

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

U.S. SPACE TV ADVANCES—NASA TWIN TV SPECTACULARS: APOLLO 11 MOON VISIT AND MARS WITH RESOLUTION FROM 900 FEET

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, world television audiences will see a double space feature in the next few weeks, thanks to coincidence and to advanced communications technology.

The coincidence is that the probable timing of history's first human visit to the Moon in Apollo occurs a few days before two Mariner space probes carry unmanned TV cameras close to the surface of Mars.

Thus, shortly after the image of the American astronaut on the lunar surface fades from TV screens on Earth, those screens may be revealing wholly new details of the red planet, transmitted from 60 million miles away.

This twin TV spectacular, as seen by Gerald N. Truszynski, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Associate Administrator for Tracking and Data Acquisition, is made possible by great advances in electronics through which streams of signals can be returned from the surface of the Moon and the distant vicinity of Mars into tracking centers and switching points on Earth, thence by communications satellites into the TV networks of countries throughout the globe.

For Apollo 11, the 7-day period beginning July 17 will see a series of eight telecasts direct from the spacecraft on its epic journey—as in Apollo 10 last May it will be all color TV except the one period when the astronauts step on the Moon's surface: from 2:12 to 4:52 a.m., e.d.t., July 21—current schedule. Only black and white TV will be available from the Moon itself because Apollo's lunar module lacks sufficient power to meet the demands of high-priority data and systems and experiments on top of the much higher power needs of color TV.

The Mars telecast begins from Mariner 6 at 12:58 to 3:21 a.m., July 30, and again that day at 10:28 to 11:55 p.m., e.d.t. The two programs will produce a total of 50 pictures of the planet.

Mariner 7 pictures will be transmitted in three periods: 12:01 to 2:56 a.m., e.d.t., August 3; again at 1:20 to 4:15 a.m. August 4; and finally another 2-hour period at 11:20 p.m. same day. Mariner 7 will deliver 91 more photos of Mars.

The planet was televised before by Mariner 4 in 1965, but engineers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration promise far higher quality than was possible 4 years ago. Best resolution from closeup will be about 900 feet, compared with 2 miles in Mariner 4, and 100 miles by the best optical means from Earth.

As for the Moon, TV has been there before too, but Apollo 11 promises the first human presence there.

The really important keys to our recent progress—

Truszynski said—

are the improvements in the spacecraft and the ground receiver. We have been able to increase transmitter power in the spacecraft, thereby raising the strength of the signal for its long journey back to Earth. On the ground, we have better design of the large antenna and the microwave amplifier and receivers that go with them, to provide much higher sensitivity and lower noise level. Thus, the weak signal from the Moon or planets can be clearly received. And of course, the communications satellites—also produced by the space age—permit the world-wide distribution of these signals as they are received back on Earth.

The power source in spacecraft inevitably involves heavy weight; nevertheless power has been increased in Apollo over previous manned spacecraft; the lunar module fuel cells power a 20-watt transmitter, where in 1966 Gemini had a 5-watt system. Mariners with 20 watts today have twice the power of 1965. At that, 20 watts is only enough energy to light a refrigerator light bulb.

Increased antenna capacity at both receiving and transmitting ends is significant too. Gemini had a nondirectional antenna where Apollo's coil-spring shaped antenna concentrates the signal into a thin 3-degree beam, making it 500 times more effective.

On the ground, the parabolic, or dish-shaped antennas of NASA's tracking networks, are comparable to the telescope, that is, they focus a widely dispersed electronic signal into a very narrow one, and the resulting concentration serves to raise the power and intelligibility of the signal received.

The 30-foot diameter antennas are most useful for Earth orbit and flight below 10,000 miles from Earth; the 85-foot antennas track above that altitude. NASA's largest antenna, measuring 210 feet across, is important for TV transmission from the Moon and from deep space because it has 6.5 times the sensitivity of the 85. The 210-foot dish will be required for future unmanned space flights involving landings on Mars and Venus, probes near Jupiter and beyond—hundreds of millions of miles from Earth, even approaching the edge of the solar system.

NASA's deep space network—DSN—has one 210-foot antenna in operation at Goldstone, Calif., and it is pressed into service for Apollo flights. Apollo 11 will be linked to another 210 at Parkes, Australia, on lease from the Government there, to bring in the TV signal. For the greater demands of the future, NASA has contracted to build two more 210's at the Madrid, Spain, and Canberra, Australia, tracking stations.

All 15 U.S. and foreign stations of the manned space flight network—MSFN—will be working full time on Apollo 11, but the TV transmission will be channeled through the 210-foot antennas and

the 85-foot dishes at Goldstone, Madrid, and Canberra. Those locations are nearly equidistant around the Earth so that at least one station maintains contact with the moving spacecraft while the Earth turns on its axis.

The deep space network operates 85-foot antenna stations spanning the globe, with sites a few miles away from those of the MSFN at Goldstone, Madrid, and Canberra, and others at Johannesburg, South Africa, and Woomera, Australia.

To help increase the amount of signal received, the tracking system now uses the higher frequencies of the S-band—2.2 million kHz, or 2.2 billion cycles. Coupled with higher power and larger antennas this has resulted in a huge increase in the capacity to move data, which is important to TV, most important to color TV.

As portrayed by commercial TV, each picture from the Moon will be made up of numerous lines—more than 500 per picture—each containing the elements that make up the image on the screen. They are translated at the rate of 30 pictures per second—a speed too fast for the human eye to perceive at anything but simple motion.

Because of the greater communication distance to Mars, the Mariner data transfer rate is far less. The highest rate for Mariner 4, because of technological limitations, resulted in a transmission time to Earth of about 8 hours for each picture—far slower than the telephoto copy machine. Today, Mariner 6 and 7, with new transmission system and the DSN 210-foot Goldstone antenna, will deliver one picture in 5.5 minutes, 32 pictures in 3 hours.

That rate compares with Apollo 11's 9,900 pictures per 5.5 minutes, hence Mars will not appear as live TV on the home screen but rather as a series of still images, each gradually filling in the face of the TV tube.

Mariner 6 and 7 will snap pictures of Mars at intervals of several hours, first while approaching the planet, while passing around it, and then receding past it into solar orbit. The photos, all black and white, will be stored on tape, then transmitted to Earth on command. Altogether the Mariner twins will return 189 pictures of Earth but they will not duplicate views because Mariner 6 is on course to pass the Mars equator—July 31—while Mariner 7 will fly over the South Pole—August 5.

Large volumes of information are flowing back to engineers, scientists and flight controllers in the course of these flights. Gains made in the recent past have resulted in effective, flexible control from just one center on Earth. Apollo command is located at Mission Control Center, in Houston, while Mariners are commanded from Space Flight Operations Facility, in the Jet Propulsion Laboratory—JPL—Pasadena, Calif.

NASA's Office of Tracking and Data Acquisition directs these operations. JPL, which is operated for NASA by the California Institute of Technology, operates and manages the deep space net-

work for OTDA. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md., has the management role for both the manned space flight network and NASCOM, NASA's 3-million-mile communications net, which links the flight operations together all about the globe.

The deep space network, incidentally, has continually tracked the two Mariners since their launches last February 24 and March 27; meanwhile, it continues contact with four other flights in deep space.

SERMON OF REV. ROBERT E. LEE

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, in a time which we all know only too well is deeply troubled, it is rare indeed to discover a man who proposes simple solutions to our complex problems. Yet, it is still true that simple, honest answers are sometimes the best. A very good example was a sermon delivered by the Reverend Robert E. Lee, pastor of Atlanta's Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. Reverend Lee called for a recommitment to God's moral law, and to a sense of personal responsibility to accompany personal freedom.

Mr. President, I am sure we can all profit by his message, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extension of Remarks.

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

UNDER GOD—OR WITHOUT GOD?

(Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Atlanta, Ga., Robert E. Lee, D.D., pastor, The Fifth Sunday After Trinity (Independence Day Weekend), July 6, 1969)

Let us pray: In Thy Word, O God, Thou hast cautioned that the nation whose God is the Lord shall be blessed. Remind us in this brittle age that Thou dost not live only in the cool comfort of a church building, but in the press and traffic and anguish of our daily human affairs. Amen.

Our text for this Festive Service of thanksgiving and of recommitment to the Christian heritage of our nation is a familiar verse from the 1st Epistle of Peter. It is the kind of text that speaks to us both as individuals and as a nation. It is a stern warning—and God knows we need it!

"The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and His ears are open unto their prayers: but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil!"

When Peter wrote those words, the handwriting was already on the wall for the Roman Empire. The seeds of decay had been planted and were sending up their still tender shoots. But the fact that they still seemed easy enough to stamp out and destroy didn't fool Peter! He knew that the weeds of moral and political and social decay were tougher than they appeared on first glance. He also realized that the secret of personal and national greatness and righteousness was faith and trust in God's will and God's revealed way for man!

The stentorian phrase of oratory in the Roman Senate—the proud words inscribed in marble on the public buildings of Rome—the affluent, comfort-seeking social order which the privileged people of the Empire enjoyed—the occasional wars which seemed

to keep patriotism at a high level—the still fairly easy domination of the Mediterranean Civilization by the Roman Empire—Peter realized were all a part of a web in which people were trapped in the shallow belief that nothing would ever destroy the great name of Rome and bring it to the dust!

History, as we all know, wrote a different conclusion—and looking back, the words and writings of Peter might have made the difference! "The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, but His face is against those that do evil!"

The parallels between Rome in the First Century and America in the 20th Century may be more similar or more nearly identical than we like to admit. Without any apologies, our Services today have been planned to bring us to our knees before God, in repentance and in re-commitment, as we face the deep issues of our corporate life in America today! In my mind, that is completely consistent with the Gospel! If for some it seems too much like unquestioning patriotism, and the equating of the Christian Faith with American democracy, then you will miss the point of it all!

You, as a Christian congregation, and I, as a Christian minister, are not here to affirm or to re-affirm political points of view! We are here to ask ourselves whether we are, and whether we want to be, a people under God, or a people without God! The inescapable question is what must happen to us if we are to be truly a nation under God?

We might spend our whole time describing and bemoaning what has been happening. But we all know what has been and is happening—and a hundred different ways of defining and describing it will ultimately end up at the same answer!

Viewed as a whole, we are becoming a nation of pagans—of raw secularists—of pleasure-crazy individuals—and callous, unidealistic pragmatists! Millions and millions of unhappy, unfulfilled people, snatching pleasure and success and security on a "catch as catch can" basis—consciously or unconsciously belittling and ridiculing and deserting the ideals, the standards, the institutions and the faith that gave us hope and vision and greatness in the past! There are those who say it is too late to change the tide—and their shrill voices are drowning out those who still have faith in what we have been—in what we ought to be—and in what, under God, we may still become!

At least for these few moments, in the splendor and freedom of worship, we can and may have our say. There are three deep needs in America today, and unless the present mood of life is reversed, we shall, like the Roman Empire in which Peter lived, ultimately destroy ourselves, and tourists of the future centuries may swarm over our ruins—intrigued by the fact that so rich and powerful and great a nation couldn't produce enough people of faith and character to make its ideals work!

The first deep and obvious need we face today is the need for a rebirth of commitment to law and order—God's moral law—God's clear design for His world and universe! The bitter truth is that we have talked far too much in recent times about law and order as a political commitment, rather than as a moral commitment, or a faith commitment!

Whenever there is a breakdown in civil law and order, it is because there has already been a breakdown in respect for moral law and order! What made America great at its inception nearly two centuries ago was not its civil code, but its moral perspective. God's blessings upon us as a nation are not the fruit of obedience to our statutes and laws, but of our obedience to His revealed Truth. God's mercy never operates out of the context of His law and justice!

We seem, as a nation, to be all hung up on the idea that God's mercy is the reward of obedience to our civil code of laws;

whereas the deeper truth is that His mercy is the reward of righteousness toward Him! Justice, in the ultimate senses, is not what a court deals out. It is what God deals out to the unrighteous! Mercy is not a clever lawyer and a loose judicial system, but God's response to a repentant man!

It is profoundly true that what we all need is mercy—and God's mercy always depends upon our commitment to be obedient to His Law and His Truth! What will bring renewed greatness to us as a nation is not better statutes, but a holy fear of God's justice!

And this is second. As a nation, we deeply and desperately need a resurrection of faith in the ideals of the Gospel. Is that too obvious, or too pious sounding? A thoughtful young man said to me recently, "Faith is for the birds!" Sometimes it seems to me that the birds may have more faith than many people.

What has happened to our conviction about the dignity of all men? What has happened to the virtues of courage, and sacrifice, and self-discipline? What has happened, as we asked last week, to the spirit of charity? What has happened to our sense of obligation to each other, upon which our nation was founded? What has happened, deep within us, to our instinctive longing for eternal meaning and eternal life? What has happened to us that makes us measure everything, pretty nearly everything, in terms of economics? What has happened to us that has turned thousands and thousands of youth on the loose, barefooted, unbathed, long-haired, hollow-eyed, and camouflaging their anger with trips and love-ins?

Headed in the present direction, we are surely not headed for any deep and great renewal in our nation. The issue is not a matter of going back to some imaginary old days, but going forward in a new direction, like Peter and James and John, in the Gospel for today, to follow the Master! The direction signs at the crossroads where we are today are clear! This way to hope! This way to no hope!

And that brings us to the third deep and obvious need of our nation. We need a powerful renewal of the sense of personal responsibility. What we have been experiencing, particularly in the past few years, is an angry demand by millions of people for personal rights! A crack-pot woman doesn't like prayer in our public schools, so we eliminate that. Ten million people don't want to work, so we put them on welfare. We arrest a known criminal and then tell him how to beat the rap!

When you read the Gospel and think about it, one of the unmistakable facts about it is that it puts the responsibility for a man's life, first of all, upon each man himself. To be sure, it calls men to concern for others, but only because, first of all, we are called as individuals, to stand before God!

I still remember that sentence in Life Magazine, many years ago:

"We shall never achieve true greatness in America until we get over the idea that what one man does or believes is not important to all of us."

You can reword it, in the light of 1969, and put it this way: We shall never know true greatness until every man, as an individual, feels and bears the weight and burden of his own life—and his own ultimate destiny!

The words of Peter, in the Epistle for today, pull it all together:

"The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous; but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil!"

To be sure, in conclusion, there are no simple answers. The problems are complex but there is one basic decision—which must be consciously made, deep in the soul of every man, and which, if it is not consciously made, will be made by default! It is this: Do we want our nation to be a nation under God, or without God? The de-

cision seems, in this perilous time, to hang in the balance!

LET'S SET BLACK HISTORY STRAIGHT

HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, William Loren Katz, author of last year's award-winning "Eyewitness: The Negro in American History," in an interview that was presented in the Reader's Digest, recently stated that the most valid of the student demands on campuses today is the request that Negro history and culture be taught on a vastly expanded scale.

Mr. Katz' answers to many of the problems that the American educational system faces today are very valid and merit every American's attention. The answers that Mr. Katz gives show that we can innovate our present system in respect to Negro culture and history without a revolution on our college campuses and in our secondary and elementary school systems.

One of the unfortunate things today is that most Americans are not aware of the contributions that black individuals and black groups have made to our country. Americans should be aware of these contributions and strive to learn more about the accomplishments of the Negroes in the history of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I submit this article to my colleagues and to the body of the RECORD as an effort toward increasing our general awareness of the contributions of our black citizens to the quality of American life:

LET'S SET BLACK HISTORY STRAIGHT

(An interview with William Loren Katz)

(NOTE.—William Loren Katz is author of last year's award-winning *Eyewitness: The Negro in American History* (Pitman), which the Negro Book Club has called "the best history book in print on the American Negro." He has served as consultant to the education departments of New York and North Carolina, and to the Smithsonian Institution. He is general editor of the Arno Press-New York Times reprint series, *The American Negro: His History and Literature*. For the past 15 years he has taught American history in New York City and Hartsdale, N.Y., high schools.)

Q. Mr. Katz, in recent months, campuses all over the nation have been in an uproar over student demands. One of the most vehement and persistent demands is that Negro history and culture be taught on a vastly expanded scale. Do you think this is justifiable?

A. I do. I think it's probably one of the most valid of the student protests. I hate to see it linked in people's minds with the more unreasonable demands of extremists, because the need for black history is great throughout our educational system.

Q. Why is it suddenly so important?

A. It has always been important. When you teach partial history, everybody loses. It's high time to teach the new generation of youngsters to avoid the ignorance, distortions and falsehoods of the past.

Q. In fairness to black citizens?

A. In fairness to all our citizens. Certainly black people should know about the contributions that black individuals and black

groups have made in the building of America. This is terribly important for their pride, their self-image, their self-esteem. But it's perhaps even more important for white people to know. For if you believe that a man has no history worth mentioning, it's easy to assume that he has no humanity worth defending. Let's face it: we have a major racial problem in this country—and the only way we'll finally eradicate it is through education. Nothing else will destroy the stereotypes and myths that have been built up through the years.

Q. What sort of myths?

A. The chief myth is the conviction that since the Negro's accomplishments don't appear in the history books, he didn't have any. Most people are genuinely astonished when they learn that blacks sailed with Columbus, marched with Balboa and Pizarro and Cortés, fought side by side with white Americans in all our wars. They're amazed when you tell them about Phillis Wheatley, who learned English as a slave in Boston and wrote poetry so successfully that Voltaire praised her and George Washington asked her to come to see him. They never heard of Benjamin Banneker, a mathematician and surveyor who was appointed at the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson to the three-man commission that planned and laid out the city of Washington.

