NASA.

We were also honored by the presence of Hon. JAMES SCHEUER, Congressman; Hon. JOHN M. MURPHY, Congressman; Hon. HUGH CAREY, Congressman; and Hon. Eugene Gold, district attorney, Kings County. I then had the pleasure of introducing my guest speaker, Mr. Theodore Sorenson, who inspired the plenary with a delightful discourse on the new politics.

During the course of the day, vigorous debate was common. Benefits accruing to our society through space research, housing problems, human rights, civil liberties, aid to education, city planning and drug problems ranked high in interest and discussion. Tax rates and labor problems provoked intense exchanges as the community, through the advisory council, came face to face with appropriate officials.

It was the closest I have ever been to the classic New England town meeting, and I intend to continue and extend this form of on-the-spot democracy. This venture into active community participation and dialog on society's problems affecting us all directly proved the worth of the advisory committee. It is, in my eyes, a novel, excellent approach to my main goal—to effect a continuing exchange between our community and its elected officials. The people have a right to expect this, and as a Congressman, I

can do no less. Because we have a high percentage of dedicated, committed and involved citizens, it can be made into a reality.

I wish to thank the members of the advisory committee, our distinguished visitors, and those who attended as concerned citizens for their active participation. I fervently hope their involvement in the future will increase, and that others will be drawn in. This is participatory democracy at its finest, and I am most responsive to it. Further programs revolving around the advisory committee will follow in the future.

At this time I wish to extend my special thanks to Mr. Ronald Fischetti, Mr. Gerald Wygoda, and my Youth Action Corps, which has involved itself in so many key areas within our district and community at my request. It operates my mobile office, working on traffic problems, veterans' affairs and a tutorial and big brother program. They are a glowing example of how mature and effective young people can be.

Finally, it is important to add that the advisory committee is constantly active in the most productive sense. An active consumer protection committee is already informing the district on consumer frauds. Drug addiction and further aid to education in the district are being probed. Rent gouging in decontrolled apartments as well as the welfare system and high hospital costs. New ideas and further involvement deepen and proliferate daily, and this type of ferment is all I hoped for.

I hope all concerned citizens will consider this an open, warm invitation to participate in the work of our advisory committee. I invite all young people to join my Youth Action Corps. If you are interested, please drop me a note at our Brooklyn congressional office, 1507 Avenue M, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230. Phone: 336-7575.

DEFENDING PROGRESS IN KOREA

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, 16 years after the Korean war armistice, the Republic of Korea remains a victim of aggression from the north. A United Nations command report on North Korean armistice violations in 1968 lists 542 significant incidents in the demilitarized zone immediately south of the armistice line in addition to 219 incidents in the interior of the Republic of Korea itself. This high level of North Korean activity has continued during 1969. In one of the most recent incidents, South Korean forces captured a 75-ton North Korean vessel that was attempting to land commandoes and pick up an agent on Huk-sando Island 120 miles south of Seoul.

Unification of Korea under Communist control has always been the primary foreign policy goal of North Korea's Premier Kim Il-sung. After the Korean war, however, he stressed the reconstruction of North Korea and talked in terms of

peaceful measures leading to gradual reunification. In 1962 North Korea began strengthening its armed forces and adopting a more militant tone. Since 1965 the North Koreans have increasingly accompanied their words with actions and the number of significant incidents of aggression in the demilitarized zone and in the interior of South Korea has risen from 59 in 1965 to 761 in 1968.

Paradoxically, the increased North Korean militancy has accompanied the growing success of the Republic of Korea. During the 1950's the Communists apparently hoped that South Korea, heavily dependent on U.S. financial support, might one day simply fall into their hands. Since the early 1960's the progress of South Korea has made it clear that this will not happen. Under President Park Chung Hee who achieved power in a military coup in 1961 and was constitutionally reelected in 1963 and 1967, the Republic of Korea has had a high degree of political stability. More importantly, it has had an amazingly successful economy. The rate of growth of GNP has gone from 4.2 percent in 1961 to 13.1 percent in 1968. During 1967 wages rose an average of 30 percent overcoming an 11 percent price inflation. The economy should be on the verge of self-sustaining growth by 1971.

Nevertheless there remain problems. Korea is still basically a rather poor country. Most economic progress has been in manufacturing and mining. Agriculture, which still employs most of the population has made much less progress and could act as an economic bottleneck. Population pressure is also a problem.

The Republic of Korea is moving to meet these and other problems. More resources are being put into agriculture and the birth control program is cutting the rate of population growth. In fact the next few years could probably be considered as a time of transition which will determine whether the successes of the past decade will be consummated. There is a somewhat similar situation in the political sphere for the elections coming in 1971 will be an important test of South Korean progress toward democracy. It is in the context of this transition period that recent North Korean aggression must be viewed.

Some South Koreans feel that current North Korean activity presages a new full-scale invasion across the armistice line. Currently this appears unlikely if only because of the deterrent value of the commitment indicated by the two U.S. combat divisions who join the large and effective Republic of Korea Army in guarding the border.

North Korea's stated strategy is to establish an indigenous Communist base in South Korea. From this base a Vietnam-like revolutionary war would be fought with support from the north. North Korean infiltrators are instructed to indoctrinate and recruit South Korean villagers and Kim Il-sung's government maintains the fiction that the violent actions of its infiltrators were carried out by indigenous forces.

So far the Communists have failed to establish a revolutionary base. The northern occupation of most of South

Korea early in the Korean war left a legacy of anticommunism and the South Korean Government has received good cooperation from villagers in tracking down and capturing guerrillas from the north. Even student dissidents and other groups dissatisfied with the present government appear to be strongly anti-Communist and patriotic to the point of chauvinism.

North Korean raiders do, however, pose a number of threats to the Republic of Korea during the present period of political and economic transition. In the political sphere they may attempt to interfere with the 1971 elections or to provoke a stringent application of anti-Communist laws that could cause dissatisfaction with the South Korean Government on the part of some liberal groups.

In the economic sphere, South Korea's rapid growth has left her with a shortage of capital as is indicated by a prime interest rate of 26 percent in early 1968. Investment from abroad is thus vital to continued progress. Foreign investment depends on an expectation of continued stability and order. If the North Koreans were able to undermine this expectation they could hurt South Korea's economic growth. In addition, suppression of guerrillas is expensive and continued northern aggression could cause the Republic of Korea to divert valuable resources from development to defense.

So far the North Korean raids have failed to seriously hamper the Republic of Korea's political or economic development. That this is so is due largely to the efficiency of the forces defending South Korea. With the help of the populace they have been able to quickly round up northern infiltrators.

Defending the armistice line are the troops of the United Nations command under the leadership of Gen. Charles Bonesteel. These forces include the entire 570,000-man army of the Republic of Korea, two U.S. divisions, and a small number of men from other countries. They bear the brunt of almost daily border incidents and over 900 United Nations command personnel have been killed or wounded either along the border or inside South Korea since 1965. General Bonesteel describes his mission as, "maintaining the peace—not winning some war. . . ." Faced with an unpredictable enemy in a situation fraught with the danger of war by accident or miscalculation, General Bonesteel's leadership has been vital in preserving the peace that is necessary for South Korean development.

Within South Korea, the regular army is supplemented by civilian forces including the police and local militia organizations. Among the forces that have been most important in anti-infiltration operations is the Republic of Korea Central Intelligence Agency under the leadership of Kim Hyung Wook.

Under men like Bonesteel and Kim, South Korea's defense forces have provided an effective shield behind which the country can deal with its internal challenges. Continued vigilance should permit the Republic of Korea to go from the successes of the past decade to even greater successes in the next.

THE INCREDIBLE DREAM: A WALK
ON THE MOON—PART V

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, fear, anticipation, hope, great joy, and pride. That is the countdown of human emotions as we prepare to launch man across the vast oceans of space to another planet and a new era. In his revealing series of articles prior to blast off Wednesday, New York Daily News Science Editor Mark Bloom gives us the low-down on efforts to make sure nothing "bugs" the Apollo 11 astronauts—and that includes the President who had to cancel dinner plans. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include Mr. Bloom's informative "Blast-Off Minus 5" article:

APOLLO 11—BLASTOFF MINUS 5—LOOK WHO
ISN'T COMING TO DINNER
(By Mark Bloom)

When President Nixon wants to have dinner with someone and can't, there has to be a pretty good reason. In the case of Nixon's cancelled dinner plans with the Apollo 11 astronauts, the reason was germs. Not the astronauts' germs, but the President's.

And the background behind spilling Nixon's plan to have dinner with astronauts Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Buzz Aldrin on the eve of their blastoff is an elaborate operation designed:

To see if there is any bacterial, viral or other microscopic life on the moon.

To protect the world against a possible epidemic caused by moon germs, on the highly unlikely chance they exist, which might prove too much for human, animal or plant defensive systems and earth medicine, also unlikely.

Space agency physicians have catalogued the natural bacteria of the three astronauts and will know if they pick up any last-minute viruses.

However, they do not know what natural bacteria the President carries (yes, even President's have germs) and they were worried about the prospect of Nixon transmitting some new strains to the astronauts at the last minute.

The space doctors want to know exactly what germs travel to the surface of the moon so they can check after splashdown to make sure that the same ones, and only the same ones, have returned with the astronauts.

So when the Apollo 11 astronauts return from the moon, it won't be just another splashdown.

The recovery operations in the Pacific 1,200 miles southwest of Hawaii have been rehearsed and rehearsed to ensure every possible precaution is taken against the possibility the astronauts, and the lunar rocks and soil they carry with them, might contaminate the earth.

It will not, however, be possible to keep a perfect quarantine from the moment the Apollo 11 spacecraft enters the earth's atmosphere.

During the final 50,000 feet of the descent to earth, venting valves in the spacecraft will have to be opened to allow pressure inside to build up from the 5.5 pounds per square inch to 14.7 pounds per square inch at sea level.

And the spacecraft hatch has to be opened briefly after Apollo 11 hits the water to allow a frogman to stuff three "biological isolation garments" in side for the astronauts.

If there are any "dread lunar germs" floating around inside the spacecraft, they could

escape into the atmosphere during the venting and when the hatch is opened. However, the bulk of the scientific community and space agency doctors do not appear concerned by these brief breaches of quarantine.

Concern about the possibility of non-terrestrial organisms invading the earth was first expressed in articles in scientific journals as long ago as 1958, shortly after Sputnik 1 launched the space age.

In 1965, the space science board of the National Academy of Sciences recommended to Nasa that anything which was brought back from the moon—astronauts, equipment, rocks and soil—should be quarantined for a specific period which would start the moment the returning spacecraft left the moon.

It suggested that a laboratory with a biological barrier be built to house the returning astronauts and rocks.

The scientists had more than just quarantine on minds when they made these recommendations, which were adopted.

In addition to serious concern about lunar rocks contaminating the earth, there was concern about the earth contaminating the lunar rocks.

If studies were to be made to see if the rocks and soil bore microscopic life originating on the moon, they had to be kept free of being exposed to the earth's atmosphere.

In addition, other scientific rock studies could not wait 21 days (the period of quarantine later deemed to be sufficient) or they would be ruined. They included studies of low-level, short-lived radiation characteristics and gas analysis.

So in addition to building a laboratory for quarantine, the scientists wanted a facility where scientific studies could be begun without endangering the human race.

This laboratory became the Lunar Receiving Laboratory at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, an \$8.5 million building with \$7 million worth of equipment inside.

The philosophy of Nasa regarding quarantine in the lab is that it would rather have the earth contaminate the rocks than the rocks contaminate the earth. Therefore, the air pressure is slightly lower inside the lab than it is outside. In this, any leak would result in air flowing inside, not outside.

As a result of the 1965 recommendations, the Interagency Committee on Back Contamination was formed in 1966 to assist and advise Nasa on ways to combat the one-in-a-billion chance there might be lunar germs.

The committee had the legal authority to review and approve all plans and procedures. In other words, if the committee had not approved the set-up from splashdown to the Lunar Receiving Laboratory, Apollo 11 could not have been launched.

The committee is headed by the Communicable Disease Center, a facility in Atlanta of the Health, Education and Welfare Department. Other agencies represented on the committee are Nasa, the Interior Department and the Agriculture Department.

The contamination operations actually begin on the moon when Armstrong and Aldrin place lunar rocks and soil in vacuum containers.

This has the double benefit of keeping the rocks in the same environment as they were on the moon when they are returned to earth and also keeping any germs on them from escaping into the earth's atmosphere.

When Apollo 11 splashes down in the Pacific, the astronauts will wait until a flotation collar is attached and the "recovery technician" frogman knocks on the spacecraft window.

Looking like a moon creature, this frogman will be wearing a biological isolation garment, a cloth suit with a helmet and gas mask-like breathing apparatus. His suit will filter against incoming air.

After the hatch opens a crack and the technician stuffs three more of these garments inside, the hatch will close again while the

astronauts take about 10 minutes to don them. Their suits will filter against outgoing air.

Once the astronauts pile out into a raft, they will be sprayed by the technician from head to toe with a potent disinfectant called Betadine, turning their garments from an olive drab to a golden brown.

After the astronauts are picked up by a chopper, the technician will sink the germ-exposed raft.

The chopper, with a crew wearing filtration masks will fly the astronauts over to the carrier Hornet where the Mobile Quarantine Facility awaits.

President Nixon will also be on board, but he will have no physical contact with the astronauts. Nevertheless, there is some concern in the space agency that if anything goes wrong in the transfer of the astronauts from the chopper to the quarantine facility through a plastic tunnel, the whole ship might have to be quarantined for 21 days—including Nixon.

The Mobile Quarantine Facility is a space-age house trailer which is air and water tight. It is divided into three areas—lounge, galley and bedroom/bathroom. There, isolated from all but a Nasa doctor, technician and a telephone, the astronauts will remain for the next 67 hours.

The trailer travels by ship to Hawaii, by truck to an air force base, by plane to another air force base near the space center, and then by truck to the Lunar Receiving Laboratory, where the astronauts will stay, kept from contaminating the world until Aug. 11.

The Apollo spacecraft, picked up by the Hornet, will be wrapped in a biological isolation cover, and also flown to the lab.

The first objects from the moon to reach the lab, however, will be the lunar rocks and soil, anywhere from 50 to 130 pounds worth.

Flown by special Air Force jet, the rocks should arrive about 24 hours after splashdown.

Immediately, the science works begins, starting with the first visual examination by 15 scientists known as the preliminary evaluation team.

After about 13 hours, a "sterile" chunk of the lunar surface will be taken over by biologists and exposed to mice who have been kept in a germ-free environment since they were born by Caesarian section.

Later, the rocks will be exposed to fish, shrimp, oysters, more mice, flies, moths, cockroaches and other forms of life to see what develops.

In addition, the rocks themselves will undergo detailed biological examination.

Almost everyone believes all these tests will show up negative. But there is always that last lingering doubt, and until the tests are completed, and no exotic diseases are encountered by men or mice, the world will have to hold its breath—just a little.

For one thing the world does not need, with all the problem man creates right here on earth, is trouble from the moon.

SAN LEANDRO MATRON GETS
POST OFFICE PROMOTION

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Postmaster John F. Bushell of Oakland, Calif., himself a career employee of the Post Office Department, has appointed Mrs. Ophelia Robinson, a Mexican American, to a high supervisory level in the Oakland Post Office.

Postmaster Bushell is conscious of the problems confronting us today with respect to the minorities and has in his own way quietly given recognition to the minorities.

I congratulate him and I wish that there were more like him in the postal service.

An article from the July 4, 1969, California Voice, Oakland, Calif., follows:

SAN LEANDRO MATRON GETS P.O. PROMOTION

Postmaster Bushell announced the promotion of Mrs. Ophelia Robinson to the position of foreman of mails. Mrs. Robinson is one of six female employees being elevated to the position. Her appointment is unique in that she is the first female Mexican-American ever appointed to that supervisory level in California, Nevada and Hawaii.

Mrs. Robinson, 28, was born in Bard, California. She was for two years a Wave in the U.S. Navy and was at the time of her discharge at Treasure Island a petty officer with the rate of Storekeeper, Third Class.

Six years ago Mrs. Robinson came into the Oakland post office as a substitute clerk and has since progressed through the various clerical categories to become the twelfth female supervisor in the Oakland post office.

Mrs. Robinson is married and resides with her husband, Clifford, and two young sons at 13940 Santiago Road, San Leandro. Besides being a career postal supervisor, Mrs. Robinson finds time to be a career wife and mother and study interior decorating.

In addition to the six female employees being elevated to foremen of mails, 36 male employees are being simultaneously and similarly promoted. This is the largest number of supervisors ever appointed at one time in the Oakland post office and places the total number of supervisors employed in this office at a record high of 230. Of the 230 supervisors, 12 are females and 218 are males.

SOVIET MISSILES OFF CAPE KENNEDY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, a fleet of Russian warships comprised of a cruiser, and two destroyers, armed with deadly stingers—guided missiles—and two torpedo attack submarines brazenly cruise in the Atlantic just 30 nautical miles from Cape Kennedy.

The Soviet fleet commander comes prepared to effectively deter any such fate as that suffered by the U.S.S. *Pueblo* or EC-121 reconnaissance plane. For the Soviet warships, armed with defensive weapons, also carry guided missiles—the potential for immediate and devastating retaliation against our civilian population centers.

Soviet warships displaying this preparedness for any eventuality, clearly indicates the orders and reckless stance of the Kremlin. This being so, we can conclude, once again, that the Soviets have no regard for our sensibilities, and will readily jeopardize the world community opinion for peace.

Many apparently would prefer to shut out this unpleasant reality. Our leaders talk of peaceful coexistence, disarmament, and Soviet friendship. Yet, the Communists continue arming the North Vietnamese, instigated capture of U.S.

vessels on the high seas, are curiously informed on the sinking of U.S. submarines, and now militantly sail alongside our coast.

It becomes increasingly difficult to reconcile the propaganda of a mellowing Russian hierarchy with this present hardening of Kremlin tactics.

There has been no official U.S. comment. Apparently, we citizens are expected to ignore this Bolshevik encroachment. Possibly because to acknowledge even their presence would be an admission of Soviet destructive capability and shatter the fantasy of Soviet willingness to cooperate in deescalating East-West tensions.

I insert the following news items:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post July 12, 1969]

SOVIETS CRUISE OFF CAPE KENNEDY

(By Richard Homan)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 11.—Six Russian warships, closely watched by American units, maneuvered off the Florida coast today, apparently hoping to have bleacher seats for the Wednesday moon shot.

Officially, the Russian fleet—including two late-model submarines—is on its way to Havana for a July 26 visit commemorating the Cuban revolution.

But for the past three days it has stayed in an area about 250 miles off the coast, east and slightly south of Cape Kennedy—an ideal location to monitor the Apollo 11 launch.

Today, however, it was the Russians who were monitored—by the U.S. destroyer escort Gary, a variety of reconnaissance planes from the carrier Independence and a lumbering C-54 filled with reporters and photographers.

To draw maximum publicity from the rare Soviet naval approach to American shores, the U.S. Navy staged an hour-long photo-reconnaissance happening, with planes making repeated passes in photogenic formations over the Russians.

There was no apparent Russian reaction to the flights, which stayed a cautious 1,000 feet above the quiet sea and several hundred yards from the ships. No messages have been exchanged between U.S. and Russian forces, the Navy said.

The official Defense Department view of the Russian maneuvers was that they are "illustrative of growing Soviet capabilities."