Q. Why has the black contribution been ignored by historians? Is it some kind of conspiracy?

A. Conspiracy is too harsh a word. But certainly there has been a tendency all along to treat the black man as if he were invisible. Paul Revere's famous drawing of the Boston Massacre shows a battle among whites, despite the fact that blacks were present and one leader, Crispus Attucks, a Negro, was among the five Americans shot down. Little has been written about the 5000 American Negroes who fought in the Revolution, but they were in every important battle. James Armistead, a slave, spied so successfully for Lafayette that the Frenchman asked the Virginia legislature to grant him his freedom—and it did. In the War of 1812, at least one out of every six men in the U.S. Navy was a Negro. At the Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson had two battalions of free Negroes, all volunteers. In the Civil War, more than 200,000 black troops fought in the Union army and navy, and won 22 Medals of Honor.

Q. How, then, did the image of the Negro as a proud fighting man disappear?

A. To justify the hideous institution of slavery, slaveholders had to create the myth of the docile, slow-witted black, incapable of self-improvement, even contented with his lot. Nothing could be further from the truth. The slave fought for his freedom at every chance he got. There were numerous cases of successful uprisings on slave ships, and Nat Turner's plantation revolt of 1831 was only one of many. Yet the myth of docility has persisted.

Q. In what other areas has the truth been distorted or suppressed?

A. There are many. If I had to single out two, I think I'd choose the role of the black as an inventor, and then the part he played in the winning of the West. Most people have heard of George Washington Carver, who devised scores of new uses for the lowly peanut. But who ever heard of Norbert Rilleux, who in 1846 invented a vacuum pan that revolutionized the sugar-refining industry by speeding up the mechanical process and making the sugar smooth and white? Or of Elijah McCoy, who in 1872 invented the drip cup that feeds oil to the moving parts of heavy machinery and who held more than 57 patents for other devices? How many know that Negroes are credited with inventing such diverse items as ice cream, the golf tee, potato chips, the player piano, the gas mask and the first traffic light? Not many!

As for the winning of the West, the black cowboy and the black frontiersman have been almost totally ignored. Yet in the typical trail crew of eight men that drove cattle up the Chisholm Trail, at least two were blacks. The black troopers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry composed one-fifth of all the mounted troops assigned to protect the frontier after the Civil War—but you'd never know that from watching television!

Some people don't think these omissions are very important. Not long ago, a woman teacher asked me scornfully, "What difference do black cowboys make?" They make a great deal of difference. The cowboy is the archetype of American folk hero. Youngsters identify with him instantly. The average horse opera is really a kind of morality play, with good guys and bad guys, and right finally triumphing over wrong. You should see the amazement and relief on black youngsters' faces when they learn that their ancestors really had a part in all that.

Q. Does a whiff of this sort of knowledge stimulate their interest in learning in general?

A. It certainly does. One day, in one of my classes, I wrote on the blackboard that between 1870 and 1901 there were 22 Negroes in Congress, including two Senators from Mississippi. Immediately, a black youngster in the back row yelled out, "I don't believe it!" When he finally went to the library and found that I was right, he really came alive. Once considered a non-reader, he wrote a ten-page paper on the Negro in World War II, and another one on James Baldwin.

Q. What specific teaching changes would you recommend?

A. What we really need, from the earliest grades up through college and even into the postgraduate level, is preparation for life in a multi-racial society. For years, our elementary-school textbooks have depicted only white middle- or upper-middle-class children. We need teaching materials that reflect other aspects of American life, especially picture materials, because pictures convey ideas to youngsters far better than words.

At junior-high and high-school levels, we should start blending this material into courses on American history. Until this is done, it may be necessary to offer separate courses on black history. The problem often is how to motivate the white teacher. The old complaint that teaching materials aren't available is no longer valid: teachers' guides are available; the homework has been done. What we must do now is make teachers realize how exciting and stimulating all this fresh new material can be. If it causes a few sparks to fly in a classroom, why so much the better! It's a lot more constructive to have a confrontation in a classroom, with the teacher as arbitrator, than to have it in the streets.

Q. What about college level?

A. At college level we can begin to specialize. African history, until recently, has been badly neglected. By the 15th century, for example, the kingdom of Songhay in West Africa has developed a banking system, a school system and a complete code of laws. Its university at Timbuktu offered courses in surgery, law and literature to scholars from Europe and Asia as well as from Africa.

I think a course on the so-called Negro Renaissance in Harlem during the 1920s, focusing on such black poets as Claude McKay, Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, could be just as rewarding as, say, a course on the English Lake-District poets of the 19th century.

Q. Do you agree with those who say that black history should be taught only by black teachers?

A. No, I don't. The color of your skin has nothing to do with your qualifications as a teacher.

Q. Why is this proposal made so often, then?

A. Look at the situation from the black point of view. If for generations you've been knocking on a door that won't open, you may easily become convinced that the keepers of the door are your enemies forever. Also, I think there's a feeling among some blacks that when whites and blacks get together in a joint effort the whites, sometimes more articulate or better educated, tend to take over. It's a psychological thing. Understandable, but in my opinion wrong.

Q. Do you think that college students should have a say in what courses are taught?

A. Let me answer that question this way. If I were a high-school principal or college dean, and students came to me with a demand for any legitimate body of knowledge, I would find it hard to turn them down. After all, the biggest problem that teachers generally face is student apathy. If they're already fired up with a hunger for knowledge, I'd be inclined to give three cheers and to make it available.

Q. In this whole area of black history, do you see any hopeful signs of progress?

A. Certainly. Rep. James H. Scheuer, of New York, has introduced a bill to establish a national commission on Afro-American history and culture. Many states, including Southern ones, now reject textbooks that don't reflect our pluralistic society. Magazines and other media are doing their part. The most hopeful sign of all, I think, is the way youngsters devour this information. And why not? It's new, it's exciting—and it's true.

Q. What can the average parent do to help?

A. He can take an interest in his children's history books. If they're inadequate, he can complain. If they're honest, he can read them himself. He can be concerned about summer reading lists. He can try to get good books on black history into his public library. He can even donate such books himself.

It's really just a matter of replacing ignorance, and the prejudice that springs from ignorance, with knowledge. And what a painless and satisfying way to help solve racial conflict: read a book, digest its information, absorb its meaning, relive history—and discuss it all with friends. Surely that's better than bricks or clubs in the streets!

Once, I remember, several youngsters stopped after class to discuss the topic that we had been studying. One of them, a white student, observed that after all the years of neglect it might be easy to fall into the error of exaggerating black achievements or contributions. A black youngster standing beside him spoke up. "There's no need for that," he said proudly. "The truth will do."

It's a phrase, I think, that might well be engraved over every classroom door and on every teacher's heart and mind. We need no more; we should not settle for less. *The truth will do.*

MICHAEL L. BENEDUM, OIL PIONEER AND PHILANTHROPIST, BORN 100 YEARS AGO IN WEST VIRGINIA

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, Members of the Senate regularly call attention to the anniversaries of notable events. This is a worthwhile tradition. The Nation and our citizens must remember their vast and varied heritage. We need to know of the people who created it as the building stones on which we live in the present and are constructing for the future.

I call attention today to an event, like most great events, inauspicious when it occurred, that resulted in far-reaching developments in our State of West Virginia and the rest of the Nation.

Today is the 100th anniversary of the birth of Michael L. Benedum, surely one of the unique men America has produced. Mike Benedum, whom it was my privilege to know well, contributed much to the industrial strength of the United States and other countries. In the process he amassed an immense personal fortune which he regarded as entrusted to him only for safekeeping and which he used for the benefit of mankind. He was a genius at his business, one of the most competitive in existence, yet he was a gentle, philosophical man filled with warm, human compassion.

Mike Benedum lived a long, active, and useful life, filled with personal accomplishments and with many valuable achievements in building a better world.

Like so many of our truly great men, Mike Benedum's beginnings were humble. He was born July 16, 1869, in the little town of Bridgeport, W. Va., the son of a farmer. Life on the mountainous farms of West Virginia was difficult in those days, and young Mike's formal schooling lasted for only 10 years, and then only for 4 months a year, before he had to devote full time to work.

At the age of 20, he left home and immediately encountered one of those strange quirks of fate that can suddenly and permanently change lives. Riding on a train to Parkersburg, W. Va., he offered his seat to an older person. The man was impressed by this polite youth and in the course of conversation offered him a job. The man was John Worthington, then a supervisor for the South Penn Oil Co., and this job started young Benedum on a fantastic career that was to earn him the title of the "King of the Wildcatters."

For more than 50 years Benedum ranged about the world bringing in new oil fields at a rapid rate, discovering more oil reserves than have ever been found by a single individual.

It was not an easy task, but Benedum's inexhaustible energy and his lusting for the adventure of exploring the unknown depths of the earth urged him on throughout his exciting life. And, for a man who never played a hand of poker and never placed a wager on a sports event, Mike Benedum was one of the most avid gamblers. All of his career was a gamble. Sometimes he lost, but more often he won in the game where the stakes were high.

While the benefits of the game were big, the losses were of the same magnitude, and Benedum suffered setbacks that might have broken lesser men. One such loss resulted from the only time that he elected to play it safe in the business world. Shortly after making his first fortune, his brother advised him to abandon the oil business, so Benedum put his money into glass and ceramics. It was not long before he was broke and hurried back immediately to the sticky, black oil which was his first love.

His own words best describe the attitude that carried him through adversity:

I've had no ulcers because I've had confidence, faith and patience to carry me through. If half-way up an obstacle I'd meet a streak of bad luck, I kept right on going 'till I was over the top.

There were plenty of obstacles in the rough and tumble world of oil well drilling, but Mike was a master of perseverance, and it paid off handsomely. He opened the great oil fields of west Texas, pioneered in Illinois, drilled in Colombia and the Philippines, and was instrumental in the development of the vast oil reserves in Rumania.

Even when he was past the age of 80, Mike Benedum personally directed the prospecting activities of his company in Canada and the Gulf of Mexico. On his 85th birthday he gave this formula for his continuing vigor:

I have been asked how I keep going at my age. My formula is to keep busy so that the years go by unnoticed. To despise nothing except selfishness, meanness and corruption; fear nothing except cowardice, disloyalty and indifference; covet nothing that is my neighbor's except his kindness of heart and his gentleness of spirit; think many, many times of my friends and, if possible, seldom of my enemies.

So long as I can work and enjoy the kind words of approval of my associates and the warm handclasp of the younger generation, I see no reason why every day should not be as much of a challenge to a man of 85 as it is to them.

As I see it, age is not a question of years . . . it is a state of mind. You are as young as your faith, and today I think I have more faith in my fellow-man, in my country and in my God than I have ever had.

With this philosophy to guide him, Mike Benedum remained active in business until 2 years before his death 10 years ago, shortly after his 90th birthday.

Mike Benedum proved that the American dream can come true for anyone with the initiative and energy to grasp the opportunities that exist in our country. How else could a poor farm boy from the West Virginia hills gather in a fortune while discovering great reserves of oil and gas to power the Nation's economy?

Although Mike Benedum made Pittsburgh his home for most of his adult life, he never forgot his West Virginia birthplace, and he came back very often. Just before his death he longed to journey to Bridgeport for one more visit and, indeed, wondered if perhaps he should never have left. He recognized that the nature of his business made it necessary for him to live in Pittsburgh, but he also recognized the needs of his native State, a State he loved and whose people were "his own."

The great wildcatter's only son, Claude Worthington, died as a young man in 1917. But his name is widely known through the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation, which Mike Benedum established as the vehicle for distributing a sizable portion of his fortune.

The foundation was the crowning achievement of Mike Benedum's life, a life based on giving, always doing more than was expected of him without expecting return.

Mike Benedum chose his hometown of Bridgeport as the recipient of substan-

tial portions of his philanthropy. He started by restoring the town's old cemeteries, then built a new Methodist church and provided the town with a civic center.

But his generosity was widespread. Many small colleges in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other States have benefited through grants from the foundation, and tens of thousands of young people have been aided in obtaining a college education by Benedum scholarships.

Equally important with personal success in the life of Mike Benedum was the concern and compassion for his fellow men. This prompted him to devote a substantial portion of his wealth to charitable and humanitarian pursuits. The heart of Mike Benedum has touched unnumbered people, especially our youth.

Mike Benedum has been dead for 10 years, but his work goes on as before through the foundation, now under the capable leadership of his nephew, Paul G. Benedum, Sr., as president. I am privileged to serve on the foundation's board with such devoted and able men as Henry A. Bergstrom, John A. Byerly, David A. Johnson, James G. Harlow, and Byron B. Randolph. All of them are dedicated to the ideals of Mike Benedum and to carrying out his wishes through the foundation.

For many years one of Benedum's close associates was Sam T. Mallison, a talented newspaperman and author who came out of West Virginia to work with the great wildcatter. Mallison believed in Benedum and was fascinated by his career. This intense interest resulted in a book about Benedum and other writings. In one moving little story, Mallison tells of the last days of Mike Benedum before his death in 1959. In it he includes a codicil Benedum had added to his will and which I believe states succinctly and with feeling, in his own words, the essence of the man and his character.

It reads:

The disposition of a not inconsiderable estate is never an easy assignment. It has been a thorny and laborious problem for me because, recognizing my frailty and inadequacy, I have not been able to lose sight of the awesome responsibility involved.

If I could have looked upon my material goods as personal property, belonging to me alone, my task would have been immeasurably lighter. But I have never regarded my possessions in that light. Providence gives no fee simple title to such possessions. As I have seen it, all of the elements of the earth belong to the Creator of all things, and He has, as a part of the Divine Purpose, distributed them unevenly among His children, holding each relatively accountable for their wise use and disposition.

I have always felt that I have been only a trustee for such material wealth as Providence has placed in my hands. This trusteeship has weighed heavily upon me. In carrying out this final responsibility of my stewardship, I have sought to utilize such wisdom and understanding of equity as the Creator has given me. No one with any regard for his responsibility to his God and his fellow man should do less. No one can do more.

I will not attempt to deny that in certain provisions of this Last Will and Testament, I have been swayed to some extent by the tender sentiment that I have for the land of my birth and by my affection for those who are nearer and dearer to me than life itself.

While I may seem to have been generous to these loved ones who are the blood of my blood, I know from experience that I am in reality merely passing a responsibility to them.

The book is not closed. The responsibility is merely lessened and divided. It is none the less fearful. I hope that these loved ones of mine will bear with me in this last word of counsel, as I again remind them of the obligation that goes with their material heritage. I have unlimited confidence that they will be faithful to this trust.

As I have seen it, life is but a proving ground where Providence tests the character and mettle of those He places upon the earth. The whole course of mortal existence is a series of problems, sorrows and difficulties. If that existence be rightly conducted, it becomes a progress towards the fulfillment of human destiny. We must pass through the darkness to reach the light.

Throughout my adult life, day by day and year by year, I have been instilled with the conviction that wealth cannot be measured in terms of money, stocks, bonds, broad acres or by ownership of mine and mill. These cannot bear testimony to the staple of real excellence of man or woman. Those who use a material yardstick to appraise their wealth and foolishly imagine themselves to be rich are objects of pity. In their ignorance and misanthropic isolation, they suffer from shrinkage of the soul.

All of us aspire to a higher and better life beyond this, but I feel that the individual who seeks to climb the ladder alone will never find the way to Paradise. Only those who sustain the faltering ones on the rungs above and extend a helping hand to the less fortunate on the rungs below, can approach the end with the strength of sublime faith and confidence.

At the end of life each of us must face the great teacher that we call death. Stern, cold and irresistible, it walks the earth in dread mystery and lays its hands upon all. The wealth of empires cannot stay its approach. As I near my rendezvous with this common leveler of mankind, which takes prince and pauper alike to the democracy of the grave, I do so with resignation to the will of God and with faith in His eternal justice.

Life has been sweet to me—sweet in the loved ones that have been mine, sweet in the friends who have surrounded me, and rewarding in the opportunities that have come my way. I could not leave this earth with any degree of happiness or satisfaction if I felt that I had not tried to bring some of these joys to those less fortunate than I have been.

We know not where seed may sprout. In the poorest and most unregarded child who seems to be abandoned to ignorance and evil, there may slumber virtue, intellect and genius. It is our duty to sow and to nurture, leaving it to others to harvest the fruits of our efforts.

While I am conscious that my love for the land that gave me birth has been an influence in guiding the disposition of my estate, there are other practical reasons why I have favored my native state of West Virginia. It is not that I am unmindful or unappreciative of my adopted home of Pennsylvania, but rather that I have sought to appraise and balance the needs of each and the available potential for supplying those needs.

I cannot close my eyes to the realistic consideration that Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania abound in riches, having a citizenship in which men of great wealth are more common than rare. West Virginia is in a less fortunate position. There can be no question but that its needs are much greater than those of my adopted home. Consequently, in making specific provisions for West Virginia institutions, I have done so in good conscience, with a sense of equity

and with recognition of a responsibility to distribute my estate in a way that will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. This decision was not made lightly or impetuously.

Conscious that in this Codicil to my Last Will and Testament, I am figuratively speaking from the grave, and that the great book of my account with the Creator has been closed beyond change or amendment, I submit my soul to His tender mercy, and my memory to the generosity and compassion of my fellow man.

This, then, was Mike Benedum, a man I believe was the embodiment of the American ideals of enterprise and responsibility. He saw his poor start as no insurmountable handicap to success, and through his own strength and intelligence reached the pinnacle of success. But he never lost sight of the fact that others were not so fortunate. He worked hard, but he generously shared the fruits of his labor with others.

This singular man will not soon be forgotten.

URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the city of Dearborn Heights, in my congressional district of Michigan, recently received a \$317,685 loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to proceed with plans for an ambitious urban renewal project.

Approval of this loan was the culmination of several years' work by Dearborn Heights city officials, working with my office and with the Chicago regional office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

I take this opportunity to bring Dearborn Heights' plans to the attention of my colleagues in the House to show them how one typical American city is utilizing one of the many programs that Congress has authorized to help communities solve their problems and plan for the future.

Dearborn Heights is a city of some 80,000 persons, with an area of 12.7 square miles. It is located in central Wayne County, adjacent to the city of Dearborn and a few miles south of Detroit. It is bisected by U.S. 24—Telegraph Road—and I-94—the Detroit Industrial Expressway—two of the most important highways in Michigan.

The city was incorporated in April 1963, from an area that had formerly comprised Dearborn township. Progressive and intelligent planning has resulted in a city of fine homes, well-planned industrial areas, and modern schools. Dearborn Heights has no central business area, but stores, restaurants, banks, and other commercial establishments are scattered conveniently throughout the entire city.

In 1965, Mayor John Canfield and other city officials sought my help in applying for a survey and planning grant to begin plans for residential redevelopment of a 40-acre site, north of Cherry Hill Road between John Daly and Amboy

Streets. A grant of \$111,000 was secured and long-range planning was begun.

The \$317,685 loan just approved will enable the city to carry out this development. Part of the land will be used for construction of much-needed multiple housing and the rest will be developed for single-family homes. Some of the housing may be reserved for senior citizens and officials are also considering a plan to set aside some of the land for a park.

When the project is completed, the city will have transformed a partially blighted and largely unused area into a tax-producing tract of land that will provide modern homes for hundreds of families. The Federal loan will be used by the city to purchase the land from its present owners, and the money will be repaid when the property is sold to private developers. The city will seek bids and sell the land to whichever bidder submits the most acceptable plan.

At the same time, I am continuing to work with Mayor Canfield and other city officials on plans for another renewal development, a 42-acre tract bounded by Van Born, Inkster, Sylvia, and Powers, in the southern section of the city. This land is to be cleared and redeveloped for light industry.

Current members of the Dearborn Heights city administration responsible for planning these far-reaching programs include Mayor Canfield, who has been the chief executive since the city was incorporated; Clerk Robert McLachlan; Treasurer James N. Greenlaw; and Councilmen John M. Harris, F. Earl Caldwell, James T. Doyle, Thomas W. Plunkett, Leo K. Foran, Frank Lubinski, and Lyle C. VanHouten.

Primary responsibility for directing the program falls on Harold F. Brunner, urban renewal director, assisted by Duane Dunick, city attorney, and Theodore Monolidis, assistant city attorney.

Others who have served as city officials during the planning stage of the urban renewal program include John H. McGreevy, Charles Westphal, G. Daniel Ferrara, Robert J. Bullinger, Albert Bates, Houston Lovelace, and Patrick Hackett, members of the city council, and Ronald Prebenda, former city attorney.

To all of these dedicated men, I offer my sincere congratulations on their public service and their contribution to the future of their community. They have given us an outstanding example of how enlightened cooperation between local officials and the Federal Government can help progressive communities plan for the future, and put Federal tax dollars to work solving local problems and benefiting local residents and taxpayers.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
METROLINER

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, at a time when railroad passenger service is

deteriorating in every respect, it is heartening to see any meaningful effort to reverse the trend. One recent development which many of us looked to as a step toward revitalizing rail passenger service was introduction of the Penn Central's Metroliner service between New York and Washington. Although the Metroliner has some problems, its overall performance has been a success, and demonstrates that fast, efficient rail passenger service does have a future.

The Metroliner experience has a message for Americans in all parts of the Nation, for it demonstrates a feasible alternative both to the alarming and increasing air traffic congestion menace, and the tendency to pave over all our transportation problems with ribbons of concrete.

Robert Lindsey, writing for the New York Times, presents a balanced and perceptive analysis of the Metroliner, and I am pleased to call his article to the attention of my colleagues:

EARLY RETURNS INDICATE THE METROLINER IS
A SUCCESS ON WHEELS

(By Robert Lindsey)

American railroaders, who frankly prefer hauling cargo to people, could have an embarrassing success on their hands.

The Metroliner, the nation's first train that offers speed and comfort to rival airliners, seems to be a hit.

As the shiny steel-skinned train, which races between New York and Washington at speeds up to 120 miles an hour, ended its first six months of operation yesterday, the men running the Metroliner said it was too soon for projections about its long-term power to lure people from airplanes and automobiles.

But there was at least tentative evidence to suggest that the railroaders may be wrong when they say that nobody, except commuters, people who are afraid to fly, and nostalgic railroad buffs, like passenger trains.

THE POSITIVE EVIDENCE

The evidence includes:

Since the service began Jan. 16, the trains have been filled to 76 per cent of capacity—a level almost 50 per cent higher than conventional trains. In all, more than 250,000 persons have traveled in the Metroliners.

Total train travel between the five cities served by the Metroliner increased 8 per cent over a year ago. The Metroliner accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase, although conventional trains on the route also showed traffic gains.

Early passenger surveys indicate most Metroliner passengers are "new" to train travel—principally businessmen who have flown in the past.

Although airline traffic exceeds the Metroliner between Washington and New York by more than eight to one, travel on Eastern Airlines "air shuttle" service on this route dipped by 2.8 per cent during the six months. Eastern officials blamed the drop partially on increased airline competition and flight cancellations caused by the mid-June "sick out" of air controllers. They conceded that some airline regulars may have defected to the Metroliner.

SURVEY ON TRAIN

The Metroliner experiment was begun by the Federal Government to test whether faster speeds and greater comfort could attract passengers away from autos and airplanes, especially in congested medium-distance "corridors" such as the 226-mile route between New York and Washington.

Currently three Metroliners move between the two cities on week-days and two on week-ends. The weekday trains stop only at Newark and streak over the route in two hours and 30 minutes. The two other trains,

with brief stops at Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, take two hours and 59 minutes.

A survey of passengers aboard the Metroliner yesterday indicated that most travelers—as they have since the service started—like its speed and comfortable coaches, which to many seem more like an airliner cabin than a train car.

Although not all the passengers were quite so enthusiastic, one Metroliner rider seemed to voice the opinion of many:

"I think it's stupendous," said Ralph Locke, a Sacramento, Calif., sales executive. "I think if we had trains like this in California, you'd get more people on trains."

As he spoke, the trim Metroliner sped through a pastoral setting in Delaware.

In the train's coaches and parlor cars, which have wide picture windows, wall-to-wall carpeting and deeply padded seats colored a vivid burnt orange, many passengers pored over business papers. One man dictated a letter into a small recorder.

"This is my fourth time on the Metroliner," said Joseph Higgins, an attorney from College Park, Md. "I like the speed. I've flown and driven, but I like the train best."

His wife, sitting next to him, interjected with a smile, "I miss a dining car." The Metroliner parlor car passengers can order airline-type meals on a tray, while coach passengers can buy sandwiches and drinks at a snack bar.

Although praise outweighed criticism, a few passengers complained of heavy sway at some points and that the train's "automatic doors frequently stuck. Others were pleased that the train's piped music, a controversial subject since service began, had been shut off.

Despite the Metroliner's apparent success, it faces some problems, among them:

Some Federal safety experts are worried about the possibility of a derailment at such high speeds. The National Transportation Safety Board has convened a hearing Aug. 18 to review the June 28 derailment of a Seaboard Coastline passenger train on welded rail installed for the Metroliner near Glen Dale, Md. Reliable sources have indicated that the board plans a broad investigation of all safety aspects of the Metroliner.

Many passengers still complain of difficulty in buying a Metroliner ticket—particularly, long depot ticket lines. Efforts to develop an airline-type computerized system have faltered, although the railroad said the system should be operating by next month.

Serious technical bugs continue to plague the program.

FREQUENT DEPARTURE SOUGHT

The demonstration program developed by the Federal Office of High Speed Ground Transportation, headed by Dr. Robert Nelson called for a schedule of nine departures daily, from New York and Washington. Such frequent departures are needed, he explains, to offer an attractive service to travelers.

However, principally because of what Dr. Nelson described as enormous "reliability problems" with the Metroliner cars, the Penn Central Company has asked for a trimming back of the program.

The railroad has asked for permission to schedule six trips daily in each direction, adding the three additional trains next month.

Dr. Nelson said in an interview that the Government was considering the request, but had not reached a decision.

Bugs in the Metroliner cars have hampered the program since its inception three years ago. The Penn Central ordered 50 cars from the Budd Company of Philadelphia—30 powered by General Electric Company electric propulsion systems and 20 by Westinghouse Electric Corporation motors.

TROUBLE WITH EQUIPMENT

Of the General Electric powered cars, 28 have been delivered, but, Dr. Nelson said, there has been such difficulty keeping them

in operation because of technical flaws, that the Penn Central has just "barely" managed at times to keep the service running. Two of the 30 G.E.-powered Budd cars have been "cannibalized" (taken apart for spare parts) by the Budd Company, adding to the equipment shortage.

SENSITIVITY TRAINING—SEQUEL TO DESEGREGATION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, educators nationwide who have been trying, in good faith, to produce desegregation in schools are all encountering similar experiences.

It seems that if the community or the students are not segregated racially they tend to segregate themselves by learning potential.

A typical report comes from the city of New Orleans where a school that was white 10 years ago now as a result of the progress of integration, has become, for all practical purposes resegregated as a Negro school. This sounds like Washington, or Chicago, or New York a few years ago.

Everybody has a solution to the problem. The students are told that they are wrong—the parents are blamed and of course, the teachers do not understand the problem. So, the very reformers who have created the problem and can never admit their tragic guilt and error now propose to straighten the entire matter out—or make it worse—by brainwashing all involved parties. They will just convince them that there is no problem.

Sensitivity training to cure the problems of integration which results from sensitivity training. What progress.

At least it keeps the expert fixers well employed.

Mr. Speaker, I include a column from the New Orleans Times-Picayune for June 26:

AUDUBON SCHOOL FIGHTING DECLINE THROUGH THERAPY—DEPAUL ASSISTANCE PROJECT MAY BE MAKING A DENT

(By Don Lee Keith)

The Audubon School at 428 Broadway sprawls languidly in uptown New Orleans, accented by tree-lined streets and velvet-green lawns. Its stucco-type exterior has been aged by time and humid elements to give the place a look of the stately, the established, the dependable.

During the school season, youngsters romp and play ball and stop occasionally to search for four-leaf clovers while awaiting the bell that ends recess. But in the classrooms and in the offices behind that strong looking beige facade, there lurks a constant spectre of trouble.

That ever-present trouble comes in a variety of disguises—a total change in the makeup of registration; serious discipline problems, even more serious achievement problems; resentment of students for teachers, and vice versa. Regardless of its outward appearance, the trouble, when peeled down to the raw, means that Audubon is a school which has undergone an overwhelming change, and that change must be dealt with carefully, skillfully, and with more devotion than most persons are willing to give.

AMONG TOP FIVE

Ten years ago, it was reported that the elementary school rated among the top five in the entire New Orleans Public school system. It was located in a most respectable neighborhood. Its students were gladly received in the major high schools of the area, and their scholastic achievement could be substantiated not only by grades on report cards, but by their accomplishment in future endeavors.

Then it happened—the school desegregation order. The school began accepting Negro children; white parents pulled out their youngsters and sent them to other schools. In only a few years, Audubon's enrollment began to show a sharp imbalance on the scale of racial factors. From a totally white school, it has gone virtually all Negro, with only seven white students enrolled last year.

And from the top scholastic ranks, it sank to among the very lowest.

Faced with a barrage of problems to stunt any she's known since she became the principal in 1944, Miss Nelda Villarrubia realized that while she needed help, she wasn't down yet. She had watched the deterioration of scholastic rating of a school she'd given her professional life to, and she was saddened by it. But she wasn't giving up. She'd tried stronger discipline—no better than softer discipline. Stricter academic demands met with no more success than less demands. Still, she figured, there must be a way, and anything was worth trying.

RESULTS INDICATED

At this point, Miss Villarrubia agreed to cooperate with the DePaul Community Mental Health Center, in an effort to upgrade the school through better understanding between the students, teachers and parents, and through an intensive program of therapy for all.

For a year, the program has progressed. Parents have been counseled and their problems shared by student social workers from Tulane University. Teachers have been allowed to pour out their frustrations in discussion sessions focusing on every classroom activity from throwing spitballs to overaggression. And students, those targets of the educational system in the first place, have known the feeling of being cared about by someone other than their families.

Results? Few, and even those so intangible that their evidence will probably not be noticeable when classes at the Audubon School resume this fall. Nevertheless, fingers are being crossed that a dent, however slight, may be in the making for what had seemed an impenetrable situation. There is, moreover, the satisfaction that efforts are in progress, and that concern for improving where improvement is possible did not go out with Ned and the First Reader.

DESPITE FUND LACK

The project is one which has continued despite the fact that the National Institute of Mental Health declined sponsorship funds. Dr. Mottram Torres, the Health Center's director of research and training and Chief Social Worker Jan Harris, decided to go ahead anyway with their plans of action which included a study of the families and the pupils, training and consultation to the principal and teachers, and various kinds of mental help to those families and children requiring it.

Last fall, prepared questionnaires were distributed to the approximately 150 families of the Audubon School. The questionnaires included questions about vital statistics, plus intimate family conditions and problems. A coding of the interviews was developed to be key punched onto IBM cards to analyze some of the data collected.

Groups of parents were organized and a series of 10 weekly meetings were arranged. The meetings were designed to lead parents into discussions of their problems with their

children and to get them to reach consensus on better ways of dealing with them. Parents were to create a common bond with each other, resulting with the children benefiting from better parental guidance.

Harris says that the results were discouraging. Most of the parents who agreed to come to the meetings never appeared. The ones who did come came late and usually for only one or two sessions. After only a few meetings, the procedure had to be ceased.

"Failure seemed to be due to the Negro families not being able to relate to the white group leaders and not having a full understanding of what the meetings were to accomplish. The mothers also wanted the meetings to focus more attention on themselves rather than their children," the social worker says.

Still, the parent discussion groups revealed many things. One lady had 14 children; she said she couldn't take the time to help each child with his homework. Another said she was the grandmother and didn't know how to contend with this younger generation. The new math threw several others.

Said one of the social workers: "The most important thing that came out of these meetings was the fact that the parents all felt that their children craved more attention. This craving is so intense that some parents admitted that their children actually seemed to enjoy the punishment they received from misbehaving. They wanted attention, no matter what means they had to use to get it."

This spring, a volunteer psychiatric consultant from Tulane, Dr. Eric Anders, and Miss Jeanette Jennings, a student social worker, started a "teachers group" at the Audubon School, with weekly meetings.

"At first, I noted hostility toward the change in the school, and toward the school board for expecting the teachers to do more than they were able to do," Miss Jennings said. "One teacher who had been with the school for a long time resented the fact that the white families had pulled out. However, two of the school's teachers had been trained specifically in teaching in lower socioeconomic schools and were better able to cope with disciplinary problems."

The teachers group discussions usually began with the mention of an incident during the school day. From there, the teachers applied the situation to growth and development, incorporating suggestions for possible changes or methods of control.

Miss Jennings says that there has not yet been any change in attitudes, "but there has been a change in understanding. Now the teachers are beginning to understand why some children steal or act out in order to get attention. For the first time, teachers are talking together about their problems."

Harris believes that the most obvious change is the increase in families receiving mental health help. "In 1967, none of the families in the area were being helped. Now, between 25 and 30 families are getting counseling, therapy, or are participating in activity groups."

BIGGEST PROBLEM

He said that the program is trying to understand if the setting can provide a system that is preventative of clinical problems.

"The biggest problem is lack of acceptance culturally; it hasn't so much to do with race," he says.

This month, the program is applying to the Citizens Participation Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health, asking for funds. It is requesting money to hire indigenous workers who could help allay assistance in the area. "If we can get enough blacks involved," Harris says, "then the focus will be on education, not race."

Vicki Boling, a second year student in social work at Tulane who was a co-leader of one of the children's activity groups, thinks

the youngsters are finally realizing their responsibilities. "At first, when the talk sessions began, the kids could speak of nothing but 'bad teachers.' After several meetings, they admitted that some of the problems were their own fault, and this, in effect, is a form of accepting responsibility."

NEW EFFORTS

When school resumes this fall, so will the activity groups and the teacher groups. Efforts will continue to break through the hard-core stigma of nonlearning that seems to have gotten a toe-hold on Audubon School.