But when pressed to say when Russia had not had the capability to send six vessels to the Western Atlantic, the Pentagon spokesman said, "Please don't drag me any further into this."

The Russian fleet consists of a cruiser and two destroyers, all armed with guided missiles, two non-nuclear submarines and a submarine tender. Two oilers are also with the fleet.

The submarines are from the Russian Northern Fleet and the other vessels are from the Black Sea, where two U.S. destroyers made a "show-the-flag" cruise last month without incident.

The submarines are described by the U.S. Navy as "the latest Soviet long-range diesel-powered torpedo attack submarines." They are not armed with missiles.

The fleet cruised in an umbrella-shaped formation toward the southwest today, with the missile ships leading and the submarines following on the surface. No deck activity was noticeable and crewmen gave no indication they were aware of the U.S. flights.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, July 12, 1969]

SLOW BOAT TO CUBA: SIX RUSSIAN WARSHIPS LINGER IN APOLLO AREA

Soviet warships, ostensibly on their way to keep a date in Cuba eight days from now,

loitered today just over a day's sailing time from Havana but within close range of Cape Kennedy.

They are being closely watched from U.S. Navy planes and surface vessels by official account, and possibly also by American submarines. Early today, they were 30 nautical miles east of Cape Kennedy, officials reported.

The timetable suggested that the six modern naval vessels were using the Cuban visit as an excuse to watch next Wednesday's Apollo 11 moonshot from international waters off the Cape.

Soviet "fishing boats" loaded with electronic equipment have monitored previous rocket launches from offshore and reports from the cape indicated some were there again. This left it unclear why Soviet warships should also be hanging around.

The Defense Department refused to discuss what the warships might do between now and their announced arrival date at Havana, a week from tomorrow.

"To the best of our knowledge, they are moving slowly toward Cuba," a spokesman said. He declined to speculate on why the ships had sailed to within a day of Havana so far ahead of the official visit.

Pentagon sources conceded unofficially that it was all very curious. The best suggestion they could come up with involved Apollo 11, but they had no idea why warships should supplement the electronic trawlers.

The naval squadron consists of a guided missile cruiser, two guided missile destroyers, two submarines and a sub tender. They are accompanied by the tanker Karl Marx.

SALARY COMMISSION

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend highly my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL) upon his introduction today of a comprehensive measure "to implement the Federal employee pay comparability system; to establish a Federal Employee Salary Commission and a Board of Arbitration, and for other purposes."

As usual, he has exhibited great diligence and devoted effort in dealing with the current pressure for adjustment of postal pay. He is the chairman of our Subcommittee on Compensation, which will resume hearings tomorrow on this important issue as well as the related and equally vital need for establishing a systematic plan for the future.

The bill which Mr. UDALL has introduced today is an excellent starting point. I am very much in sympathy with its provisions. This is a very controversial subject and I am certain that all of the ramifications will be explored during his hearings on which he has a full schedule this week.

I feel strongly that we should establish a regular system for reviewing Federal classified and postal pay schedules. His plan for a Federal Salary Commission and a Board of Arbitration is a realistic approach and I support it.

As for the pay increase recommendation in his bill, they certainly are well thought out and may well be the approach we should take. I look forward with intense interest to the remaining

subcommittee hearings and executive deliberations which will precede a recommendation to our full committee.

**TAX REFORM: A CHALLENGE TO
THE CONGRESS**

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, we have heard enough pious rhetoric in this representative body and in the administration about the crisis in our cities. We have heard expressions of noble sentiments of commitment to equal opportunity, to quality education, to human dignity now absent in urban centers.

And while we stop to catch our breath between outpourings of such idealism, we step out a side door to buy another lock for our doors, or another gun to protect ourselves in the urban jungle. We do so because we live in what is becoming a garrison state, in cities being destroyed by the savage brutality which they themselves have spawned.

I do not propose, here and now, to discuss the panoply of radical changes needed to heal our urban diseases. Let me invite you, rather, to look hard and practically with me at certain aspects of our present tax structure to determine its disastrous effects on American cities. It is such hard-headed thinking and honest questioning of bread-and-butter issues that must replace our empty ejaculations of good will coupled with actions of planned impotence.

If one stands at the top of a very tall building in almost any American city, one sees the image of an urbanized garbage pit. A walk through the poorer sections confirms this impression of inhuman density, unspeakable living conditions, pervasive filth. A major cause of such horror is our property tax system, in which land speculation has been encouraged for many years—unimproved land, held for a killing at some future date, is taxed minimally; and housing improvements discouraged—taxes go up in proportion to assessed value.

We must also reexamine the exemptions granted to foundations and churches. Right now, about one-third of property evaluation goes untaxed in New York City because of such exemptions. I recognize their validity in some degree. But for both practical and ethical reasons, I think the benefits to foundations should be substantially reduced, and exemptions to churches specifically regarding their commercial activities revoked. Cities cannot afford such generosity.

Finally, and probably most basically, the American tax structure as a whole is unjust. People who earn an income below poverty level pay Government taxes while millionaires play on Florida islands. Workers sacrifice essential goods so that Lockheed can continue to receive a 7-percent investment credit. Other middle class people tighten their belts as the Government pays obeisance to the

oil companies in the form of the depletion allowance. The choked fury of the people over such injustice is now venting itself in rebellion expressed as personal violence, as political extremism, as silent hatred, and alienation.

It takes little sight and insight to grasp the physical, emotional, and psychological wreckage that characterizes the great American urban centers. I have tried to show you how our tax structure has significantly contributed to such disasters. I have tried to convince you of the need for enacting far-reaching reforms to replace the mouthing of platitudinous truisms. I plead for swift action. There is little time left.

A BLOW TO RACIAL AMITY

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the administration's decision to accept expiration of the Voter Registration Act has raised considerable and justifiable consternation among many including myself. I am firmly convinced that such action will be a significant blow to efforts to foster greater and firmly rooted racial justice in America.

A June 28 editorial, in the fine Long Island Press has adequately expressed my views and the views of many other concerned persons. Therefore, under leave to extend my remarks, I include this editorial in the RECORD:

A BLOW TO RACIAL AMITY

The Nixon administration's plan for new voting rights legislation—presented to the House Thursday by Attorney General John N. Mitchell—does a disservice to the cause of racial amity.

There can be no quarrel with the recommendation to ban literacy tests and eliminate state residency requirements for presidential elections. But anyone sincerely interested in furthering racial peace and justice must be dismayed by a bill that would eliminate the provisions of the Voting Act of 1965, which has done so much to bring the vote to disfranchised Negroes in the South.

The bill would take the heat off the very states that have done the most to deprive Negroes of their votes.

As Chairman Emanuel Celler of the Judiciary Committee pointed out, "The 1965 act was drawn to reach the problem of voter discrimination where it existed. To have a nationwide law to protect Negro voters is like trying to stop a flood in Mississippi by building a dam in Idaho . . ."

At a time when the 1965 act is only beginning to bring true democracy to the South, Mr. Mitchell incredibly tells Congress that while it "may have had sufficient justification to pass regional legislation in the 1965 act, I do not believe that this justification exists any longer."

On the contrary, it was never more justified. It has provided great hope—as evidenced in the victory of Charles Evers in Mississippi—that sane, moderate forces can prevail. To remove that hope is to cut the ground out from under the very people who reject violence and place their faith in the American system.

Even if Congress rejects the administration's proposal—as it most assuredly should—

great mischief has already been done. By just advancing a proposal to eliminate the 1965 voting act, the administration has attacked the most important tool and symbol for those Americans, black and white, who are dedicated to a non-violent advancement of civil rights. This is damaging enough, but it is made more so by the mistrust it will engender toward Washington. Is the White House more interested in paying off political debts to southern supporters than ending the destructive divisiveness at the root of our nation's troubles.

**THE INCREDIBLE DREAM: A WALK
ON THE MOON—PART VI**

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the object of Apollo 11 is to land two Americans on the moon. This historic achievement will mark day 1, year 1 of a new era. Was there ever any form of life on the moon? Is there some form of life—no matter how insignificant—there now? These and other questions are posed by Mr. Bloom in his excellent series leading to the blastoff of Apollo 11. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include his article on the beginning of a new era:

**DAY 1, YEAR 1 OF THE NEW AGE: A WALK BY
THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT, SOME PICK AND
SHOVEL WORK, COUNTDOWN FOR THE LONG
JOURNEY HOME**

(By Mark Bloom)

The objective of Apollo 11 is to land two Americans on the moon. Its mission: to return 50 pounds of the Sea of Tranquility to the earth. Its purpose: to increase mankind's understanding of the universe, in which our planet is but a pinpoint.

When Neil Armstrong and Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin stride across 100 feet or so of the moon, it will be the first time in the billions of years that the moon and earth have existed that human life will disturb the lunar surface.

But how many billions of years have the earth and moon existed? Are they the same age? Are they made of the same stuff? Do they have the same origins? Were they once a single body? Was there ever water on the moon?

How were the lunar highlands formed? How did the "seas" take shape? What are the origins of the craters? Are they the result of bubbling volcanoes? Meteorite impacts? Why are most of the craters perfectly round? Is there volcanic activity on the moon today or is it cold and inert?

Was there ever any form of life on the moon? Is there some form of life—no matter how insignificant—there now?

These are the questions scientists on earth will attempt to begin answering with the help of the rocks brought back from the moon, together with some robot experiments left on the moon by the Apollo 11 astronauts.

How can the moon answer questions about the origin of the earth and the universe which cannot be answered by geologic studies of the earth? Why are questions about the moon important?

Nobel Prize-winning chemist Harold C. Urey believes that right on the surface of the moon is evidence of the early days of the solar system—evidence long destroyed on the earth by erosion.

"Since we know the age of the meteorites (on the earth) to be about 4½ billion years,

this intense bombardment (on the moon) very likely took place right at the beginning of the solar system—may indeed be a record of the accumulation of the earth and moon from solid objects moving about the sun," said Urey in a recent article.