If the funds come through to hire a couple of Negro workers for the DePaul project, then chances of success are expected to increase. "Black workers could help teach us to apply better skills to the problems," Harris says.

In the meantime, the Audubon School sits in the middle of its playground. Empty swings, no sound of bouncing balls. When the reverberations of children's playtalk begin again in a few months, perhaps the building will have begun to be the scene, once more, of academic accomplishment and successful preparation for the future.

WHAT CITY NEEDS IS SLURP

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, for the outsider, and in effect, for the insider, New York politics has the aura of considerable confusion. Certainly, the recent mayoralty runoff might leave one with the feeling that it is virtually impossible to tell the players even with a scorecard.

I recently came across a column by clever Dick Zander, a talented reporter who I know personally, in the daily newspaper *Newsday*, which holds a well-deserved reputation for interesting and well-written news. Since it offers a humorous social comment on current politics, I include it in the RECORD:

[From *Newsday*, June 27, 1969]

WHAT CITY NEEDS IS SLURP

(By Dick Zander)

Now that the primary is over and voters have had their say, how about setting up a new political party?

It's simply not fashionable to be the candidate of just one political party anymore. And because of that, just what a given candidate or party stands for may be a bit blurred. Take John Lindsay for example. He lost the GOP mayoral nomination but he has the Liberal Party's endorsement. So what's he doing? He's forming a new urban party. He won't be any more Liberal or Republican as that party's candidate than he now is. How about calling the party the Save Lindsay Urban Party (SLURP)?

Only the state election law, which prevents a candidate from running on three lines on the ballot, would restrict Sen. John Marchi (R-Staten Island) from striking back. Marchi, of course, won the GOP mayoral line. He also has the Conservative Party endorsement. Even so, Marchi might put together in fun an elite fund-raising group to keep up with the Lindsays, something like the Best of Marchi's Backers (BOMB).

The New York City Democrats are the ones who really will be hurting for another party line this fall. Because Lindsay was able to hold onto the Liberal label, the Democratic primary winner, Mario Procaccino, may feel

forced to come up with another line for himself. He now is stranded out in right field without a second party. To hold conservative party regulars, he might try Procaccino's Organization Party (POP) or Procaccino's Old Organization Party (POOP). But his trouble looks like it will be attracting the more liberal elements in the city. How about a Procaccino party called Citizens-Reformers-and-Youth (CRY)?

If Robert F. Wagner had made it, the job of naming a second party would have been easy. The second line could read: People Honestly Eager for Wagner (PHEW). Even closer to political reality might be Wagner's Independent New Democrats (WIND). But Wagner finished second, leaving the problem to Procaccino.

And CRY may not be enough to lure the liberals to Procaccino. There seem to be too many of them in the city who already have gone on record in opposition to the controller's candidacy. One can imagine Paul O'Dwyer's followers dreaming up an organization such as O'Dwyer's United Independents (OUII).

And if that isn't enough, there was another liberal in the Democratic primary who finished in last place despite the fact that he spent more money than any of the other candidates. Rep. James Scheuer (D-Bronx) poured about \$500,000 in the race. With that much invested, is it hard to picture the emergency of a party such as Scheuer's Particularly Energetic New Democrats (SPEND)?

The candidates could arrive in droves. Rep. Hugh Carey (D-Brooklyn) plans to run as an independent. And it will be his chore to name his own party. Herman Badillo, the outgoing Bronx Borough president who did surprisingly well, could be standing in the wings mulling a future run. And then, how about the talk of Steve Smith for mayor? Could the New York City Democrats go for Smith's Organization of United People (SOUP)?

All this makes one wonder if the primary had any value at all. In the past couple of years, Albany legislators have considered the idea of proposing legislation that would prohibit cross party endorsements. If such a law were on the books, it would mean that in November Marchi could run only as either a Republican or a Conservative; that Lindsay could be only a Liberal or an independent. Such a law would tend to draw a clearer distinction between what the parties and the candidates stand for.

Until that time arrives, the politicians will be pulling all the tricks they know to gain more votes for themselves. That includes forming instant political parties. Maybe New York City should become the 51st state. How about a party to Activate Breslin-Mailer (ABM)?

COMPREHENSIVE NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND DRUG ABUSE CARE AND CONTROL ACT OF 1969

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I outlined the contents of H.R. 12882, a bill that I introduced for the purpose of preventing and controlling narcotic addiction through the authorization of Federal aid in the construction, staffing, operation and maintenance of facilities for the prevention and treatment of narcotic addiction and drug abuse. In addition, this proposed legislation will aid in the development of drug abuse education programs and in the training of professional and

other personnel who are needed to effectively combat this problem. Demonstration projects to drug use and research studies concerned with all ramifications of dilemma shall also be fostered.

I include in the RECORD today the complete text of H.R. 12882 which follows:

H.R. 12882

A bill to provide for a comprehensive and coordinated attack on the narcotic addiction and drug abuse problem, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse Care and Control Act of 1969."

DECLARATION OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) Narcotic addiction and drug abuse are major health and social problems afflicting a significant proportion of the public and private agencies to develop effective prevention and control.

(2) Narcotic addiction and drug abuse treatment and control programs should whenever possible: (A) be community based, (B) provide a comprehensive range of services, including emergency treatment, under proper medical auspices on a coordinated basis, and (C) be integrated with and involve the active participation of a wide range of public and non-governmental agencies.

(3) There is an urgent need to educate young people and the public in general on the abuse of drugs and that insufficient manpower currently are available to undertake such educational programs.

(4) There is a serious shortage of professional and other personnel trained to work more effectively in relation to the prevention and treatment of narcotic addiction and drug abuse.

(5) Current knowledge regarding the causes, prevention, and treatment of narcotic addiction and drug abuse are inadequate.

(b) In order to preserve and protect the health and welfare of the American people in meeting these needs, it is the purpose of this Act to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a program of grants and contracts for the construction, staffing, operation, and maintenance of facilities for the prevention and treatment of narcotic addiction and drug abuse, for the development of narcotic addiction and drug abuse education programs, for the training of professional and other personnel, for the conduct of appropriate study, research, and experimentation, and for the creation of appropriate demonstration projects relating to narcotic addiction and drug abuse.

TITLE I—CONSTRUCTION, STAFFING, AND OPERATION OF TREATMENT FACILITIES

SEC. 101. (a) Section 251(a) of the Community Mental Health Centers Act is amended by striking out "of compensation of professional and technical personnel for the initial operation" and inserting in lieu thereof "of operation, staffing, and maintenance."

(b) Section 251(b) of the Community Mental Health Centers Act is amended by striking out "in excess of 66 2/3 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "in excess of 90 per centum".

(c) Section 251(c) of the Community Mental Health Centers Act is deleted and the following is inserted in lieu thereof:

"(c) Grants under subsection (a) for the costs of operation, staffing, and maintenance of a facility may be made only for the first

eight years that such facility is in operation and the amount of any such grant shall not exceed 90 per centum of such costs for the first two years of the grant and 75 per centum of such costs for each of the next six years."

(d) Section 261(a) of the Community Mental Health Centers Act is amended to read as follows:

"(a) There are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; and \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974; for construction, operating, staffing, and maintenance grants under parts C or D. Sums so appropriated for any fiscal year shall remain available for obligation until the close of the next fiscal year."

(e) Section 261(b) of the Community Mental Health Centers Act is amended to read as follows:

(b) There are also authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and each of the next eleven fiscal years such sums as may be necessary to continue to make grants for staffing with respect to any project under part C or D for which a staffing, operation, and maintenance grant was made from appropriations under subsection (a) of this section for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1970, through 1975.

"(c) For purposes of parts C and D, the term 'staffing' means salaries, fringe benefits, and travel allowances for professional, technical, and support personnel needed to provide services to administer, evaluate, operate, and maintain the facilities and program of a treatment center.

"(d) For purposes of parts C and D, the term 'operation and maintenance' means upkeep and repairs, supplies, utilities, rent, equipment cleaning, food and drugs, and similar items of cost incurred by a treatment facility."

TITLE II—TRAINING AND EVALUATION, AND DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION

SEC. 201. (a) Section 252 of the Community Mental Health Centers Act is amended to read as follows:

"TRAINING AND EVALUATION

"SEC. 252. (a) For the purpose of assisting in overcoming the critical shortage of scientific and professional personnel trained to deal with drug abuse and addiction, the Secretary is authorized to make grants to States and political subdivisions thereof and to public or nonprofit private agencies and organizations, and to enter into contracts with other private agencies and organizations, for—

"(1) the development of specialized training programs or materials relating to the provision of health services for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse;

"(2) the development of inservice or short-term refresher courses with respect to the provision of such services;

"(3) training personnel to operate, supervise, and administer such services;

"(4) the conduct of a program of research and study relating to (A) personnel practices and current and projected personnel needs in the field of drug abuse (including prevention, control, treatment, and rehabilitation), (B) the availability and adequacy of the educational and training resources of individuals in, or preparing to enter, such field, and (C) the availability and adequacy of specialized training for persons such as physicians and other health professionals who have occasion to deal with drug addicts, including the extent to which such persons make the best use of their professional qualifications when dealing with such persons; and

"(5) the conduct of surveys and field trials to evaluate the adequacy of the programs for the prevention and treatment of narcotic ad-

dition within the several States with a view to determining ways and means of improving, extending, and expanding such programs.

"(b) Training grants under this section may be made only upon recommendation of the National Advisory Mental Health Council. Such grants may be paid in advance or by way of reimbursement as may be determined by the Secretary, and shall be made on such conditions as the Secretary finds necessary.

"(c) As used in this section, the term 'professional persons' shall include but not be limited to persons in the fields of medicine, psychiatry, nursing, social work, psychology, education, and vocational rehabilitation.

"(d) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this section \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; and \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; and \$6,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974."

SEC. 202. The Community Mental Health Centers Act is amended by redesignating sections 253 and 254 as sections 255 and 256 respectively, and by inserting after section 252 the following new sections:

"FELLOWSHIP GRANTS

"SEC. 253. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make fellowship grants (including such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) as the Secretary may deem necessary) to professional personnel for training in relation to drug addiction and other drug-abuse-related problems. Each applicant for a fellowship shall present a plan for his training which includes appropriate information regarding the participation of the institutions or agencies who will be providing the training.

"(b) Training grants under this section may be made only upon recommendation of the National Advisory Mental Health Council. Such grants may be paid in advance or by way of reimbursement as may be determined by the Secretary, and shall be made on such conditions as the Secretary finds necessary.

"(c) As used in this section, the term 'professional persons' shall include, but not be limited to persons in the fields of medicine, psychiatry, nursing, social work, psychology, education, and vocational rehabilitation.

"(d) The term 'fellowship' shall include such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) as the Secretary may deem necessary.

"(e) Training and fellowship awards under this title shall be made at such levels as may be required to facilitate the recruitment of the necessary professional manpower to this high priority area.

"(f) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the purpose of this section \$400,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; \$600,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; and \$1,000,000 for each of the next three fiscal years.

"DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION

"SEC. 254. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to States and political subdivisions thereof and to public or nonprofit private agencies and organizations, and to enter into contracts with other private agencies and organizations, for—

"(1) the collection, preparation, and dissemination of educational materials dealing with the use and abuse of drugs and the prevention of drug abuse, and

"(2) the development and evaluation of programs of drug abuse educations directed at the general public, school-age children, and special high-risk groups.

"(b) The Secretary, acting through the National Institute of Mental Health, shall

(1) serve as a focal point for the collection and dissemination of information related to drug abuse; (2) collect, prepare, and disseminate materials (including films and

other educational devices) dealing with the abuse of drugs and the prevention of drug abuse; (3) provide for the preparation, production, and conduct of programs of public education (including those using films and other educational devices); (4) train professional and other persons to organize and participate in programs of public education in relation to drug abuse; (5) coordinate activities carried on by such departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government as he shall designate with respect to health education aspects of drug abuse; (6) provide technical assistance to State and local health and educational agencies with respect to the establishment and implementation of programs and procedures for public education on drug abuse; and (7) undertake other activities essential to a national program for drug abuse education.

"(c) The Secretary, acting through the National Institute of Mental Health, is authorized to develop and conduct workshops, institutes, and other activities for the training of professional and other personnel to work in the area of drug abuse education.

"(d) All grants made under this section can be made only upon recommendation of the National Advisory Mental Health Council.

"(e) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the purposes of this section \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; and \$8,000,000 for each of the next two fiscal years."

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT FOR RESEARCH AND STUDIES RELATING TO DRUG USE, ABUSE, AND ADDICTION

SEC. 301. (a) Section 302(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "depressant or stimulant drugs and" before "narcotics" in the first sentence;

(2) by striking out "the use and misuse of narcotic drugs," in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "(1) the use and misuse of depressant or stimulant drugs and narcotic drugs, and (2)"; and

(3) by striking out "at his discretion" in the second sentence.

(b) Section 302 of the Public Health Service Act is further amended by adding a new subsection (c) at the end thereof to read as follows:

"(c) The Secretary is authorized to establish a program of grants to be administered by the National Institute of Mental Health to—

"(1) support and conduct programs of research into all phases of drug use and abuse, including the origins, causes, incidence, and prevention of drug use and abuse, the abuse potential of drugs, and the therapeutic and rehabilitation agents and techniques;

"(2) make grants to State or local agencies and other public or nonprofit agencies and institutions, and to enter into contracts with any other agencies or institutions, for the conduct of investigations, experiments, demonstrations, studies, and research projects with respect to the development of improved methods of diagnosing drug addiction and abuse and of care, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and drug abusers;

"(3) make grants to State agencies responsible for administration of State institutions for care, or care and treatment, of drug addicts or abusers for developing and establishing improved methods of operation and administration of such institutions;

"(4) conduct surveys evaluating the adequacy of programs for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and for necessary planning studies;

"(5) develop field trials and demonstration programs for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse;

"(6) establish a National Registry of Nar-

cotic Addicts to facilitate research in drug addiction; and

"(7) make project grants to State or local agencies and other public or nonprofit agencies or institutions for the establishment, construction, staffing, operation, and maintenance of regional centers for research in drug abuse and related problems, one of which centers shall be established as a National Addiction and Drug Abuse Research Center as part of the National Institute of Mental Health, and shall be located in close proximity to the central research facilities of such Institute so as to avoid duplication of basic science laboratories and to allow for exchange of scientific information in collaboration between researchers in these closely related areas.

Any information contained in the National Registry of Narcotic Addicts, established under paragraph (6), shall be used only for statistical and research purposes and no name or identifying characteristics of any person who is listed in the Registry shall be divulged without the approval of the Secretary and the consent of the person concerned except to personnel who operate the Registry. The Secretary may authorize persons engaged in research under this subsection on the use and effect of drugs to protect the privacy of individuals who are the subject of such research by withholding from all persons not connected with the conduct of such research the names or other identifying characteristics of such individuals. Persons so authorized to protect the privacy of such individuals may not be compelled in any Federal, State, civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceeding to identify such individuals.

"(d) The following amounts are hereby authorized to be appropriated:

"(1) For carrying out the purposes of section 302(c) (1) through (6), \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; and \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.

"(2) For carrying out the purposes of section 302(c) (7), \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974; and \$15,000,000 for the establishment of the National Addiction and Drug Abuse Research Center, to remain available until expended."

TITLE IV—CONTROL OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

SEC. 401. (a) The Congress finds and declares that the importation, manufacture, distribution, possession, and use of narcotic drugs and depressant and stimulant drugs for nonmedical and nonscientific purposes have a substantial and detrimental effect on the health and general welfare of the American people, that the medical and scientific use of such drugs are important elements of the practice of medicine and of scientific research, and that adequate provision must be made to insure the availability of controlled drugs for such legitimate purposes.

(b) The Congress further finds that there is a need for a single comprehensive code which makes the necessary distinctions among narcotic drugs and depressant and stimulant drugs with respect to the degree of control required and between their medical and scientific use as against their abuse for nonmedical and nonscientific purposes. It is therefore the purpose of this title to provide for the establishment of such a code, by utilizing the medical and scientific expertise of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the particular competence and expertise of persons versed in the fields of mental health and pharmacology.

SEC. 402. (a) In order to aid the States

and communities, the medical and scientific professions, law enforcement authorities and other concerned groups and individuals in coping with the problems of drug abuse, while at the same time encouraging ready access to certain substances for scientific, therapeutic, industrial, or other legitimate purposes, the Secretary shall—

(1) carry out the studies and investigations pertaining to narcotics and depressant and stimulant drugs as directed by section 302(a) of the Public Health Service Act;

(2) determine which substances should be subject to control because of their ability to produce physical or psychological dependence which could lead to abuse;

(3) place these substances in such classes and categories as he shall find necessary, ranked according to the extent of their ability to produce physical or psychological dependence and their relative capabilities for abuse;

(4) promulgate a list of all such substances classified or categorized as directed by paragraph (3); and

(5) amend such list from time to time by adding, deleting, or changing the classification or categorization of a substance as he shall find necessary in the light of new scientific knowledge.

(b) No substance may be included on such list unless it is a narcotic drug (as defined in section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code) or is a depressant or stimulant drug determined under section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and not exempted under section 511(f) of that Act.

(c) The initial list promulgated by the Secretary shall not take effect until after such list has been published in the Federal Register, and not less than thirty days shall have passed thereafter. If within such thirty-day period any person adversely affected by such listing shall require opportunity for a hearing, the Secretary shall provide for such hearing, in conformity with the procedures prescribed in section 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with judicial review available in conformity with such section. After such list shall have become final, any change in the category of any substance may be carried out by the Secretary only after similar notice, opportunity for a hearing, and opportunity for judicial review in conformity with such section 701.

SEC. 403. Before making any of the determinations required by section 402, the Secretary shall consider the advice of the Advisory Committee on Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, established by section 503 of this Act, and shall consult with the Attorney General.

CONTROL OF ILLEGAL TRANSACTIONS IN MARIHUANA

SEC. 404. (a) Section 201(v) (3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(v) (3)) is amended (1) by striking out "and any other" and inserting in lieu thereof, "marihuana, and any"; and (2) by striking out "and marihuana as defined in section 4761, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 4731, 4761)" and inserting in lieu thereof "of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954".

(b) Section 201 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(y) The term 'marihuana' means all parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* L., whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant; its seeds, or resin; but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil, or cake made from the seeds of such plant any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination."

REGISTRATION OF RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS

SEC. 405. Title V of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section

"REGISTRATION OF RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS"

"SEC. 513. (a) No person may conduct any research project with any narcotic drug (as defined in section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954) or with marihuana (as defined in section 201(y) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) unless such research is conducted by an establishment currently registered by the Secretary under this section. Registration under this section shall be for one-year periods, and shall be renewable for like periods.

"(b) (1) No establishment may be registered under this section except pursuant to application which shall set forth—

"(A) the name of the applicant;

"(B) his principal place of business;

"(C) the number or other identification of any applicable Federal, State, or local license or registration, relating to narcotic drugs or marihuana, currently held by the applicant including the number or other identification of any such Federal license or registration previously held by the applicant;

"(D) procedures for accountability for drugs used in research projects of the applicant and the methods to be used and the safeguards to be instituted against diversion of the drugs used in such projects to nonmedical or nonscientific uses; and

"(E) any other information required by the Secretary by regulations.

The Secretary may not register an establishment under this section unless he determines that the applicant has established adequate procedures to provide for accountability for drugs used in research projects of the applicant and adequate methods to safeguard against diversions of such drugs to nonmedical or nonscientific uses, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Attorney General. Such regulations shall permit the conduct of double-blind studies.

"(2) Each applicant registered under this section shall, before any drugs are administered to human beings under a research project of the applicant, submit to the Secretary, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may require, a research protocol, describing the research to be conducted, listing the investigators (each of whom must be registered under section 4722 or 4753 of the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable) and their qualifications to engage in such research, and otherwise conforming to the requirements of section 505(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. No such research protocol may provide for the dispensing or administration of drugs to human beings except by persons licensed to dispense or administer such drugs under applicable State laws.

"(c) (1) The Secretary may revoke or suspend the registration of any establishment granted under this section if he finds (A) that the application for such registration contains any untrue statement of material fact, (B) that research projects in such establishment are not being conducted in accordance with approved procedures or methods relating to accountability for drugs or safeguards against diversion of drugs used in such project to nonmedical or nonscientific uses, or (C) research projects involving the dispensing or administration of drugs to human beings are being conducted by persons not licensed under applicable State law to dispense or administer drugs.

"(2) Regulations of the Secretary shall provide for notice and opportunity for a hearing before revocation or suspension of registration under this section, except that, upon a finding of imminent hazard to the public health, such registration may be suspended or revoked prior to such hearing, but opportunity for a hearing shall be granted immediately in such cases."

AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DRUG RESEARCH IN REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

SEC. 406. (a) Section 4704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "; or", and by inserting immediately below paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) RESEARCH.—To the dispensing or administration of narcotic drugs in the course of a research project conducted by an establishment currently registered under section 513 of the Public Health Service Act, if records of the drugs so dispensed or administered are kept as required by this subpart."

(b) Section 4705(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(5) RESEARCH.—To the dispensing or administration of narcotic drugs to any person in the course of a research project conducted by an establishment currently registered issued under section 513 of the Public Health Service Act. Such registrant shall keep a record of all such drugs dispensed or administered, showing the amount dispensed or administered, the date, and the name and address of the person to whom such drugs are dispensed or administered, except such as may be dispensed or administered to a patient upon whom a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner shall personally attend; and such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or administering such drugs, subject to inspection, as provided in section 4773."

(c) Section 4721(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking out "research, instruction, or analysis" and inserting in lieu thereof "instruction or analysis, or for the purpose of research by an establishment currently registered under section 513 of the Public Health Service Act."

(d) Section 4742(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(6) RESEARCH PROJECTS.—To a transfer of marihuana to or by a person in the conduct of a research project conducted by an establishment currently registered under section 513 of the Public Health Service Act. Such registrant shall keep a record of all such marihuana used in such project, showing the amount used and the name and address of the person using such marihuana, and such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of such use, and be subject to inspection as provided in section 4773."

(e) Section 4751(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking out "research, instruction, or analysis" and inserting in lieu thereof "instruction or analysis, or for the purpose of research by an establishment currently registered under section 513 of the Public Health Service Act."

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

TRANSFERS OF AUTHORITY

SEC. 501. The functions, powers and duties of the Attorney General under Reorganization Plan Number 1 of 1968 to designate a drug as a depressant or stimulant drug under section 201(V) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and to make a finding that a drug or other substance is an opiate under section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to determine the medical, scientific, and other legitimate needs of the United States for the purpose of establishing manufacturing quotas for narcotic drugs under section 509 of the Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960, and the amounts of narcotic drugs that should be imported or exported under sections 173 and 182 of title 21 of the United States Code, are transferred to the Secretary.

AMENDMENTS RELATING TO TRANSFERS OF AUTHORITY

SEC. 502. (a) The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended as follows:

(1) Section 4702(a)(1) is amended by striking out "The Secretary or his delegate" where it appears after subparagraph (B) and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(2) Sections 4702(a)(3) and 4702(a)(5) are each amended by striking out "The Secretary or his delegate" where it appears in those sections and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(3) Section 4705(c)(2)(C) is amended by striking out "The Secretary or his delegate" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(4) Sections 4731(g)(1) and 4731(g)(2) are each amended by striking out "The Secretary or his delegate (after considering the technical advice of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare or his delegate, on the subject)" and inserting in lieu thereof in each such section "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(b) Section 2(b) of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act is amended by striking out "the board" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(c) Section 10(a) of the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U.S.C. 188) is amended by striking out "The Secretary of the Treasury" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(d) The Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960 is amended as follows:

(1) The second sentence of section 5(b) (21 U.S.C. 503) is amended by striking out "The Secretary or his delegate" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(2) The second sentence of section 5(d) is amended by striking out "The Secretary or his delegate" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(3) Section 6 (21 U.S.C. 504) is amended by striking out "The Secretary or his delegate" the first and third time it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(4) Section 7(b) (21 U.S.C. 505(b)) is amended by striking out "if the Secretary or his delegate" and inserting in lieu thereof "if the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(5) Paragraph (1) of Section 8(a) (21 U.S.C. 506(a)) is amended by striking out "which will produce" and inserting in lieu thereof "which the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General, determines will produce".

(6) Section 11(a) (21 U.S.C. 509) is amended by striking out "the Secretary or his delegate" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

(7) Section 11(b) is amended by striking out "the Secretary or his delegate" the first time it appears in that section and inserting in lieu thereof "The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General".

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEC. 503. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall appoint a committee of experts to advise him with respect to any of the determinations pertaining to drugs

which he is required to make under amendments made by this Act. This committee shall be known as the Advisory Committee on Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. It shall be composed of not less than twelve persons of diverse professional backgrounds, including the fields of pharmacology, psychiatry, psychology and other behavioral sciences, manufacturing, and distribution, who, in the opinion of the Secretary, qualify as experts on the subject of narcotic drugs or depressant or stimulant drugs.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the July 21 issue of Newsweek:

THE GREAT ADVENTURE: VOYAGE TO THE MOON

The odyssey is at hand, computed to the tiniest margin of error. All the ingenuity of technology is marshalled, thousands of contingencies have been calculated. But it remains for man, not the computer, to venture into the unknown.

Apollo 11 is, quite simply, man's greatest adventure—his first flight to the surface of another body in the space that encompasses his familiar earth. And though much of the count-down at Cape Kennedy last weekend retraced the now-familiar steps for a momentous journey, there were new signs to point up the majesty and portent of Apollo 11's mission.

There was, first of all, the beauty and national pride reflected in the names selected by the astronauts for their ships—Eagle, symbolic emblem of the United States, for the landing craft that is to carry Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin to the floor of the moon; Columbia, the shining symbol of the nation, for the mother ship that Michael Collins will pilot while his crew mates explore the moon. As Armstrong, the commander and the man scheduled to be first to set foot on the moon, recently noted: "The names are representative of the flight and of the nation's hopes." And there was the quickening interest in the eight-day, 500,000-mile odyssey, as hundreds of thousands of ordinary folk—plus former President Lyndon B. Johnson, the representatives of 60 foreign nations, and U.S. congressmen and senators—began descending on Florida to see the start of the journey. Beyond the Cape, hundreds of millions more were expected to watch the launching via TV and communications satellites.

What they will see is some 160 seconds of powered flight as the 363-foot-tall Apollo-Saturn vehicle leaves Pad 39 at 9:32 a.m., EDT, Wednesday.

But that lift, calculated to the second and the foot-pound, should be enough to thrust Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins into the ranks of man's pre-eminent explorers. And to Columbus's Santa Maria, Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis and Yuri Gagarin's Vostok, will be added the names of Eagle and Columbia. In less than twelve minutes after launch, the Apollo 11 crew hope to be 115 miles in a temporary orbit, their three-segment ship still attached to the Saturn 5's third stage.

A little less than three hours later, the third stage will be started up again and, in a nearly six-minute-long burn of its 227,000-pound-thrust single engine, increase the speed of the Apollo 11 ship from about 17,400 mph to 24,200 mph and drive the spaceship onto a translunar trajectory. About 25 min-

utes after they have begun the three-day-long coast out to the moon, Collins is to separate the Apollo command and service modules—Columbia—from the third stage. Eagle will still be attached to the spent stage; Collins will nudge Columbia back to Eagle, docking and taking it over for the coast to the moon. Then Eagle and Columbia will be in the "barbecue mode"—rotating slowly so the sun heats them evenly.

The silent minutes

Around 1:26 p.m., EDT, next Saturday, the Apollo 11 ship is to sweep behind the moon. For 34 minutes, officials at NASA's Mission Control Center in Houston have no way of knowing if the ship's 20,500-pound-thrust engine, in a six-minute burn, braked Apollo 11 from a speed of 8,279 mph to 5,476 mph and dropped it into lunar orbit with a pericyynthion (low point above the moon) of 69 miles and an apocynthion of 195 miles. If the engine—which has so far been successfully fired 34 times in previous Apollo flights—does not ignite, Apollo 11 will be traveling too fast for the moon's weak gravitational field to hold it and will head back toward earth.

On Saturday evening, Aldrin and Collins are to open the hatch in the top of the cone-shaped Columbia, remove the docking mechanism, and clear a 32-inch-diameter, 3-foot-long tunnel leading to Eagle. Aldrin is to wriggle down the length of the tunnel and swing open Eagle's hatch. After a quick check that everything is in working order inside the landing craft, Aldrin is to return to the three-man cabin.

Four days out, the schedule calls for Aldrin to re-enter Eagle, followed—an hour later—by Armstrong. At 2:12 p.m., EDT, Sunday, Armstrong and Aldrin will shove off from Collins. While Armstrong fires small thrusters to keep Eagle on an even keel, the guidance computer will operate the 10,000-pound braking engine.

At 50,000 feet above the moon, Armstrong is to turn Eagle over—it will have been descending until then on its back, with its two triangular windows looking out toward black space—for a good close-up view of the moon. At that point, Eagle will be about 276 miles west of the landing site.

It will take the four-legged, spidery-looking craft just under twelve minutes to cover those 276 miles and descend those final 50,000 feet. A radar on the underside of Eagle's descent stage will bounce signals off the moon, and the ship's computer will calculate not only how far above the craters the LM is at any instant, but also how fast it is sinking.

Below 10,000 feet altitude, Armstrong will gradually begin to right his ship. By the time Eagle passes through 7,600 feet altitude—called the "high-gate" mark—the ship will have been tilted vertically enough so that the crewmen will be able to see the landing site almost 5 miles directly ahead. On the windows in front of Armstrong and Aldrin are a series of lines, like the marks on a measuring cup and numbered from zero through 70. The computer, after calculating the coordinates of the landing site, then prints out a number; by looking through designated lines on the panes, the crewmen will know where their craft is to settle down.

At 500 feet, Armstrong will have Eagle almost completely right side up and, like a helicopter, beginning a steep—but slow—descent to the surface. At 78 feet altitude, Eagle will be sinking gently at a rate of 3 feet per second, and the two astronauts are to give the landing area a very close inspection for deep craters or large boulders that might tip their craft on landing. If they spot any potential hazard, they will have enough propellant left in the tanks of Eagle's descent stage at that point for about two minutes of hovering flight in which to pick out a smoother site and then maneuver the LM to it. NASA engineers say this is sufficient

fuel reserve for the astronauts to reach a better site.

Touchdown in Tranquillity

On the bottom of three of Eagle's four large saucer-shaped landing pads are 68-inch long probes that, like curb feelers on an automobile, alert the crew that they are about to land. The first probe to touch the lunar surface will turn on a light on the astronauts' instrument panel to indicate that contact has been made; the crew is to shut down the engine one second after the light flashes and allow the craft to free-fall the final few feet to a comparatively smooth corner in the Sea of Tranquillity. The landing jolt is not expected to be harder than what an airline passenger feels when his jet lands.

At about 4:19 p.m., Sunday, July 20, if everything has gone well up until then, Armstrong and Aldrin expect to be peering down on the grayish-tan surface of the moon approximately 15 feet below them. And the flight plan, a model of prudence, calls for the two men to prepare the ascent, or upper, stage of Eagle for take-off (see the following two pages for a detailed account of the moon stay).

That part of the Sea of Tranquillity where Eagle is to come to rest may seem about as exciting to viewers back on earth as a televised view of the Sahara desert. The landing site, according to Navy Capt. Lee Scherer, the NASA director of the Lunar Exploration Office, was chosen because it appears to be empty of large craters and big boulders that could destroy a landing craft. Most of the craters in this area, Scherer thinks, are no bigger than 10 feet across. The surface of the moon here is thought to be largely made up of fine-grained basalt, with the cohesiveness of wet beach sand. Like the footprints found by Robinson Crusoe, Armstrong and Aldrin are expected to leave the imprint of their heavy thermal boots to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ -to- $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the virgin surface of the moon. Physicist Robert Jastrow, an adherent of the theory of a cold moon where geological activity has ceased, suggests the astronauts' footprints might last a million years.

The crewmen hope to return to earth with 130 pounds of soil and rocks for 142 scientists and laboratories in the U.S. and abroad to analyze, in samples weighing from 0.1 to 300 grams. The material, unaffected by weather, may provide clues to the origins of the universe.

Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins have trained diligently for this mission, since being notified last January that they had been assigned to Apollo 11. Armstrong, the civilian who is commander of the epochal journey, has driven the crew like a "czar," according to observers around the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston. All three are extremely competent, intelligent men, but there is little of the camaraderie that the crew of Apollo 9 and 10 exhibited.

For the past several days, the three astronauts have been taking elaborate steps to avoid catching a last-minute cold. President Nixon, whose signature the astronauts will carry to the moon on a special plaque attached to a landing leg of Eagle, had planned to have dinner with Armstrong and his crew the night before the launch. But NASA's Charles A. Berry, the astronauts' physician, expressed his concern that the President or some of his staff members might be carrying germs. The President canceled out. He still intends, however, to be aboard the recovery carrier in the Pacific July 24 when Apollo 11 is scheduled to return to earth.

Although he will not be able to shake hands with the triumphant moonmen—they will be strictly quarantined against the remote possibility that they have taken back unknown microorganisms to earth from the lunar surface—Mr. Nixon nevertheless will be able to talk to Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins through a telephone to their sealed trailer. What he has to say may be of more

than passing interest; there have been reports that the President might announce a new major goal for the U.S. space program, just as John F. Kennedy committed the nation to the moon more than eight years ago.

EAGLE'S NEST: THE LUNAR COUNTDOWN

It all comes down to 22 hours on the moon. Five years of planning, ten manned Gemini and four manned Apollo flights, long meetings of the Lunar Surface Operations Planning Group representing a dozen NASA offices and scores of doctors, suit designers, geologists, lighting and photo experts, human-factors engineers—all these events and men had to coalesce in the last few months to produce the Lunar Surface Operations Plan. For, after \$24 billion had launched the astronauts to the moon, what were they to do there? And what could they feasibly do within the physical limitations of man and his technology? Tests revealed, for example, that an astronaut was likely to burn up 1,600 British Thermal Units of energy per hour on the moon. So one contractor developed a back pack designed to keep an astronaut cool for four hours, and NASA programed a maximum time of three hours for Extravehicular Activity (EVA). Other human parameters, such as the size of an oxygen unit an astronaut could conveniently carry, began to chisel down the endless list of things man might like to do on the moon.