But can Apollo 11 explain the fact that the moon's rotation on its own axis takes precisely the same length of time as one trip by the moon around the earth, resulting in the same side of the moon always facing the earth?

And can it explain the fact that the moon's disk, a quarter of a million miles from earth, eclipses perfectly the sun's disk—93 million miles from earth?

Perhaps. There is no way to predict the results of fundamental science of the kind Apollo 11 is searching out.

Since the moon has no effective atmosphere, it has no wind or rain or clouds. It is this lack of weather—which would limit erosion to meteorite hits, radiation and the wash of volcanic lava—that has scientists so excited about finding a virtually untouched record of the origin of the solar system.

On the moon, gravity is only one-sixth as strong as it is on the earth. This means that a 180-pound astronaut on the earth weighs a mere 30 pounds on the moon. If he can high jump six feet on the earth, he can make 36 feet up there.

But he won't at least not on Apollo 11.

Every movement of man's first venture to the moon's surface has been meticulously planned to be slow, deliberate and methodical—with no experiments in high jumping or anything of the kind.

The most important activity will be rock-gathering.

The first attempt to land on the moon will begin 100 hours and 18 minutes after a Saturn 5 booster hurls Armstrong, Aldrin and Michael Collins away from the earth.

Leaving Collins in a 70-mile-high circular orbit in the Apollo command module, Armstrong and Aldrin head down in the squat, four-legged lunar module.

Touchdown is planned for 102 hours and 51 minutes after launch from Cape Kennedy, a gentle plunk on a smooth patch of the Sea of Tranquility just a little to the east-northeast of dead center of the moon as you see it from earth.

For the next 21 hours and 27 minutes, the moon will be populated.

But the first 10 of these momentous hours, assuming everything goes well, will be almost as prosaic as a weekend in Philadelphia.

"Immediately following the landing, the first thing we do is get ready to go back again," said Aldrin at a recent news conference.

"The way the trajectory of the two vehicles (the lunar module and the orbiting command module) turns out, there is a very favorable opportunity to launch two minutes after touchdown."

Eight minutes later, there is another chance to launch from the moon.

Assuming this emergency launch is not necessary, the astronauts continue a full-scale checkout to make ready for another launch two hours after touchdown.

And if everything still looks good, Armstrong and Aldrin will finally settle down for a long, lunar day, which began shortly before and will last two weeks.

The first step is to eat a meal, which is planned to take 35 minutes.

The second step is to rest, actually sleep if possible for four hours.

The third step is to have another meal, scheduled for one hour.

And finally they start getting ready for the step the world has been waiting for—when man actually places his foot upon the moon.

Almost 10 hours after landing, Armstrong pops open the forward hatch of the lunar module and slithers out backwards onto the

"porch"—a landing at the top of the nine-step ladder leading down to the surface.

In the official NASA "Apollo 11 Lunar Surface Operation Plan," a document which employs frequent use of the word "methodical," Armstrong moves through the hatch, and then checks "ingress procedure." In other words, he makes sure he can get back inside the lunar module.

Aldrin's job at this point is to play out the lunar equipment conveyor, a 60-foot-long, one-inch-wide continuous loop strap. This will be used to lower a Hasselblad still camera to the surface, and later, to raise the two critical containers filled with rocks.

Sixteen minutes after backing out of the hatch, Armstrong starts down the ladder. But he only descends three steps before he stops to reach out and pull a highly important lanyard.

By pulling this lanyard, Armstrong opens an equipment compartment at the base of the lunar module, exposing the lens of a black-and-white television camera. At the same time, Aldrin flips a switch inside the cabin to turn on the TV.

After 1.3 seconds—the time it takes light to reach the earth from the moon—hundreds of millions of people around the world will join the mission of Apollo 11. The first thing they see will be Armstrong's size 11½ C boots descending the final six steps. His boots are 13½ inches long, and five inches across at the widest point.

About 17 minutes after moving through the hatch, Armstrong reaches the base of the ladder. But he still isn't on the moon, only standing inside a 37-inch-wide bowl shaped aluminum footpad.

Two minutes later, after a final check to make sure he can easily climb back to the first rung of the ladder, Armstrong steps backward out of the footpad onto the moon.

Armstrong's first assignment is to rest a minute. As he does so, he reports his oxygen and suit pressure, and tells earth control at Houston about the problems he may or may not have had in moving in and out of the hatch.

Then he checks his balance in the strange one-sixth gravity, leaning forward, backward and to one side. He reaches downward. He tests the movement of his arms.

He begins to walk, checks his balance, tries to determine a good pace, looks to see how deeply his boots penetrate the lunar soil, tests his traction, kicks the ground to see how the soil scatters and how much sticks to his boot. He reports on his general comfort, how much difficulty he is having—if any. He rests again.

About six minutes after stepping onto the moon, Armstrong removes a "contingency sample container" from his pocket. He immediately begins to collect about two pounds of lunar rock and soil—to make sure that if the walk on the surface has to be cut short, Apollo 11 will have something to show for the trip.

He extends the container handle—in much the same way a portable radio antenna is pulled out—opens the sterile bag and scoops up some of the moon. Then he detaches the bag from the handle, tosses the handle away, seals the bag, and puts it back in his pocket.

By this time Armstrong will have been outside for 30 minutes.

Next he extends the conveyor line to its full 60-foot length. Aldrin then passes the camera down to the surface, and Armstrong attaches it to his suit.

Now it is Aldrin's turn to move through the hatch and climb down the ladder.

Just after Aldrin reaches the surface, Armstrong returns to the storage bay, removes the TV camera, and sets it up on a tripod 40 feet away, allowing full TV coverage of the rest of the excursion.

Now, with both men on the surface, the serious scientific business begins.

Carrying out carefully practiced routines, Armstrong and Aldrin set out two experiments which will remain on the moon after they leave.

The experiments, known as the Early Apollo Scientific Experiment Package (pronounced E-Sap by the astronauts), consist of a laser reflector and a seismometer.

The seismometer, which will send readings by radio signal back to earth for a year, may settle the argument as to whether the moon is internally active, and could also monitor meteorite impacts. It is so sensitive it may actually measure footsteps taken by the astronauts.

By beaming laser light off the reflector, scientists hope to learn more about irregularities in the rotation of both the earth and the moon, and to determine the distance from the earth to the moon down to less than a foot.

A third experiment, called a solar wind detector, will be placed on the surface while the astronauts are there and then brought back with them for analysis.

The idea is an attempt to trap rare gases—such as helium, neon, argon, xenon and krypton—in their form as emissions from the sun in the so-called solar wind.

The device consists of a thin roll of aluminum foil which will be unrolled like a window shade, placed in direct sunlight for at least an hour, rolled back up and returned to earth. This experiment has the lowest priority of the three.

Once the "contingency sample" is tucked into Armstrong's pocket, the crew uncases two larger, specially designed boxes, designed to bring some of the moon back to earth in a near vacuum, germ-free environment.

One of the containers will be filled with at least 24 pounds of loose lunar material—soil and rocks—in a relatively haphazard style. As the bag is filled, a spring scale weighs what is going in.

The idea for this "bulk sample" is primarily to grab as much of the moon as early as possible in case the walk has to be cut short. Seventy minutes after Armstrong first emerges from the hatch, the "bulk sample" is scheduled to have been packed and attached to the conveyor belt.

If everything is still going well, the astronauts will then begin getting ready for the "documented sample"—about 24 pounds of carefully selected rocks and soil.

Unlike the bulk sample, where everything is shoved into one bag before being placed in the vacuum container, the "documented sample" collection involves picking an interesting rock, describing it, photographing it and then placing it in an individually numbered bag.

The schedule calls for the astronauts to complete this methodical, tedious process about two hours and 10 minutes after Armstrong first emerged.

At this point, man's first excursion on the lunar surface will be drawing to a close, and Aldrin climbs back up into the lunar module.

Armstrong passes the bulk sample container up to Aldrin, followed by the documented sample container. Then, 2 hours and 35 minutes after emerging, Armstrong climbs the ladder and reenters the lunar module cabin. Five minutes later, the cabin is snapped shut.

But the visit of Apollo 11 to the moon's surface is not yet over. For the next hour, the crew checks the lunar module to make sure all is still functioning well. Then they have another meal, followed by about five hours of rest. Then another meal, and pre-launch checks.

Finally, after more than 21 hours on the moon, they blast off toward rendezvous and linkup with the lunar orbiting mothercraft—the only way home.

Just over 135 hours after leaving Cape Kennedy, the Apollo 11 astronauts, half of their

lunar module left on the moon and the other half discarded after linkup with the command module, head back to earth. Carrying the most valuable rocks man has ever possessed, the astronauts are due to splash down in the Pacific southwest of Hawaii after a mission of eight days, three hours and 17 minutes.

But in the Pacific, a new double-barrelled phase of Apollo 11 begins: the first to make sure the mission does not boomerang, the second to make sure it pays off with every possible scrap of scientific information.

On the extremely unlikely chance that the lunar terrain supports some microscopic life which has somehow thrived despite its bleak surroundings, extreme quarantine measures will be taken to protect the world against an invading germ for which we have no defense.

The astronauts don "germ-free" garments, smear themselves with iodine solution, ride rope baskets to a helicopter (whose pilot rides in special "germ-protective" section) and zip over to the recovery carrier. There, a huge isolation trailer, called a Mobile Quarantine Facility, awaits them.

By ship, truck, plane and truck, the astronauts never leave this specially fitted-out trailer, a combination living quarter-hospital, until they reach the \$8.5 million Lunar Receiving Laboratory at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

There they will remain for three weeks from the moment they left the moon—unless, of course, they show signs of disease, or unusual organisms are found in the rocks. Then there's no telling how long they'll be there.