What finally emerged from the debates at NASA was a "time-line"—a schedule precise to the split second that detailed time allotments for everything from the deployment of sophisticated equipment on the lunar surface to the spontaneous expression of joy likely to be emitted by the astronauts once they realize that they, after all, are the first men on the moon. Apollo 11's planned time-line, subject to the X—for unknown—factor, follows:

Sunday, July 20, 2:12 p.m., EDT: Lunar Module (Eagle) separates from Command Service Module (Columbia). Armstrong and Aldrin stand like motormen at the controls of the LM, firing the descent rocket to begin breaking Eagle's orbital speed from 3,500 mph. On final approach the craft tilts to the vertical and the crew for the first time can look out their windows to reconnoiter the planned landing site. Descent engine still thrusting, speed dropping to a few feet per second. Eagle's four landing pads—three with 68-inch probe extensions—touch moon surface.

4:19 p.m.: Touchdown: When the tip of the first probe touches the lunar contact indicators on the control panel light up blue. A second later the crew cuts descent engine.

4:19:01 pm.: Eagle settles onto surface as probes break away. The astronauts will confirm verbally with Houston what Apollo Control's instruments on earth have recorded. The crew's first action once they've landed will be to try to decide whether to leave. They will punch "V 37 E 12 E" into their computer, the normal program for ascent. The computer will then prepare the ship for blast-off. Less than 60 seconds later the computer will flash: Engine ready enable. Armstrong and Aldrin will then check out their instruments. If they find something wrong, they will punch the computer proceed button to rocket the ship off the moon and back to Columbia. If they feel, however, that all systems are working properly and the ship has suffered no damage in landing, they will punch "P-68" (the Landing Confirmation Program), automatically entering their exact position into the computer, shutting down the systems and putting the ship in an idle state for a later departure.

6:23 p.m.: By now, the astronauts have completed their laborious post-landing checkout. Next, they are to eat reconstituted freeze-dried food packages in their pantry and rest for four hours (they may

take a Seconal sleeping pill to dim their excitement). According to NASA officials, they are not likely to skip their rest period because they anticipate at least two grueling hours moving about in a space suit that adds 30 moon pounds—or 180 earth pounds—to their burden. "Unless the controllers said 'Go out early, I don't think they would pass up that rest,'" says Richard J. Green, of NASA.

10:58 p.m.: The astronauts eat once again to build up energy.

11:58 p.m.: Armstrong and Aldrin begin putting on their Extravehicular Mobility Units (EMU), which consist, essentially, of a pressure suit, a thermal garment, a helmet, and a Portable Life Support System (PLSS) back pack containing the oxygen supply, electrical power, communications gear and a liquid cooling unit. The space suit is a 28-layered, white-colored network of synthetic fibers. The outer layer is made of a heat-resistant glass fabric layered with plastic that, despite its smooth, silky texture, is tough enough to insulate against an expected moon temperature of 150 degree Fahrenheit. The helmet is a clear sphere, a plastic fishbowl of Lexan. There are two visors. The outer one is tinted gold to shield infra-red and ultraviolet light without appreciably altering the color of the moon. The inner one is slightly tinted, to reduce interior fogging. The astronauts will also put on "lunar overshoes."

Monday, July 21, 1:01 a.m.: The astronauts struggle within the confines of the LM to suit up. They already have to adjust to a new world. The PLSS back pack (a \$250,000 unit) redistributes the total weight of astronaut and equipment so that the center of gravity is raised from "earth point" around his wishbone area to "moon point" at chin level. Adjusting to lunar gravitation—one-sixth of earth's—can be hazardous. "If he bends forward slightly, he pitches forward," explains Angelo Micocci, a Bendix project engineer in Ann Arbor, Mich., where the moon science experiments were built. "He can't squat either. If he does fall on his chest, he can do a push-up that will put him back on his feet." Originally, the back pack was a sharp-cornered square box. "When they were square," says Micocci, "the astronauts had an awful time rolling over." Now that the back pack edges are rounded, "falling down is not a prime concern," says Micocci. "They've practiced."

1:58 a.m.: Gradual depressurization of Eagle begins to make its interior of equal atmosphere with the airless moon and enable crew to open hatch.

2:12 a.m.: Armstrong opens the forward hatch and pauses on the exit platform: he hunches over and backs out of the LM slowly. On his way down, he pauses to pull a D-shaped ring of a lanyard that pops open the Modularized Equipment Storage Assembly (MESA); this also exposes a TV camera. Aldrin photographs Armstrong with a Maurer 35-mm. movie camera. Armstrong is to take five minutes to execute a semi-slide down the ladder—being wary of tearing the suit.

2:17 a.m.: Armstrong touches left foot to lunar surface, keeping his right foot solidly on an LM footpad and his arms wrapped around the landing gear to make sure that the moon crust isn't softer than NASA thinks it is. Armstrong will then probably look toward the horizon, which, on the moon, will only be a mile and a half away. Next, he will determine if he can move around freely—and if he can retrace his steps to the ladder. "The first priority," says one official, "will be to see whether we can get him back off the moon."

2:20 a.m.: Armstrong will lift his arms to see how high he can reach, take a few steps near the ship, and report to Houston—over the \$100,000 PLSS gold-plated radio—how

the moon feels. "He'll be building up his confidence," says Green.

2:26 a.m.: Armstrong will then pull out a collapsed "contingency-sample" tool—a 25-inch-long aluminum handle with a loop at the end to which the astronaut attaches a Teflon bag. With this tool, Armstrong doesn't have to bend over—his space suit wouldn't allow him to do that anyhow—or even bend his arms and legs more than slightly. He is to scrape together some lunar soil and rocks.

2:38 a.m.: Aldrin leaves to join Armstrong. While Aldrin is feeling his way around, Armstrong will walk back toward MESA and mount the TV camera on a tripod.

2:48 a.m.: Armstrong will take the bundle to a spot about 30 feet away and set up the camera: earthbound audiences may then have a fairly panoramic view of the astronaut's activities from then on. The sun will be about 10 degrees above the eastern horizon and the astronauts will have to be careful not to point the camera toward it—just like any tourist snapping pictures. If Houston says the reception is poor, Armstrong may deploy an umbrella-like antenna 12 feet high and with a 10-foot-diameter wire-mesh dish to improve the signal.

2:51 a.m.: Aldrin is to go back to MESA, pull a lever, and set up the solar-wind collector. Little more than a screen of aluminum foil and easel, it unfolds like a home-movie screen. If it sticks, Aldrin will probably abandon the experiment.

3:28 a.m.: The Early Apollo Scientific Experiments Package (EASEP) is deployed by Aldrin. The major item in EASEP is the Passive Seismic Experiments Package (PSEP), a seismograph fifteen to twenty times more sensitive than any so far used on earth.

3:31 a.m.: The PSEP is to be set up 70 feet from the LM and to work properly, it must be lined up on the moon's east-west axis. To do this, Aldrin must deploy a spring-loaded gnomon (a car-antenna-like unit) that will cast a shadow on the sundial contained in the PSEP baggage and indicate compass directions. PSEP is so sensitive that NASA hopes to record the astronaut's footsteps as he walks away from the experiment. Simultaneously, Armstrong will set up the Laser Ranging Retro-Reflection Experiment (LRR) about 10 feet away. The astronauts will only estimate—not pace off—distances in deploying the equipment. In all they will stay within a 70- by 10-foot area—about the size of a modest home lot.

3:42 a.m.: Aldrin and Armstrong begin to fill NASA's "sample-return containers," or, as the astronauts call them, the "rock boxes." Each box is about 19 inches long 11½ inches wide, and 8 inches high—a single unit that has been hollowed out of an aluminum block (a multisheeted box would require welding of the joints, the solder being too heavy an addition for the weight-conscious NASA). The astronauts will carry the boxes perhaps 100 feet from the LM and—using an aluminum scoop resembling a steam shovel—jam as many samples in the boxes as possible (up to about 50 pounds). Armstrong, however, may photograph some rocks, seal them in numbered plastic bags, and photograph the area from which the rock was taken. Armstrong will fill one small aluminum can with loose dirt and one with rocks and cap them to seal in lunar "atmosphere." Aldrin starts back to the LM.

4:18 a.m.: By now the astronauts will be close to departure—and perhaps close to exhaustion due to all the excitement and hard work. Armstrong will hook the sample boxes one at a time to the Lunar Equipment Conveyor (LEC)—a pulley system with one end attached to a hook on the ship's exterior and the other to a hook on the sample box. Green fears that if the LEC is given too much to pull, "it may act like an overloaded clothesline and bang against the steps." Armstrong pulls, and Aldrin, waiting at the hatch lifts the boxes inside.

4:29 a.m.: About twenty minutes after Aldrin's return to the LM, Armstrong will follow, shedding his overshoes and wiping his feet on the rungs before entering the ship. They will have left behind the scientific equipment, litter such as springs that were released and discarded bags, a plaque with Richard Nixon's signature, the American flag, microfilmed messages from leaders of foreign nations on earth, and the footprints of the first men on the moon.

4:42 a.m.: By this time the hatch may have been shut long enough for the oxygen-pressure buildup to reach a point where the astronauts can discard their helmets—thus releasing the pressure inside the space suits. They will then eat and sleep for a scheduled four hours and 40 minutes.

9:22 a.m.: Houston will awaken the astronauts for their next task—breakfast and then the countdown.

1:55 p.m.: They fire the ascent engine to leave.

5:32 p.m.: Columbia and Eagle dock in lunar orbit.

Tuesday, July 22, 12:57 a.m.: Armstrong fires Columbia's engine, on the moon's far side, for return to earth.

MEN FOR THE MOON

(NOTE.—To many outsiders—and to the scoffers—the three men who are to embark for the moon this week seem hard to tell apart: close-cropped, small-town, family men—three WASP-ish peas in a space pod. On closer inspection, however, the Apollo 11 crewmen are distinct individuals. No one need mistake them for the man next door—they are much too intelligent and complex. In a matter of days, these three Americans are to become historical figures for all time and for all men. Here are three candid portraits of the men of Apollo 11—and of their views—on the eve of their adventure.)

Civilian Neil A. Armstrong, 38, the Apollo commander who is scheduled to be the first man to walk on the moon, has been known to smoke a cigar and enjoy himself at parties. But he can also be a diffident, tightly controlled individual whose intensity may come to the surface only in the form of small gestures: nose-rubbing, blushing, ear-pulling, a slight stammering. "He appears cold," says Dr. Charles A. Berry, chief of medical operations at NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, "but actually, he's bashful. When you know Neil, you find that he can be a very warm individual." There are not, however, many people who know Armstrong.

Armstrong was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, the son of a state auditor. "We would do an audit, which would take about a year," Armstrong's father recalls, "and then move on." By the time he entered high school, Neil Armstrong had lived in more than half a dozen different towns.

His bedroom, his mother remembers, was stacked with books, magazines and drawings of aircraft; model airplanes—which Neil bought with money earned from after-school jobs and built with meticulous care—dangled from the ceiling. Among the non-technical books he recently read are "We," given to him by Charles Lindbergh, and early science-fiction by Edgar Rice Burroughs.

Armstrong started taking flying lessons at the grassy Wapakoneta airfield when he was 15. It cost him \$9 for a one-hour lesson and Neil carefully saved the money he earned from a drugstore job to pay for the instruction. He received his private pilot's license at 16 and proudly pedaled his bicycle home to tell his parents—he had yet to learn to drive a car.

A superior student, Armstrong won a Naval Air Cadet scholarship and in 1947 entered Purdue University to study aeronautical engineering. When the Korean War began, Armstrong was called to active duty at age 19. He flew 78 combat missions in Korea and

was forced to eject from one crippled plane and lost a wingtip of a second.

Armstrong returned to Purdue and was graduated in 1955; one year later, he married Janet Shearon, a sorority queen he had met on campus. They are the parents of Eric, 12, and Mark, 6, and Armstrong's idea of a good weekend is "to go scuba diving with my family."

After graduation, Armstrong joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—NASA's predecessor—and flew the X-15 rocket plane. His initial reaction to the manned-spaceflight program, back in 1959, was one of mild disdain. "We had spent years developing the rocket airplane concept and Mercury looked like a dark horse to us," Armstrong said recently. "We tended to regard the Mercury people as inexperienced intruders in our business. I am frank to admit I gave them too little credit."

In 1962, test pilot Armstrong applied for astronaut training and was accepted in the second "class"—along with Frank Borman, James A. McDivitt, the late Edward H. White and five others. He drew the commander's role for the Gemini 8 mission, with David R. Scott as his co-pilot, in early 1966—the first U.S. attempt to link two craft together in space. No sooner had the two craft docked than the combination began to spin wildly. Armstrong brought the ship under control and made an emergency landing in the Pacific Ocean.

Armstrong showed equal piloting skill last year when a jet-powered training craft in which he was practicing lunar landings suddenly skittered out of control. Sensing that the wingless craft was about to turn over, he ejected and parachuted to safety while the vehicle crashed and burned.

In the past two months, Armstrong—who is not particularly fond of physical training and tends to pudginess—has managed to diet away 15 pounds to a "mission status" of about 165 pounds. In his quiet, diffident way, he says of Apollo 11: "I think if historians are fair, they won't see this flight like Lindbergh's. They'll recognize that the landing is only one small part of a large program."

Air Force Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., 39, who expects to be the second man to set footprints on the moon, is better known by his nickname of "Buzz." But, says a friend, "Aldrin is the kind of guy who really shouldn't have a gee-whiz nickname. He should be called Edwin."

Aldrin has the stony face of a police detective. His voice is flat, his speech laconic, and his gaze penetrating. "If you didn't know what he did, you wouldn't be at all interested in him," says a woman who knows him and his family. "He's a very forgettable man, but he's a nice man." Yet, Aldrin is the spiffiest dresser of the three Apollo 11 crewmen—and the most bejeweled. He wears a wedding band on the ring finger of his right hand and a Masonic ring on the little finger, and his West Point class ring on his left hand. He wears a tie clasp fashioned from pilot wings and dangling from it are the Greek symbols of two engineering honor societies.

Aldrin's grade-school principal in Montclair, N.J., recalls that the astronaut had an IQ score of 150. Aldrin was graduated third in a class of 475 cadets from West Point in 1951, entered the Air Force (his father was also an Air Force colonel) and flew 66 combat missions in the Korean War. He earned a doctor of science degree from MIT as part of a special USAF program in 1963. His doctoral thesis dealt with orbital rendezvous—a feat he performed during the flight of Gemini 12 in late 1966. When the radar failed, Aldrin—the co-pilot—himself worked out the computations.

Aldrin keeps in shape with gymnastics and pole-vaulting; he occasionally puffs on a corn-cob pipe. His idea of relaxation, he recently said, is "sitting around in the sun

up at Dad's place on the New Jersey shore, eating corn on the cob, swimming and taking it easy," along with his wife, Joan, and children Michael, 13, Janice, 12 in August, and Andrew, 11.

What will he feel when his landing craft bumps down upon the moon? "I would hope," he said, without intonation, "there will be a normal amount of adrenalin flowing in me that would help, rather than impede, the mission."

Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Collins, 38, had been assigned to the flight of Apollo 8. But a bone spur on his spine, near his neck, was pressing against nerves controlling his legs and the slight, muscular astronaut last summer suddenly found himself falling down for no apparent reason. Given the choice between long-range treatment or risky surgery that would eliminate the problem, Collins unhesitatingly decided on the operation. It cost him his seat on Apollo 8.

Typically, Collins accepted the situation with realism—and determination. When he finally shed the neck brace that he wore during the three-month recuperation, he worked hard to get back in shape, playing handball.

Collins is one of the best-liked astronauts. "If there was a contest for 'Everybody's Favorite Astronaut,'" says one close friend, "Collins would win it going away and then discreetly refuse the title." Still, Collins dislikes the prospect of becoming a world hero. "There are two kinds of people in this world," he says, "those who like publicity and those who prefer to do without it. I prefer the latter."

The son of the late Army Maj. Gen. James L. Collins, Mike Collins was born in Rome, Italy, and grew up on a succession of different Army bases. So he cherishes his family life with wife Patricia, daughters Kathleen, 10, and Ann, 7, and son Michael, 6. "For anybody who lives out of a suitcase as much as I do," he says, "it's fun to be at home."

Collins, a '52 West Point graduate, is a nonsmoker who prefers Martinis and small dinner parties, usually with crew members. When the men wind up in the kitchen talking about the state of the flight preparations, the wives fret about why the men don't spend more time talking to them.

Collins has made two spacewalks. Now he will be in the mother ship. He says it does not bother him to come that close and not land—and those who know him believe him.

MOON WATCHING

"Walter Cronkite, more than anyone else, sees us through these shots," Art Buchwald wryly remarked not long ago, "and we really count on him to get the Apollo capsules back safely to earth."

This time, with Apollo 11, Cronkite and his colleagues have their hands fuller than ever. Before the Apollo mission is over, it will be encapsulated in millions of words and tape and film footage—the most watched and written about single event in history.

The European TV networks expect 225 million viewers during the Apollo mission. In the United States, CBS, ABC and NBC confidently expect to attract 150 million television viewers in the nation at 2 a.m. Monday, July 21—when even Johnny Carson is over but when the astronauts hope to step out onto the moon. Each network revised and juggled plans almost hourly, hiding as much from the competition as possible, right up to launch time.

The high stakes involved—ABC, NBC and CBS are spending well over \$1.5 million each—reflect in the network epics themselves. As a group, they are loose, ambitious catchalls, by turns ingenious and banal. CBS has both Lyndon Johnson and ex-astronaut Walter Schirra. Johnson will reminisce about how the moon program developed. Schirra

will team with Cronkite and the science-fiction writer Arthur Clarke to give CBS's commentary an authoritative edge.

CBS's largest New York studio houses a projection screen plus nine film projectors that will create special effects and imagery to blend with live coverage. The synchromeshed projectors, controlled by a computer, can flash anything from words, charts and diagrams to simulations of docking maneuvers and star sightings on the screen. "We probably won't project more than six or seven images at once," says executive producer Robert Wussler. "We have to remember the people with their 9-inch Sonys."

TV poetry

CBS also has a package of space films dating from a 1900 spoof to "2001," along with a parade of widely diverse guests, including Bob Hope, Sir Francis Chichester, Arthur Miller and Marianne Moore.

ABC is matching Marianne Moore with James Dickey. It has stockpiled special film, too, mostly for the time between 4:30 p.m. on Sunday and 12:30 the next morning, when the astronauts will be sleeping or checking equipment. The obvious worry at all the networks is dead time. ABC is reading—among other things—a new concerto in honor of the landing by Duke Ellington, who will also sing in public for the first time; a "philosophical" panel featuring Marshall McLuhan and Bill D. Moyers, and a children's panel, around which commentator Frank Reynolds and a group of 7- to 10-year-olds will swap reactions and theories.

NBC has a secure thematic lock, at least, on its epic. "Our theme is 'a state of the earth,'" says James Kitchell, NBC's executive producer. "We're going to look at what's going on in the world while two men sit on the moon's surface." The familiar NBC faces, Chet Huntley, David Brinkley, Frank McGee and company, will be commenting, backed up by scientific luminaries such as Harold C. Urey.

Space and TV were meant for each other—a marriage made in heaven—but the print men have not surrendered the story. "Certainly there are some things that television can do that we can't," concedes Nick Williams, editor of *The Los Angeles Times*, "but we can do some things ourselves that television can't." For most newspapers, that meant an accent on quality rather than quantity, on backgrounding rather than trying to match TV's on-the-spot coverage. The *Los Angeles Times* and *The Washington Post* will emphasize staff-written pieces, rather than articles by guest experts. The *Post* also has developed a technique for shooting the image of the first man on the moon off a TV screen for reproduction on Monday morning's page one. The *New York Times* is planning three specials. The first one, the day after lift-off, will run to more than 100 columns, and include essays by Werner Von Braun and the ubiquitous Arthur Clarke. The *Times* may also try for its first news color pictures.

Payoff

Finally, book publishers hope to knit up the loose ends left by the other media. Norman Mailer stands to make more than a million dollars doing just that, with a book for Little, Brown (serialized in three parts by *Life* magazine, which is paying him \$100,000).

Mailer's book will not appear in completed form until 1970. At least half a dozen Apollo books are on the pad in Great Britain alone awaiting publication. In the U.S. John Barbour's "Footprints on the Moon," an Associated Press production, is already in galley—with the last chapter to come—scheduled for serialization in 400 newspapers. The book should be on sale the last week in July—even before the astronauts get out of their quarantine. About the same time, both Columbia Records-CBS and Time-Life Records will produce multi-volume albums with

the first sounds heard from the surface of the moon.

A magnificent effort—to match a magnificent event. Or is it? To some, these frantic books, TV extravaganzas, and record albums are mere drives for the fast buck. To others, they seem, taken as a whole, spirited and vigorous—a classic example of challenge bringing out new qualities in media that respond to it.

Blue cheese

Any good McLuhanite must be delighted, furthermore, by the lunar celebration, created by August Heckscher and the New York City Department of Parks for the night of July 20. The city's "Moon Watch" in Central Park will feature huge screens showing live TV coverage, a synthetic aurora borealis created by artist Forrest Meyers, searchlights, a collage of films, inflatable sculpture, dancing, "moon music," Mayor John Lindsay perhaps reading poetry—and a blue-cheese picnic.

Everyone at the "moon-in" is to wear white clothes. Indeed, when New Yorkers dress up for an overnight in the park, the millennium is here. As composer John Cage observes: "The moon landing will expand the media just as it is expanding our minds—that is, our sense of what we are capable of doing."

K. L. POMIERSKI—A TRIBUTE TO A DEDICATED LONG ISLAND LEADER

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, recently, K. Stefan Pomierski, a resident of Glen Cove for more than 31 years died. A descendant of Polish nobility, Mr. Pomierski was a significant influence in Polish American affairs.

It is therefore with sadness that I would like to take leave and acknowledge the passing of my dear friend, a gentle and dedicated individual who never forgot his heritage but could not have been any more devoted to this country and its ideals.

Born in Lubawa Poland, he had an extensive education in Germany, Poland, and England. He spoke 11 languages fluently and had a good grasp of several more.

After arriving in New York as an immigrant, he studied real estate and general insurance. During World War I he was a junior officer with the U.S. Shipping Board of the U.S. Merchant Marine. From 1935 to 1940 he was senior area supervisor in the National Young Administration on Long Island. During World War II he served in an administrative position with the United States War Manpower Commission and in the Korean War acted as Civil Defense director of Glen Cove.

Mr. Pomierski, throughout his life was a capable and devoted citizen who imparted a devotion for America to others who had the privilege of a similar Polish-American background. Mr. Pomierski, I might add, was cofounder of the "I Am An American Day" and the president emeritus of the American Order of General Pulaski, as well as being a former member of the Polish National Home of Glen Cove and an honor-

ary member of the Polish American War Veterans of Glen Cove.

Despite the onset of illness, he maintained many of his community activities. Mr. Speaker, I am sure I express the sentiments of many who knew and admired Mr. Pomierski, and will miss him sorely.

I would like to take the opportunity to express my sympathies to his widow Anna, his family, friends, and the community of Glen Cove on their incalculable loss.

THE ABM'S QUESTIONABLE TECHNOLOGY

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, one of the three major components of the Safeguard ABM system will be its computer—which is reported to be one of the most complex computer systems ever devised.

Recently, a group of over 200 professional computer technicians has raised some very important and pertinent questions regarding the feasibility of this proposed computer system, including its development, testing, and operation. This ad hoc committee, headed by one of my very able constituents, Mr. Daniel D. McCracken of Ossining, N.Y., includes computer technicians employed by current or possible Safeguard contractors.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the questions raised by these computer professionals deserve the full and careful attention of Members of both Houses of the Congress and I am pleased to insert herewith, for inclusion in the RECORD, the statement of these technicians:

COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS AGAINST—JUNE 14, 1969

Chairman: Daniel D. McCracken, Consultant, 7 Justamere Drive, Ossining, New York. (914) 941-8899.

Executive Committee: Paul Armer, Stanford University, Prof. Joseph Weizenbaum, M. I. T., Gregory P. Williams.

We, the undersigned members of the computing profession, wish to record our professional judgment that there are grave doubts as to the technical feasibility of the computer portion of the Safeguard Antibalistic Missile system. These doubts range from a profound skepticism that the computing system could be made to work, to a conviction that it could not.

Although no project of precisely this nature has ever been attempted before, the difficulty may be understood in terms of a close analogy. Suppose the task were to design and implement the computer portion of a national air traffic control system, and that it were part of the design requirement that at some unspecified instant the control of the air traffic of the entire nation would be transferred to the computer, without any period of parallel operation, testing under actual operating conditions, or evolutionary development. This, by analogy, is what Safeguard would require. Our experience with large-scale computer systems convinces us that such a pattern of development is highly unlikely to lead to a successful computer system.

Another analogy that may be instructive is the use of computers in predicting and reporting election results. These have been used in presidential elections since 1956 and in many local contests, allowing steady evolutionary development. The task is well defined. Realistic testing is possible and is done. It is known in advance exactly when the system will be required to act.

Despite these favorable factors the election systems often fail. In 1968 the data-gathering computer malfunctioned, delaying results by hours. One computer, because of a programming error, reported a total vote exceeding 100%.

If such systems produce blunders, we must conclude that the Safeguard computer probably could not be made to work at all, since the conditions for it are much less favorable:

1. The computing task is much more complex than those of the examples cited.

2. The precise nature of the computing task cannot be defined. It cannot be known what kinds of electronic and other countermeasures would be used, for example, or what evasive maneuvers the attacker might employ. The offense has more strategic options than the defense in any case, and the defensive reactions have to be programmed and tested well in advance of an attack.

3. Realistic testing is impossible since it would require nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. Only artificial test data could be used.

4. Evolutionary development is out of the question. The computer systems for elections are used every four years or oftener and are improved on the basis of experience. The Safeguard computer would never get a second chance.

It is important to realize that the computer would have virtually all of the decision-making power, because the warning time in a nuclear attack would be so short—minutes at most—that presidential or senior military review would be almost impossible. Our experience with the failures of large computers (not to mention those that send out department store bills) makes us extremely reluctant to place so much life-and-death power in the control of a complex and untested machine.

Worse, the ABM system could by itself initiate a firing sequence without any attack taking place. This could happen through misinterpretation of radar signals from harmless objects, or because of machine malfunction or programming error. Since the defensive missiles themselves would carry nuclear weapons, destruction of American cities might result, or the action might be misinterpreted by other nations as hostile.

Our grave doubts as to the technical feasibility of the Safeguard computer system, coupled with our recognition of the possible consequences of system failure, lead us to the view that the project is a dangerous mistake. Whatever other arguments may be brought to bear, for or against Safeguard, our conviction is that on technical grounds alone the project does not deserve the support of the Congress.

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

Daniel D. McCracken is a consultant and writer, with ten books on computer programming in print. He worked for General Electric from 1951 to 1958 in a variety of assignments in computer programming and training, at Hanford, Cincinnati, Phoenix, and New York. He has been a national lecturer for the Association for Computing Machinery.

Paul Armer entered computing in 1947 at the RAND Corporation. After serving there as associate head of the computer sciences department until 1968, he moved to his present position, director of the computation center at Stanford University. He is president of the American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS). He was a consultant

to the Presidential Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress, and has testified before various Congressional committees. In 1959 he was a member of the team of US scientists who toured the USSR to assess Soviet computer capabilities.

Joseph Weizenbaum is Professor of Electrical Engineering and Political Science at MIT. He is the inventor of several languages for communicating with computers. He was a charter member of Project MAC, the first major computer time-sharing project in the world. He was responsible for software development and software-hardware interface for the General Electric-Bank of America project that pioneered bank deposit accounting automation. He helped design and build two of the earliest computers, in the early fifties.

Gregory P. Williams has also been in computing since the early fifties, beginning with the Army Ordnance Corps. Since 1954 he has been with a major manufacturing concern, in computing assignments ranging from operations research and design automation to automating university libraries and installing commercial computers.

The sponsors are without exception men who have pioneered the development and application of computers and now hold responsible positions in the field. It is doubtful whether another list of Americans with such fundamental and long-standing contributions to the field could be compiled. Some accomplishments:

Development of FORTRAN, by far the most widely used computer language: Backus.

Membership in committees that developed ALGOL and COBOL, two other widely used languages: Backus, Bemer, Bromberg.

Development of special-purpose languages that greatly expanded the horizons of computer usage possibilities: McCarthy, Minsky, Newell, Weizenbaum.

Leadership, both in early years and today, in the use of computers in education: W. Dorn, Forsythe, Scott.

Foundational work in artificial intelligence: Feigenbaum, McCarthy, Minsky, Newell.

Some of the earliest studies, the first implementation, and current leadership in computer time-sharing, a technique on which much of the Safeguard computer system would be based: Corbato, Fano, Licklider, McCarthy, Minsky, Weizenbaum.

Leadership positions in major professional organizations in computing: Armer, P. Dorn, and Ralston currently, but almost everyone listed has held such positions at some time. Forsythe and Huskey are past presidents of the Association for Computing Machinery, and Hoffman is a past treasurer.

Fundamental publications on the mathematical theory of computation: Knuth, McCarthy.

Leadership in the application of computers to the solution of practical problems in industry: P. Dorn, Weiss, Williams, others.

The founding of a major computer manufacturing company: Palevsky.

Major studies in linear and dynamic programming, basic techniques of operations research: Bellman.

It would be futile to try to list even a sampling of the publications of these men, who as a group have produced literally dozens of books and hundreds of papers on the design, programming, applications, and implementations of computers. A complete program of computer education, from high school introductions to post-doctoral studies, could easily be based on the writings of this group.

Partial list, as of June 26, 1969, of signatories of the June 14 statement.

Organizations, where shown, are given for identification only. Such listing should not be construed to mean that the statement is supported by the organization.

Daniel D. McCracken, Ossining, N.Y., McCracken Assoc., Inc.; Paul Armer, Menlo Park,

Calif., Stanford Univ.; Prof. Joseph Weizenbaum, Concord, Mass., MIT; Gregory P. Williams, Phoenix, Ariz.

John W. Backus, San Francisco, Calif., IBM Corp.; Prof. Richard Bellman, Univ. Southern Calif.; R. W. Bemer, Phoenix, Ariz.; Howard Bromberg, San Francisco, Calif., Information Management, Inc.

Prof. Fernando Corbato, Cambridge, Mass., MIT; Phillip H. Dorn, New York, N.Y., Union Carbide Corp.; Prof. William S. Dorn, Denver, Colo., Univ. Denver; Prof. Robert M. Fano, Cambridge, Mass., MIT.

Prof. E. A. Feigenbaum, Stanford, Calif., Stanford Univ.; Prof. G. E. Forsythe, Stanford, Calif., Stanford Univ.; Prof. Walter Hoffman, Detroit, Michigan, Wayne State Univ.; Prof. Harry D. Huskey, Santa Cruz, Calif., Univ. of California.

Prof. Donald E. Knuth, Princeton, N.J., Stanford Univ.; Prof. J. C. R. Licklider, Cambridge, Mass., MIT; Prof. John McCarthy, Stanford, Calif., Stanford Univ.; Prof. Marvin L. Minsky, Cambridge, Mass., MIT.

Prof. Allen Newell, Pittsburgh, Penn., Carnegie-Mellon Univ.; Max Palevsky, Santa Monica, Calif., Scientific Data Systems; Prof. Anthony Ralston, Buffalo, N.Y., SUNY, Buffalo; Prof. Norman R. Scott, Dearborn, Mich., Univ. of Michigan.

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Dr. Charles DeCarlo, Bronxville, N.Y., Sarah Lawrence College; Prof. John D. Herriot, Stanford Calif., Stanford Univ.; David Gries, Stanford, Calif., Stanford Univ.; Prof. J. A. Feldman, Stanford, Calif., Stanford Univ.

Prof. Raj Reddy, Stanford, Calif., Stanford Univ.; Alvan R. Feinstein, New Haven, Conn.; Walter A. Ramshaw, Stony Creek, Conn.; Thomas A. Dewey, Juneau, Alaska, Lockheed Missiles & Space.

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Chitkoot Srinivasan, Princeton, N.J., RCA Labs; Saul Y. Levy, Princeton, N.J., RCA Labs; Danial A. Walters, Princeton, N.J., RCA Labs; Ann L. Block, New York, N.Y., Computer Guidance Corp.

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P. Z. Ingerman, Cherry Hill, N.J., RCA Corp.; William L. Kelly, Skillman, N.Y., Kepner-Tregoe, Inc.; Sidney L. Lida, Prairie Village, Kan.; M. D. Fisher, Philadelphia, Penn.

B. Hasbrouck, Swarthmore, Penn.; David A. Nelson, Moorestown, N.J.; Milton Bauman, Swarthmore, Penn.; Philip R. Bagley, Bala Cynwyd, Penn., Information Engineering.

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John S. Hale, Amherst, N.Y., St. Univ. N.Y., Buffalo; Gilbert R. Begglass, Amherst, N.Y., SUNY Buffalo; P. J. Eberlein, Amherst, N.Y., SUNY Buffalo; Joe N. Adams, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Computer Appl. and Studies.

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I. Lee, Yorktown Heights, N.Y., IBM; Kurt Fuchel, Bayside, N.Y., Brookhaven Natl. Lab.; Jerry M. Friedman, East Setauket, N.Y., Brookhaven Natl. Lab.; Sidney Heller, Stony Brook, N.Y., Brookhaven Natl. Lab.

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Michael Lewis, Topanga, Calif., Computer Sciences; Diane Kravil, Los Angeles, Calif., Computer Sciences; Linda Gillogly, San Pedro, Calif., Computer Sciences; Gary S. Berman, Hermosa Beach, Calif., Computer Sciences.

Michael D. Scott, Torrance, Calif., Computer Sciences; Bruce H. Katz, Los Angeles, Calif., Computer Sciences; Roy Roqowaki, Los Angeles, Calif., Computer Sciences; Alan Bell, Gardena, Calif.

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R. Nell Horton, Albuquerque, N.M., Sandia Corp.; James H. Griesmer, Ossining, N.Y., IBM Corp.; Richard Goldberg, New York, N.Y., IBM Corp.; Patricia A. Cundall, New York, N.Y., New York Univ.