From the moment they enter the mobile trailer, any person who comes in contact with the astronauts must also go into quarantine. The same is true for any person who touches a rock.

At the receiving lab, which has almost as many laboratories as there are sciences, the astronauts will take flight controllers through a moment-by-moment account of the journey. At the same time, physicians will run the crew through exhaustive tests.

To avoid any possibility of biological leakage to the outside world, all isolation areas of the receiving lab will be at a slightly lower air pressure than outside. Thus, nothing can leak out, only in.

In short, the space agency would rather have the world contaminate the rocks than the rocks contaminate the world.

The rocks themselves, the *raison d'être* of the Apollo project, get their first examination from a team of 15 leading scientists, called the preliminary evaluation team. They include three physicists, two organic chemists, four mineralogists, two geochemists, one geophysicist, a biologist, a microbiologist and a bacteriologist.

Shielded by windows from actual contact with the rocks as they work, the preliminary team will make the first basic studies of the rocks, and decide which rocks go to which primary investigators.

After 60 days of study and isolation, the rocks will be distributed to 146 teams of primary investigators across the United States and in nine foreign countries.

At this point, the receiving lab will get set for another influx of samples. Apollo 12, man's second landing on the moon, is set for December.

ARCHBISHOP FUREY APPOINTED TO SUCCEED ARCHBISHOP LUCEY

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, an eminent church leader, Archbishop Francis J.

Furey has been appointed to succeed Archbishop Robert E. Lucey as head of the archdiocese of San Antonio. Archbishop Furey has been spiritual leader of the Catholic church in San Bernardino County and the diocese of San Diego since 1963.

During his administration Archbishop Furey was responsible for the implementation of the church and school facilities in San Bernardino County and the diocese of San Diego. He has consistently promoted Christian charity to all in San Bernardino County through the development of Catholic social services.

Archbishop Furey was among the first bishops in the United States to organize and encourage a senate of diocesan priests to advise him in his duties.

Archbishop Furey has already been recognized for his efforts to promote cooperation and good will among people of all faiths and races. I am proud to offer this additional tribute to Archbishop Furey for the contributions he has made to the lives of the people of San Bernardino County.

RHODESIAN CARGO—A STORY IN ADVENTURE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the London Observer carries the romantic story of ships loaded with fabulous merchandise from Rhodesia being pursued all over the seas.

At the same time missile-loaded Soviet warships cruise off the U.S. coast—with no one in pursuit.

But then, UNO reasoning can only find a threat to world peace from the merchant ships. Perhaps because the Rhodesian ships are unarmed.

The cargoes of Rhodesian tobacco and ferrochrome are marketable and in demand. The UNO and Britain praise international free trade and free waterways, yet they impose warlike blockades merely because of the origin of the cargo.

Again the world community beholds the UNO—not Rhodesia—overreacting to become the threat to world peace.

Mr. Speaker, I include the column from the London Observer:

SHIP WITH RHODESIA CARGO SLIPS OUT OF POLAND

(By Colin Legum)

LONDON, July 12.—The Polish government has allowed a sanction-busting cargo ship to slip through its fingers, thus denying the U.N. Sanctions Committee a major coup in the international embargo against Rhodesian goods.

The Goodwill, a Cyprus-registered ship, is thought to be carrying \$700,000 worth of Rhodesian tobacco with probably falsified papers about the origin of its cargo, which was reportedly not unloaded in Poland.

Her destination was originally slated to be Rostock in East Germany. Last Tuesday she sailed into Stettin, Poland, and the Sanctions Committee asked the Poles to act under a Security Council resolution that bars U.N. members from receiving most goods from Rhodesia, in an attempt to bring to its knees the British colony which declared its independence in 1965.

But even without this information the Poles should have been alerted from widely publicized news about the ship's cargo.

MOVING TO ROTTERDAM

She spent two days in the Polish port, and left yesterday for Rotterdam, to where the pursuit has now been switched.

The fact that an attempt was made to carry Rhodesian tobacco to East European countries indicated the probable existence of willing buyers of embargoed Rhodesian goods there.

Meanwhile, pursuit continued in Indian Ocean ports of two ships—the Archon and the Massimo—suspected of trying to unload 4000 tons of Rhodesian ferro-chrome originally loaded on board the Blue Sky, flying the Liberian flag, last February.

This cargo, also worth about \$700,000, has now been pursued half-way round the world. At present some of it has succeeded only in getting back to its original starting point—Lourenco-Marques in Mozambique. The likelihood is that this is merely a transit stop preparatory to a new effort to break the sanctions cordon—possibly by shipping it to Japan.

Ferro-chrome is one of the embargoed items. It is an important Rhodesian export and is worth between \$180 and \$187 a ton.

Immediately after the U.N. Sanctions Committee was informed about the movements of the Blue Sky, it sought the cooperation of Greece, Yugoslavia, Liberia, Italy, Portugal, France and Spain to prevent her from unloading the cargo, or to confiscate it under the terms laid down by the Security Council.

BLUE SKY DODGES

For six weeks the Blue Sky found herself under close observation as she dodged from port to port. Unable to break out of the cordon of intelligence, she finally unloaded her valuable cargo in Lisbon in Mid-March.

The Portuguese and the South Africans are the only two members of the United Nations who do not cooperate in enforcing mandatory economic sanctions.

In April, British agents learned that 1000 tons of the ferro-chrome offloaded by the Blue Sky in Lisbon had been picked up by an Italian ship, the Hierax, which was headed for Yugoslavia. The balance of the cargo remained stored in Lisbon.

Through the cooperation of Yugoslavia, Italy, France and Spain, the Hierax was prevented from discharging her cargo, which finally went into storage in Barcelona.

There, for the time being, the pursuit of the Blue Sky's ferro-chrome ended. But, by then, the profit of the sanctions-busting deal had long since been spent in chartering ships and dodging in and out of European ports.

NEW STRATEGY

The sanctions-busters spent the next two months trying to devise new stratagems for beating the sanctions cordon. Their task has been made even more difficult because the ferro-chrome had become too "hot" to handle in the European market, largely due to cooperation between U.N. members.

It is now known that on June 12 the ferro-chrome was picked up by two separate ships. The Archon, registered in Greece, loaded the 3000 tons left in Lisbon and sailed for South Africa. Once at sea, she changed her name to the Nikolas-L.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. BROOMFIELD. This year marks the 11th anniversary of the Captive

Nations Week. Since 1958 the Captive Nations Resolution has been passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress.

The fate of the people in the captive nations is a sad commentary in the history of nations. More than 100 million people in central, eastern, and southern Europe have been swallowed up in the jaws of communism. The independent nations of the Baltic—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—in the early forties were taken behind the Iron Curtain. Despite the loss of freedom, the Soviets have been unsuccessful in their efforts to delete and destroy the culture and love of freedom inherent in the hearts of these Baltic peoples.

We should be continuously reminded of the great sacrifices these people in the captive nations have had to endure and to pledge a rededication to those ideals of freedom upon which this country was founded. Together with other free countries we must seek to guarantee that such violations must not happen again.

To those who need to establish their faith in our Nation today and where we stand for peace and justice, may well remember the fate of the captive nations. Therefore, let us share with the people behind the Iron Curtain their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence.

TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE MITCHELL

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 1969

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, rarely have I approached a tribute to a fellow American with more pleasure and personal gratification than I do today in expressing congratulations to my good friend, Clarence Mitchell, on receiving the coveted Spingarn Medal Award from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This fine gentleman's continued faith in his country and the democratic process has engendered the respect of most Americans. In the many years that I have had the privilege of knowing Clarence Mitchell, I have developed a degree of admiration for him that will never subside. Now that he has achieved the highest honor that the NAACP may bestow, I can only but ask myself how this man can be further rewarded for additional contributions. But I am sure that he will be, and they will be deserving.

Clarence Mitchell has been a member of the NAACP for 23 years and the director of the Washington office for the past 19 years. His selfless dedication to the end of racial injustice in this country has evidenced itself in the landmark legislation he helped to enact: the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voters Rights Act of 1965, the fair housing legislation, and others. We are all indebted to Clarence Mitchell for the service he has rendered to this country in bringing about crucial gains in the field of civil rights and for

his untiring efforts to work patiently and effectively under the democratic process to bring to bear upon every American the full meaning of the Constitution's Bill of Rights.

In his many years of service he has been one of the leading activists to make Government more responsive to the needs of the black, poor, and oppressed citizens. His record of success is truly remarkable, but then he is a remarkable man.

PUBLIC CLAMOR IS GROWING FOR ACTION ON POLLUTION

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend for my colleagues perusal and consideration, an article from the Asbury Park Sunday Press, of July 6, 1969. One of the most critical problems facing our Nation today is the wasting away of our water supply through pollution. The correction of that problem is the point of this article.

This article, written by Miss Jacqueline Alban, I believe points up the very vital nature of legislation to assist our States in combating this problem—and points a finger at the conscience of the Congress, which has been, to say the least, lax in its efforts to assist the States and communities which are desperately trying to fight the effects of decades of pollution and waste on today's society.

I think it is not only necessary, it is imperative, that we of the 91st Congress recognize this problem in its true perspective. It is imperative that we appropriate sufficient funds to really be of assistance to the people of this country, by helping them keep our water supply clean and usable—for drinking, cooking, and recreation.

I include Miss Alban's article in the RECORD at this point:

PUBLIC CLAMOR IS GROWING FOR ACTION ON POLLUTION

(By Jacqueline Alban)

People are swimming in their own wastes. Septic tanks are overflowing into streams, rivers and bays. Last summer's Red Tide looms as a recurring threat. Globes of sticky, black tar pockmar beaches, bodies, surf boards, and bathing suits. And hardly a day passes that some form of garbage, litter, dunnage or building rubble (even red bricks) does not wash ashore on the rise and fall of the daily tides.

This is how things are at the Jersey Shore—just as they were this time last year—a microcosm of the pollution ills plaguing nearly every major waterway in the country today. And unless the public clamor gaining momentum throughout the land is heard and heeded in Washington, clean water will be no closer to reality than it was two decades ago when the first warnings were sounded by conservationists.

Today, an aroused, educated, enraged public is unleashing a barrage of criticism. The major targets of the attack are the Nixon administration and Congress, who are being accused of a credibility gap on the vital issue of water pollution control.

The most recent broadside was hurled by the powerful National Wildlife Federation in a recent issue of "Conservation News." The conservation organization cited the program of federal grants to municipalities for new waste treatment plant construction as the place where "the credibility gap began and is widening."

When the water pollution control program was started by Congress in 1956, with modest appropriations, it was so successful in stimulating urgently needed sewage treatment facilities that appropriations were increased in 1961, 1965, and again in 1966, the news-letter points out. Evidence of the success is the fact that as of March, 1969, the program had aided construction of 9,151 waste treatment projects costing about \$5.7 billion, with the federal investment of only \$1.3 billion. The projects upgraded some 74,000 miles of water serving an estimated 73.8 million people.

In 1966, when the Congress increased its authorizations for additional appropriations, it was generally accepted that the move represented a federal obligation to those cities and states that had adopted strict water quality standards and laws to enforce them as a means of forcing municipalities and industries to clean up their own sources of pollution.

The federation notes that the alleged obligation was seen as the keystone for over-all water pollution control. And acting in good faith a number of states launched excessive bond issues on the assurance of federal matching funds. New Jersey has joined the roster by placing a \$242 million water pollution bond issue on the November ballot.

"But here is where the credibility gap comes in," the federation report asserts. "Although Congress authorized appropriations of \$450 million for fiscal 1968; \$700 million for fiscal 1969; \$1 billion for 1970; and \$1.2 billion for 1971, in actuality it has reneged on its commitment by appropriating only \$203 million; \$214 million; and the Nixon administration has joined its predecessor in asking only \$214 million in 1970, despite a \$600 million recommendation by U.S. Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel." The Congress, in 1971, must decide whether to extend or abandon the program.

"Now is the time for Congress to either quit talking about cleaning up the nation's waters and admit that open sewers will be maintained throughout the land, or grant the amount of money that has been authorized," the conservation group declares.

Shore residents have made their sentiments for a \$1 billion 1970 water pollution appropriation known in letters to members of the House and Senate Appropriations committees. And early last month, a coalition of leading national conservation organizations, labor leaders, city, state, and county officials from all parts of the country, scientists, professional societies, and consumer groups launched a crusade for clean water in Washington, D.C.

At a two-day conference held last month in New York by the Department of Interior and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to discuss pollution in the metropolitan area, a number of officials representing New York and the Garden State charged that while the federal government is prodding state and local authorities to clean up their polluted waters, it is failing to provide funds promised for the job. Further, federal authorities were accused of allowing pollution from federal sources and military installations to continue unchecked.

Carl L. Klein, assistant secretary of the interior in charge of water quality standards, who presided at the conference, declined to comment on the charges. And when asked whether the \$214 million requested by President Nixon is enough to do the job required to clean up the nation's dirty waters, said, "no comment."

"We can't do everything," he added, when pressed, "Not when the government is facing a period of inflation."

But the Wildlife Federation says there are projects of lesser merit "sticking out all over the landscape," that could be scrapped in favor of cleaning up the nation's waterways and insuring future public drinking supplies.

Cited as examples were some navigational projects such as bringing ocean-going vessels to Catoosa, Okla., paring some funds from the outer space program to improve living conditions for millions of people on this planet, and construction of new jetports and additional super highways.

Earlier this year, the wildlife federation commissioned a Gallup survey which revealed that three-fourths of the people in this country are concerned about contamination of the environment and are ready to pay to do something about it.

Commenting on the results of the poll, the federation says: "It is difficult to fathom why officials in the legislative and executive branches of government do not recognize this demand on the part of the people. The American public should make its views known to elected officials and others who are in policy making positions."

J. FRANK COAKLEY RETIRES

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Mr. J. Frank Coakley has retired as district attorney of Alameda County, Calif., a position which he occupied with honor for some 22 years.

Frank Coakley first entered the office of the district attorney when the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Earl Warren, was district attorney and there was always a very warm relationship between the two.

It has been my privilege to know Frank Coakley for many years and I appreciate the great job that he has done in our county.

I include as part of these remarks a guest editorial which appeared in the San Leandro, Calif. Morning News on June 27, 1969:

J. F. COAKLEY, DISTRICT ATTORNEY
(By Richard J. Moore)

On the occasion of the retirement of a giant among men, such as District Attorney J. Frank Coakley, it is most difficult to write anything in praise of him because anything that might be said is an understatement.

I worked under Frank Coakley for many years and know him—well the man, his dedication and his ability. I know him to be a very warm, gracious and understanding person who never stinted in the time he gave his staff when they needed help or advice on any problem—office or otherwise. Many times Frank Coakley took the rap publicly for the errors or omissions of others. He could have taken the easy way out and could truthfully have declined any knowledge of the incident for which he was being blasted, but if it was his responsibility, he accepted it and never shifted the blame to others.

During his 46 years of public service, Frank Coakley was tirelessly devoted to his work and the public he served, and I know of no other individual who is more dedicated than he. The County of Alameda and its citizens have been particularly blessed in this, because the work of the District Attorney is an essen-

tial public service, a basic and necessary function in the structure of the government. During his time in office as Chief Trial Assistant in charge of criminal work, Chief Assistant and District Attorney, many thousands of cases were in his trust which touched the lives in one way or another, of countless numbers of persons. He constantly sought a better society, a better government and a better quality of justice, and received a great deal of personal satisfaction in establishing new frontiers in these fields. He met the challenges over the years like a champion.

His leadership has brought to him, and his office, both recognition and honor. In 1965, he was the recipient of the National District Attorneys Association award as "Outstanding United States Prosecutor." For 22 years, when he occupied the position of District Attorney, he was the chairman of the Law and Legislative Committees of the District Attorneys Association and the California Peace Officers Association of this State.

It is impossible to indicate all that he has done for his community, his country and his profession, and it staggers the imagination to believe that one man could have done so much in one lifetime for so many persons.

His ability to train and inspire young lawyers to achieve the highest levels of performance in the practice of law has contributed in a substantial way to the excellence of the Alameda County Bar, the judiciary and public office in general. The alumni of his office have continued on to many high positions in public service—numerous municipal and superior court judges, five secretaries of Governors of the State, three U.S. attorneys, several District Attorneys in other counties, Federal judges and Commissioners.

Alameda County, under his jurisdiction, has always been a "clean" county, due to his unyielding and uncompromising integrity. As a public prosecutor, he was always fair and honest, and anyone asking him to "look the other way" in any instance, might just as well have asked the Pacific Ocean to dry up!

He would never brook any attempt to thwart the prosecution of the guilty and he would never allow any purely personal consideration to sway his conviction of fair and equitable treatment to all.

For many years, the civil work of the County, its schools and special districts, the work which I now do, was his responsibility. Here, too, he maintained similar high levels of performance and was always alert to the innovation of progressive techniques of government. My fellow alumni of the office and I have been deeply privileged and highly honored by our years of association with District Attorney J. Frank Coakley. They "threw away the mold" when they made this man. We shall not see his like again.

SMUT PEDDLERS—PART V

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, dealing with the problem of pornography is always difficult because of the varying legal interpretations.

But there is one area where we must move forward. We must make the legislative effort to keep smut and obscene materials from reaching our young people through the mails.

I have introduced legislation to prohibit the mailing of such material to a

household in which a minor resides. My bill would prohibit not only a mailing to the minor as an individual, but also to anyone in the household in which a minor resides.

My bill is very specific on what is considered to be obscene, spelling out exactly what material is to be banned. The ban applies to solicitation, sale, delivery or distribution of such material to a minor through the mails.

Present law permits a householder to request through his postmaster that his name be removed from a mailing list after he has received an objectionable mailing. This is one way and the best we have so far, but it comes after the fact—the first mailing; what we want to prohibit is that first mailing into a home where a minor resides.

Several months ago, a distinguished American author, who is constitutionally opposed to censorship, had some strong words to say about distribution of smut to minors. Following is the article from the December 1968 issue of Reader's Digest:

THE WEAPONS WE NEED TO FIGHT PORNOGRAPHY

(By James A. Michener)

Recently a friend of mine found his 13-year-old son secretly reading a sex book. The father assumed that it was the typical erotic nonsense that teen-agers have surreptitiously read for the last 200 years with awe, and usually with no bad aftermath.

But he was wrong. When he inspected the book he found to his horror that it was not primarily a sex yarn. It was a savage blend of sadism, masochism and violence made attractive and exciting by an intermixture of sex. Even the sex was perverted and hideously brutal.

Let's be specific. This is a problem that many American families are facing right now and we all need some kind of guidance.

The book was sadistic in that the men tortured the women. It was masochistic in that the men asked the women to beat them with whips. It was violent in that the men killed one of the women. And it was perverted in that normal sexual relations between men and women were never referred to, whereas various abnormal practices were paraded as normal.

In disgust, and in defense of his children, my friend began to ask why the sale of such books was permitted in his city. He discovered that last April the Supreme Court upheld a state statute banning the dissemination of indecent material to juveniles. But he also found, to his astonishment, that recent Supreme Court decisions have made it difficult, if not impossible, for local communities or states to know what standards to apply in obscene cases, especially in dealing with books.

"In any case, such material will continue to get into the hands of teen-agers as long as it is printed," my friend complained to me. And he asked me what I thought ought to be done. Here is what I think.

ESTABLISHING THE GUIDELINES

I am enthusiastically in favor of sex. It is one of the finest of all human experiences, the somewhat mystical means whereby our race perpetuates itself. And it is also the source of enormous human pleasure. I have found sex to be ennobling, hilarious, tender, ribald and creative, and I would never agree to anything which diminished its free exercise.

As a writer I am professionally interested in sex, since it provides the artist with a large portion of his best material. In my novels dealing with the great conflicts that engulf

men and women in love, I have written about some fairly robust situations and have never held back from using four-letter words to describe the actions of my characters when such words were germane to the situation. The older I grow, the more impressed I am with the marvelous force of sex in art, from Shakespeare's stunning tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet* through Verdi's *Aida* and on to the powerful novels and plays being offered today. I would deplore any act of my society which deprived artists of this greatest of subject matters. I am constitutionally opposed to censorship.

Nevertheless, today's traffic among our teen-agers in books of perverted sex and violence should be stopped. If present laws are unable to handle this problem, new ones should be passed. And if present constitutional or judicial interpretations make more difficult the enforcement of such laws, then changes must be made in either the Constitution or the judicial interpretation, or both.

If you ask, "Are you then recommending censorship?" I will have to reply, "Yes." But I want to make one point very clear.

I am against this flood of sex-sadism for one specific reason, a reason so solid that I cannot imagine opposition to it.

It is wrong, and terribly dangerous, to put into the hands of young people—who are in the process of establishing the guidelines for their sexual behavior—books and pictures which would pervert or prevent the development of satisfactory habits. I do not want young boys seduced into homosexual relations before they have even had a chance to discover for themselves how satisfactory heterosexual relations can be. I do not want girls to be taught that whips and chains are normal concomitants of sex before they find out for themselves that they are not.

I realize, of course, that chances are small that permanent damage will result from just a passing exposure to pornography. That's not my point. My point is that such material has absolutely no place in the lives of children.

UNFETTERED SQUALOR

Children under certain ages cannot buy cigarettes or whiskey. They are forbidden to drive cars, can't have guns, contract bills or get married. Yet in this most difficult of areas, our nation has failed to set clear and enforceable standards to prevent the sale of sexually destructive material to minors.

Take three startling cases.

In Fresno, Calif., Sanford E. Aday conducted a flourishing business publishing lurid paperback books; in one five-month period, he distributed 826,840 volumes. One well-known book was *Sex Life of a Cop*, in which two policemen in a prowler car engage in sadism and in a series of rapid and bizarre conquests featuring virgins, prostitutes, the wife of the mayor, a policewoman and waitresses, not to mention each other's wives. How *Sex Life of a Cop* could circulate under the protection of the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of the press, is impossible for an average citizen to explain, but the book is still available in hot-item newsstands across the country.

In New York City's Times Square, Sidney Friedman ran a bookstore featuring "bondage" books and magazines. Two of the books' titles will indicate their emphasis on flagellation and other sexual deviations: *Bondage Boarding School* and *Travelling Saleslady Gets Spanked*. I cannot see how the average reader could find any literary merit whatever in them, nor how young children could fall to get from them a perverted attitude toward sex.

In Los Angeles, Calif., Harry Schackman and associates operated a nude film arcade in which they exhibited 16-millimeter films which are known by curious titles such as *O-7 O-12* and *D-15*. *O-12* showed a buxom model, almost fully exposed above the waist

and wearing transparent panties, through which the viewer could see her complete anatomy, which she twitched and twisted through a series of provocative poses. The camera kept returning to the model's pelvic area, and wandered to her face so that the viewer could see her lips move as she clearly spoke inviting vulgarisms.

Many even worse books and films are being distributed freely in our nation today. Has there been no public attempt to halt this wretched flow?

SUPREME COURT VS. THE LOWER COURTS

As a matter of fact, society has made a rather strong effort to stamp out the worst of this material. Citizen's committees, watchful district attorneys, police forces and ordinary mothers and fathers have vigorously advocated enforcement of obscenity laws or have brought suit in local, state and federal courts. And they have won some striking successes.

Let's follow the three cases described previously.

Aday and his associate were brought to trial in Grand Rapids, Mich., where a federal jury found *Sex Life of a Cop* to be unredeemed pornography. When this verdict was appealed by the publisher and his associate, the Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, confirmed the judgment.

In the case of the Times Square "bondage" books and magazines, a three-judge lower court ruled the books to be hard-core pornography. Then a three-judge intermediate court approved the findings.

And a Los Angeles jury found Schackman's nude films to be obscene, a judgment which the Appellate Department of the Los Angeles Superior Court affirmed. A federal district judge held the films to be obscene.

Similar cases were being similarly decided in other states, and it looked as if at last our country had found a proper balance between permitting true freedom of the press, even on sexual material, and protecting itself against hard-core pornography wedded to violence.

Then something went wrong! Something went badly wrong, and America found that *Sex Life of a Cop* and a flood of things infinitely worse were again free to circulate openly.

In the October 1966 term, appeals were considered by the Supreme Court against convictions in the three cases we have been talking about, plus 23 others. The nine Justices conducted extended private debates among themselves, trying to decide what pornography was. In May and June 1967 the Supreme Court handed down a series of startling decisions on the 26 cases. Schackman's nude films, Friedman's "bondage" books and magazines and *Sex Life of a Cop*, among others, must be allowed to circulate freely.

With these decisions the Supreme Court destroyed the attempts of 13 separate states to control the dissemination of salacious material, and reversed eight juries which had held that insofar as their communities were concerned, the books and films in question were offensive to public taste.

A LANDMARK DECISION

Observe that the Court did not pass on the legal correctness of the cases, but rather upon the question of whether a book like *Sex Life of a Cop* is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution, that is, was it indeed pornography. By this switch the nine Justices passed over from being conservators of legal tradition to being censors of individual books and films. This is a most unfortunate conversion, and if the Justices persist, they will outrage their society, waste their time and tarnish their effectiveness as judges of legal matters.

How did our Supreme Court stumble into this mess?

When I was a boy, American communities made damned fools of themselves by censor-

ing everything. Boston banned perfectly good books. Police sergeants in small cities decided what movies could be screened. Postal inspectors decided on their own as to what printed matter one could receive through the mails.

Then famous trials were held on acknowledged works of art like D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* and James Joyce's *Ulysses*, and the courts, striking down narrow mindedness, decided that such books ought to be allowed to circulate.

So things progressed in what I would consider normal patterns through June 1957, when the Court handed down its extremely wise decision in the Roth Case: "Implicit in the history of the First Amendment is the rejection of obscenity as utterly without redeeming social importance. We hold that obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press." The test was to be "whether to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest."

Thus, if anyone wanted to censor my novels, or anyone else's, he must judge "the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole." He could not pick out a sentence here and a sentence there to prove that I had used a couple of dirty words. I thought this a sterling decision and one that I could live under.

What went wrong?

FROM JURISTS TO CENSORS

In subsequent cases the Supreme Court began to entrap itself by handing down judgments on individual works. Justice Hugo Black had warned against this very pitfall: "My belief is that this Court is about the most inappropriate supreme board of censors that could be found. So far as I know, judges possess no special expertise providing exceptional competency to set standards and to supervise the private morals of the nation. In addition, the Justices of this Court seem especially unsuited to make the kind of value judgments . . . as to what movies are good or bad for local communities."

The trouble with recent decisions is that any sane man can look at the filth thus protected and say, "No matter what anyone says, this stuff has got to be pornographic, and I don't want my kids reading it." When an average citizen finds a governmental decision ridiculous on the face of it, government is in trouble.

I believe that a three-point program will provide the way out of this mess.

(1) The Supreme Court should refuse to review individual works to determine whether or not they are pornographic.

(2) Congress should pass a law empowering the highest courts of the 50 states, or subsidiary courts nominated by the states, to serve as courts of last appeal as to whether a work is pornographic. The U.S. Supreme Court would continue, of course, to review the legal proceedings of such courts to ensure protection under the law, but it would no longer be allowed to go behind the lower court's findings of fact.

(3) Each state would thus return to the principle enumerated in Roth of "applying contemporary community standards" in judging pornography. Trials would be by a jury of citizens, who would be presumed to know what the standards of their community were. If they ran hogwild and turned in arbitrary or illegal verdicts, a higher state court would redress the balance.

Judge Samuel Hofstadter, of New York's Supreme Court, has spoken wisely on the problem: "Essentially the problem of obscenity is one of municipal order. It is not intrinsically a constitutional question. Hence it cannot be decided properly at the summit but must be disposed of at the base."

One final word. Although most recent Su-

preme Court decisions have made it easier for smut peddlers to hawk their wares, local communities must not give up in this field. An arrest based on a proper warrant, a trial which observes the fine points of law, a district attorney well prepared to present his case, a fair judge and an intelligent jury can combine to convict such people. Says Arlen Specter, the hardworking district attorney in Philadelphia, "I intend to keep fighting these cases. While adults may decide for themselves what to read, the Supreme Court says that juveniles require protection during their tender years. We have followed up on that new ruling by bringing prosecutions."

We must remember what we are fighting against. Not sexy or bawdy stories. But works in which perversion, sadism and brutality are paraded. The other day, to check on what is now being peddled publicly, I picked up a magazine which showed two nude young men committing multiple perversions upon each other. The picture revolted me, but so far as I know it didn't harm me. But to a 12-year-old boy trying to find out what sex is all about, it might be tragically harmful.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, nearly 2 weeks ago we celebrated Independence Day, our national holiday, which commemorates the Declaration of Independence and the birth of our democracy. With nearly two centuries of this freedom behind us, it is often very easy for us to fail to realize that much of the world still does not possess the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Keeping this in mind, I wish to note that this week is Captive Nations Week—a week set aside during the administration of late President Dwight D. Eisenhower to reaffirm U.S. efforts to return national independence and restore individual liberties to those nations forced to live under Soviet domination. In effect, the week of July 13–19 represents a goal in which each and every one of us has a vested interest. It signifies our mission to convince the Communist leaders that we will not settle for less than full and final freedom for Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, the Ukraine, and other nations left wounded and debilitated by the mark of Communist aggression.

The urgency of this matter certainly cannot be overlooked. Surely the memories of the pillage and blatant domination of Czechoslovakia in recent months, is ample proof that no nation under domination can ever hope to control its own destiny.

I feel it is important to realize that the Soviet Union is in reality a multinational state. The Russian population of the Soviet Union constitutes less than 50 percent, with the rest being those countries which it has absorbed.

All of the captive peoples of the Soviet Union are denied self-determination. Each citizen, subsequently, is totally deprived of the natural rights to which our Nation has always been so dedicated.

I would like to point out however, that

concern for the future of the captive nations is not held by us alone. Virtually every nation where citizens have been blessed with concepts of liberty and freedom of being has come to embrace and honor this week. It is heartening to know that observance of Captive Nation's Week literally spans the globe. In 17 nations from Korea to Australia, India to Turkey, and West Germany to Argentina, the week is recognized. This I feel is a positive sign that free people across the globe have dedicated themselves to restoring the precious gift of freedom to their brothers who can only dream of liberty instead of experiencing it.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to emphasize the importance of honoring this week, but I do not feel that recognition of these 7 days should be an end in itself. Instead, I strongly feel that it should also spur on our efforts to support the cause of liberty for all men.

If we recognize the need for dialog, the need for constructive action and continuation of our peace efforts, I believe we can look forward to the time when we no longer need to celebrate Captive Nation's Week.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the ACEN News which concerns this week:

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

In an age that prides itself on sophistry, a clarion call for freedom may often be muted by a barrage of pat phrases and self-serving slogans. The art of semantics has seemingly gained ascendancy over man's natural need to communicate simply and forthrightly, his ideas and aspirations to his fellow men.

With the advent of communism, the meaning of the words "freedom," "democracy," "peace" and "justice" has been distorted in true Orwellian tradition. "Freedom" has become slavery or captivity; "democracy" is a label for dictatorship of a self-perpetuating elite; "peace" is a term to rationalize intervention and aggression; and "justice" has served as a handmaiden of oppressive regimes against the voices of change and humanist protest.

Men today face an awesome dilemma. The price of freedom has gone up. It no longer suffices to advocate, no matter how articulately, our inherent right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The right itself may not be challenged, but we are getting increasingly involved in heated debates on what liberty is and what constitutes a legitimate pursuit of happiness. A person calling for freedom for others must therefore first define, to the satisfaction of his audience, the type of freedom he has in mind. Under these circumstances, he starts from being on the defensive, since he is basically required to prove his own good faith rather than the intrinsic merit of his cause.

There is little wonder that many a freedom fighter often grows weary and discouraged. He points out, with understandable bitterness, that even after five decades of subterfuge and broken promises the Communists are still listened to, and their proposals are given due consideration. He understands this; it is a fact of life that the opposing sides must maintain at least a modicum of communication in a world rent by tensions and violence. But why should he not be accorded equal attention? After all, he has been neither devious nor unreliable; he has been steadfast in his action and beliefs; he has only advocated what all men proclaim to be their inalienable right—freedom and personal dignity. Does this simplistic approach make him an anachronism in a world

apparently more interested in phraseology than substance?

Hardly. Once one scrapes off some of the world's current patina, one finds that a great majority of people still care for and support the values that have motivated and shaped man's history.

Ten years ago, the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower proclaimed the first Captive Nations Week. This year, July 13–19, Americans and East-Central Europeans will again be asked to observe the Week and thus demonstrate their solidarity with their captive brethren. The price that those who actively support freedom must occasionally pay may be higher today than in 1959. But men know they can be truly free only if freedom—this most precious of commodities—rings as loud and clear in all parts of the world as it may in their own village or town.

INFLATION AND HOMEOWNERSHIP

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, inflation, produced by unjustifiable governmental misuse of tax dollars and unbridled spending by tax-free foundations, has all but precluded homeownership for the middle-income families.

As interest rates soar, construction in the private sector correspondingly diminishes. Yet, public housing funding with interest-free tax dollars increases.

Will not the elimination of private homeownership and corresponding market loss to real estate result in the elimination of all "speculation in parcels of land?"

I include two newsclippings:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, July 11, 1969]

HOME INDUSTRY IS THREATENED

The nation's troubled housing industry will be crippled drastically if the prime lending rate is raised again, according to Sanford R. Goodkin, a leading real estate research consultant.

Housing starts will plunge to an annual rate of about 800,000 in 1969, he predicted, if the prime rate charged by banks is increased from its current 8½ percent level.

Goodkin's observation came in the wake of recent comments in banking circles that still another rise in the historically high prime rate—possibly to as much as 10 percent—may be necessary to curb inflation.

"It is clear that if the prime rate hits 10 percent, followed shortly by new hikes in FHA and VA rates, then an 800,000 starts rate is sure to follow," said Goodkin. "What started out to be a good year in terms of housing starts has already turned into a reprise of 1966."

He noted that in 1966 a disastrous credit crunch saw a severe drying up of mortgage credit and a reduction of housing starts to 1.2 million from 1.6 million in the preceding year.

The prime rate now has gone through four recent increases, culminating with the June 9 jump to a record 8½ percent. Housing starts have correspondingly declined in every month in 1969 and are sure to fall more steeply following the most recent rate increase. Prior to the last increase, they already had declined by 17 percent from January.

Barring another rise in the prime rate, housing starts could still come close to the 1968 rate of 1.55 million, said Goodkin. This

is down from earlier, rosier predictions of a 3 percent increase over the 1968 production.

But with inflation still unabated, he said, some bankers have indicated that another prime rate rise is in the offing. Goodkin predicted that if this happens, it probably will be done before September.

"The Nixon Administration will be reluctant to go into the 1970 elections with an unsettled and soft economy," he said. "So it is going to push hard on its anti-inflation fight through this September, then let up in an effort to demonstrate economic recovery by the fall of 1970."

September is a cut-off period to give the economy enough lead time to recover by 1970, he said, because economic patterns indicate that monetary policies don't have their maximum impact until some eight months after they are implemented.

In the 1966 credit crunch, for example, industrial production didn't hit bottom until May 1967, eight months after the greatest panic.

Goodkin said tougher times are ahead for housing, even with the current prime rate prevailing. But another prime rate hike, if put into effect, would have to be withdrawn before September is over in order for the economy to be in decent condition for the 1970 elections.

"It seems to us that high interest rates turn off only those who are too poor to buy at any interest rate—with the possible exception of home buyers, who are more aware of interest rates than any other consumers," said Goodkin. "It also seems that someone somewhere has decided that the prime lending rate will have to rise to some magic margin like 10 percent before all the sophisticates are turned off."

"But," he said, "the fact is that inflation is being fed by thoughtless finger-pointing of unions to management, management to labor, private to public, consumer to anyone. The entire economy may be doomed to repeat some very unfortunate moments in its history because we insist on ignoring history."

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, July 12, 1969]

INFLATION AFFECTING U.S. LAND VALUES

Investor efforts to avoid inflation will intensify buyer interest in land. However, negative influences—rising taxes, mortgage rates and credit availability—will counterbalance this pressure to a degree, George A. Simon, Miami, said.

President of the National Institute of Farm and Land Brokers, he reported on the annual spring mortgage market survey of the department of research of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Inflation of land values and negative factors vary widely.

"Their influence will differ as between corporations and individuals, depending on attitude toward the pace of price advance in relation to the buyer's schedule for use or development and the rate of growth in the economic area," Simon added.

Sites appropriate for immediate or near future development in and around urban centers will continue to increase in value due to the expansion of the economy.

Remote areas are also sharing in the expanding demand and rising prices, reflecting the growing interest in recreational properties for both large-scale development and individual ownership, he said.

"Despite the volume of acreage being added to the accessible inventory through the vast network of highways and throughways, demand for land for non-agricultural use is out-pacing supply in most areas," Simon observed.

Currently, residential subdivision land is enjoying a greater demand than during 1968 in over half of the communities surveyed. It is relatively unchanged in close to a third, and down in 16 percent.

"In recent years," Simon continued, "the shorter work week, longer vacation period, and the ability of the average consumer to finance leisure time activities has made recreation a major industry, with the result that

potential land buyers are showing intense interest in sites for recreational use."

Specifically, the 110 Realtors taking part in the survey reported demand for this type of land to be greater in about half of the country.

Demand for land for speculative holding is above the level of last year in 42 per cent of the areas, lower in 16 per cent, and similar in the remainder, "reflecting the fact that land is a favored investment as a hedge against inflation, despite the fact that it is costly in terms of taxes and the loss of income that might be realized from an alternative."

Continuing the investment land discussion, Simon said that demand for agricultural land for part-time occupancy exceeds, somewhat, last year's level in contrast to demand for land for farm expansion, which, on the average, has declined.

Part-time occupancy land demand parallels that of 1968 in 47 per cent of the country. Farm expansion property is in greater demand in only 22 per cent of the areas.

"Whether destined for farm or non-farm use or as a long-range holding, transactions today are at prices generally above those of last year. For residential subdivisions, prices are higher in two-thirds of the nation, while they have dropped in only 6 per cent. Where prices have risen, the average increase is 14 per cent, while for the few areas showing price decline, it averages 5 per cent," Simon said.

"Although prices for land acquired for speculative holding for future growth have risen in a majority of the areas, the rise is less prevalent than for properties destined for current use. While they are up in over half the country and down in 8 per cent, they are the same in 39 per cent."

Agricultural land, Simon concluded, whether for full or part-time use, has also increased in value over the past year. In 56 per cent of the country, the prices for farms, plantations, and ranches are higher. They have dropped in only 12 per cent.