Jerry R. Hobbs, New York, N.Y., NYU; Susan M. Merritt, New York, N.Y., NYU; Bruce Knobe, New York, N.Y., NYU; Edward H. Elkind, New York, N.Y.; Phylis Winston, New York, N.Y.

Victor M. Ricci, New York, N.Y., Geran Applied Systems; Philip A. Bernstein, Port Washington, N.Y., Cornell Univ.; Vicki Robere, New York, N.Y., SYSTEMP, Inc.; Anthony A. Gockel, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Paul J. Millstein, New York, N.Y.

Additional list, as of July 12, 1969, of signatories of the June 14 statement.

Organizations, where shown, are given for identification only. Such listing should not be construed to mean that the statement is supported by the organization.

Prof. Scott Herman-Giddens, Durham, N.C., Duke Univ.; Prof. Thomas M. Gallie, Jr., Durham, N.C., Duke Univ.; Prof. Merrell L. Patrick, Durham, N.C., Duke Univ.; Prof. R. Bruce Briggs, Durham, N.C., Duke Univ.

Daniel F. Langenwalter, Phoenix, Ariz., General Electric Co.; Richard L. Young, Albuquerque, N.M., Sandia Corp.; Prof. Alston S. Householder, Knoxville, Tenn., Univ. of Tennessee; Prof. Leonard Uhr, Madison Wisc., Univ. of Wisconsin.

Prof. James W. Daniel, Madison, Wisc., Univ. of Wisconsin; Prof. Larry E. Travis, Madison, Wisc., Univ. of Wisconsin; Prof. Richard L. Venezky, Madison, Wisc., Univ. of Wisconsin; Prof. Seymour V. Parter, Madison, Wisc., Univ. of Wisconsin.

Prof. Ralph L. London, Madison, Wisc., Univ. of Wisconsin; Prof. Lance Hoffman, Stanford, Calif., Stanford Univ.; Saul I. Gass, Potomac, Md., World Systems, Inc.; Charles Sheffield, Bethesda, Md., World Systems, Inc. K. R. Runt, Rockville, Md., World Systems, Inc.; Prof. W. McKeeman, Santa Cruz, Calif., Univ. Calif. Santa Cruz; Rosanne Hesse, Plainfield, N.J., Bell Telephone Labs; Thomas A. Keenan, Potomac, Md.

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Jay R. Clark, Idaho Falls, Id., Idaho Nuclear; Gail A. Cazier, Skelley, Id.; M. J. McKernan, Gibbsboro, N.J.; Irvin H. Rhinard, New York, N.Y., Halcon International.

Eunice Pollack, New York, N.Y., Halcon Int.; Walter B. Dills, Jr., Floral Park, N.Y., Halcon International; Robert J. Beeber, New York, N.Y., Programming Methods, Inc.; Bruce J. Wiley, New York, N.Y., Programming Methods, Inc.

Margaret Gordon, New York, N.Y., Programming Methods, Inc.; Jessica Hellwig, New York, N.Y., Columbia Univ.; Lawrence Buckingham, New York, N.Y., Columbia Univ.

APOLLO 11

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this morning at 9:32 eastern daylight saving time the Apollo 11 began its first steps toward its goal of a manned lunar landing and safe return in this decade. The American people have the right to be proud of the marvelous foresight, ingenuity, and hard work that have gone into the development and execution of the program by all sectors of our country. To be sure there are risks and problems as this flight continues to its ultimate goal. However, I am confident that everything that is humanly possible to do has been done to assure maximum safety and maximum confidence in the successful accomplishment of this mission. All of us applaud the outstanding performance of Astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., as they journey to where no man has been before so that other men

may follow them and equally distinguish themselves in the service of our country and the world.

Today is the day to reaffirm our resolve that a strong national space program for the future is a cornerstone of the successful progress of the United States as a nation. The people of the world join us in our aspirations not only for the successful Apollo 11 and the safe return of our astronauts, but also in the future contributions that our national space effort can make to all mankind.

SEX EDUCATION—A DOCTOR'S PROGNOSIS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, an informative and well-documented warning on the excesses of sex education to our young people and our country appeared in the Journal of the Sarasota County Medical Society.

I include the full text of Dr. James M. Parsons' remarks, "The Gathering Storm: AMA's Erotic Samaritans":

THE GATHERING STORM: AMA'S EROTIC SAMARITANS

"There is one thing we can be dead certain of: the 'perversions' allow considerable chances to achieve human happiness. And therefore the 'perversions' are in themselves good, and therefore they ought to be encouraged."

Would you believe that? Yes? Then you are "informed" and eligible to play your "obvious leadership role" in sex education programs, according to the AMA's editorial staff (JAMA, May 12, 1969, Editorial: Sex Education in the Schools)¹ Really, you are.

You don't believe perversions are good? Then, you are misled by propaganda, "uninformed." If all this sounds too fantastic to believe, then get that editorial and read it along with this article and decide for yourself. Fair enough?

That quotation about perversions above is from Lars Ullerstam, M.D., a 40-year-old Swedish doctor, author of *De Erotiska Minoriteterna*, copyrighted in Sweden in 1964. His title in English translation, *A Sexual Bill of Rights for the Erotic Minorities*,² explains why Lars put in quotes that word, perversions. Groups of sexual perverts Lars calls, "erotic minorities."

But let us understand Lars, if we can. Since 1946, Swedish schools have had the enlightenment of sex education. In 1946, Lars would have been just a teenager, so we really don't know what kind of book he might have come up with if they had got to him with sex education at 3 years of age, such as is advocated for children here in the U.S., by Mary Calderone, Executive Director of the Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S. (SIECUS). SIECUS is the prime mover in the "sex-ed" arena, and the AMA editorial strongly endorses sex education.

Can perverts and/or deviates be created? Most assuredly. Binet³ placed great importance on accidental occurrences in childhood. Factors which reinforce deviant tendencies include: (1) suggestion, (2) repetition, and (3) imitation. Where perversions have become quite widespread, mere imitation becomes an important factor. Given

these considerations, let us consider Lars Ullerstam's whole-hearted endorsement of perversions.

Sweden's drive for sex education began in 1918, when the *lex veneris* provided for 2 years in prison for anybody who knowingly gave VD to anybody else. Whereupon, Elise Ottesen-Jensen, a highly charismatic woman, organized a group like magic, and said: "A 'knowing' contamination presupposes knowledge of the disease."

Immediately Elise began an implacable campaign in which she traveled all over Sweden, ending by organizing in 1933, the *Riksförbundet för Sexuell Upplysning*, or "National Society for Sex Education." Elise's program was: sex education in schools, laws providing contraceptives, centers for unrestricted information, and repeal of the abortion statutes, as well as two of the laws governing perversions. Specifically, homosexuality and zoophilia (sexual attraction to animals, bestiality, sodomy) became legal in 1944.

Lars Ullerstam was only 15 years old then, but the event apparently had a profound effect. "The only positive event during this century has been the abolition of the law against homosexuality and zoophilia."⁴ If that was the only positive event of Lars' century then it was like his entire life ended right then, wasn't it? And in a way, it did. We could think that sex education propaganda should have helped his attitude, except that Lars displays on occasion in his book tendencies toward depression when things relating to deviant sexual enjoyment he anticipates in other people do not turn out as he expected. For example, anticipating that others will enjoy anal penetration during medical examinations, he tells us: "I must have made at least a hundred such examinations, but I cannot remember a single case in which I observed any obviously sexual reaction." But Lars' fleeting depressions lifts when an immediate rationalism comes to mind: "It is probable that the circumstances surrounding a visit to the doctor are such that sexual stimuli are strongly inhibited in most cases."⁵ Ah, joy! Lars was not really sexually rejected; the patients were sexually inhibited.

Any reader of this book will sense immediately that Lars Ullerstam, M.D., is (1) obviously a brilliant individual, (2) an advocate of every perversion imaginable, and (3) a product of sex education a-la-Ottesen-Jensen. His book would seem lighthearted at times to some, especially when he is describing deviant behavior and trying to figure out ways for the "erotic minorities" to enjoy life more.

However, the ending of his remarkable description of the results of sex education in Sweden since 1946, shows us the man: "Our only certainty is that we all share the same miserable conditions. We have one another, we have a little company, to carry us through the episode of life. And also, we have been given the ability to experience happiness. One of its sources is our sex, and the happiness stemming from this source is of such drastic power that it at times even allows us to forget the prospect of annihilation for a while."⁶

Observe, if you will, the curious phraseology. "Annihilation" would be, of course, "drastic," but Lars' associations reveal that actually he views his sexuality as something of drastic power. Of course, human sexuality can be of drastic power, if unduly stimulated before one's character has been formed, and before physical sexual maturity. In Lars' case, what could have been a life of great purpose became a futile confusion when sex education in Sweden turned him into one obsessed by sexual variations to the extent that no goal in life could exist, except that of seeking to justify the "happiness" of perversions to others. Hence, his book.

Any reputable psychiatrist or clinical psy-

Footnotes at end of article.

chologist will tell you that sexual deviates and pervers are among the unhappiest people in the world. A superficial jocularity is necessary for them to defend against an almost continuous underlying depression; this jocularity is the reason they are called "gay." Moreover, most pervers are quite adept at rationalizing their "happiness" in order to induce others into perverted behavior. Why? Every fox who has lost his brush wants every other fox to lose his brush also.

Yves de Saint-Agnes in the introduction to *The Erotic Minorities* describes Lars Ullerstam thusly: "Lars Ullerstam is the smile on the face of the sexual revolution."⁷

Thus, indirectly, it is admitted that the results of sex education in Sweden have been far less than happy. For if one as depressed as Lars Ullerstam's book would indicate, is the "smile on the face" of Sweden's sexual revolution, then the phrase "keep smiling" in Sweden must be a hedge against suicide. Perhaps that explains the suicide rates there. Also, the incidence of alcoholism. Sex education in Sweden has led to widespread sexual promiscuity, perversions, illegitimacies, marital failures, venereal disease—all on a scale that beggars description.

Moreover, no sexual problems have been solved by sex education. There evolves only a new approach toward sexual problems. For instance, in cases of impotence and frigidity, Lars has an answer that's different: "Send impotent and frigid people to competent doctors, so that these can coax latent 'perversions' out of them."⁸ Those physicians who believe they support AMA's endorsement of sex education should note that one of their new duties as "competent doctors" will be to promote sexual perversions in their patients. Of course, right now, it's our "obvious leadership role" to support sex education and fight those "uninformed" ones who oppose it.

You say, if all this is true, why would the AMA back sex education? Dear Reader, anyone who is interested is more than welcome to send a copy of this article to the AMA, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610. Ask AMA. The replies from Chicago should be interesting.

Of course, the reply might come back that AMA's editorial specified "proper" programs of sex education, by which they meant "Family Living" or "New Health Education Series" as comprehensive approaches which include "some sex education."

The sad truth is that SIECUS resorts to euphemism (some say frank deception) to dress up its offerings. In other words, "Family Living" and "Health Education," etc., are the sugar-coating for the SIECUS-sex education pill. Such matters were covered by Lester Kirkendall, Ph.D., of SIECUS Board, in *A Series of Two-Day Institutes on Sex Education*, December 4-5, 1968, Anaheim, California, Charter House Hotel, Sponsor: "Science Research Associates" (a subsidiary of the IBM corporation). Kirkendall's subject: "The Opposition to Family Life-Sex Education and Measures for Coping With It."⁹

One wonders. Why would the AMA endorse any organization so reluctant to reveal its true purposes? Undoubtedly, as this storm continues to gather, we shall see SIECUS masquerade under other names because, Dr. Kirkendall reportedly "warned the assembled educators not to call it by its right name." Moreover, "... sneak the sex program in as an experimental course and see how people react," is another pearl that has dropped from the lips of Dr. Kirkendall as a solution to parental opposition to SIECUS' program.

It comes to mind here, do not ethical persons and organizations do their business in the light of day? If so, is there not a very grave question of ethics involved in AMA's editorial endorsement of this SIECUS-sex education business?

AMA could try to claim that Mary Calderone's SIECUS is not connected in any way with the Swedish system, has entirely different goals, *et cetera ad infinitum*.

But that gambit falters, and quickly. Professor Ira Reiss of SIECUS has been quoted: "Where Sweden is today is where we're going to be in ten years. Sweden has a culture that accepts 'permissiveness with affection' standards."

Interesting, what? Now, was there any person of influence in America who was ever in contact with Sweden's Elise Ottesen-Jensen? Come to think of it, Mrs. Margaret Sanger was. In 1942, she formed the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, remember? "In 1952 she joined with Mrs. Elise Ottesen-Jensen of Sweden, Lady Dhanvanthi Rama Rau of India, and other birth control pioneers to form the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). By 1965, membership of this body comprised the national family planning organizations of more than 40 nations on five continents."¹⁰

And we do know, don't we, that for many years Mary Calderone served as Medical Director of the Planned Parenthood organization here before she started up this SIECUS group. Since Mary's "sex education" ideas have become so controversial, she probably would be reluctant to tell us now if she was one of those "other birth control pioneers" who met with Elise Ottesen-Jensen. But isn't it all the strangest coincidence? Elise Ottesen-Jensen starts out with a National Society for Sex Education, and ends by forming the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Mary Calderone starts out as Medical Director of the Planned Parenthood group, and ends by forming the Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S. (If any reader has valid information that Mary Steichen Calderone did meet with Elise Ottesen-Jensen in 1952, this writer will appreciate its being forwarded to him for inclusion in his files on sex education.)

The pros and cons of "planned parenthood" aside, it is pertinent that via a common organization American contacts were made with Elise Ottesen-Jensen, of the Swedish National Society for Sex Education, and there must have been an exchange of ideas. The program of SIECUS is so uncannily similar to that of Sweden's that the factor of coincidence as explanation is out. But, for the benefit of those who are skeptical, let us see how "sex education" here in the U.S. compares with that of Sweden.

Here is Dr. Gerald Sandson, U.S. psychiatrist, commenting on a sex education "workshop" held here in the U.S.¹¹ "During the workshop, I found many individuals in my audience who appeared quite threatened by some concepts of child mental health, usually readily accepted by those in the field. For example, I offer the concept that to sexually stimulate or be stimulated by one's child is not in the best interest of that child's mental health. I was accused of instilling guilt in my audience and taking quite a Puritanical view, whereas I attempted to point out that incest was a universal taboo, and I knew of no culture where it was acceptable."

Here is sex educated Lars Ullerstam.¹² "In my experience sexual games between parents and children (in the infant age) are becoming increasingly common in young families. In any case, they do occur with most of my friends. These games have all sort of affectionate designations ("the tunnel game"), and I cannot see that this is anything but a healthy and happy state of affairs."

Please note: Sex educated Ullerstam is describing the wholehearted acceptance of a perversion, incest. Contrariwise, Dr. Sandson tries to oppose the promotion of incestual perversion by the sex educators in their "workshop" and he is accused of being Puritanical. (Incidentally, Lars Ullerstam devotes

a chapter of *The Erotic Minorities* to what he calls "Puritanical counter-arguments.")

Here is Dr. Sandson again, commenting upon the sex education "workshop" here in the U.S.¹³ "I found others who felt that their purpose was to be able, and help their students to do likewise, to use four-letter words with ease and freedom in mixed company."

Here is sex educated Lars Ullerstam.¹⁴ "There are masturbators who specialize in looking up 'dirty words' in works of fiction. Vilhelm Moberg once gave them the sour epithet 'word-snoopers' but I cannot see that theirs is not a legitimate method of seeking sexual enjoyment. An author ought to be grateful for being able to provide fellow men with this pleasure. It isn't only young boys who scribble sexual graffiti on public lavatory walls, even grown men can find this sexually exciting. Some men find it enormously gratifying to use the word 'cock' in mixed company, and men are often taken to court for trying to conduct obscene conversations with switchboard girls."

This perversion, *coprophemia*, the use of four-letter and obscene words to shock others (thereby allowing the coprophemic to become sexually excited) is often combined with pornography as a stimulant, leading to sexual orgasm. Individuals with such a stunted development psychosexually are certainly pitiable. However, it is this writer's contention that we should not subject children to deliberate sexual stimulation by use of obscenities administered by sex educators, and thereby help to create such miserable people. If we do, then we can only offer them our pity later, unless we want to follow Ullerstam's advice: "As often as not very little is required—perhaps only that we should be present when they masturbate, or that we should say a few dirty words."¹⁵

Do skeptics remain that SIECUS sex education is not patterned on the Swedish system? If so, read this from the American Handbook of Psychiatry: "Zoophilic perversion may take any one (or a combination) of at least three possible forms: (1) sexual arousal through observation of sexual activities of animals (voyeurism); (2) a form of fetishism whereby animal objects, such as furs, acquire special sexual significance; and (3) actual intercourse with animals (zoerasty). This is an excellent example illustrating how many different aspects a perversion can present."¹⁶

Fine. How does that apply to Mary Calderone's SIECUS? "Their program would start a child on 'sex education' in the nursery, and follow through in every grade, with both boys and girls in the same classrooms viewing everything from graphic illustrations, to plastic replicas of human sexual organs, to animals copulating in classrooms for the edification of the young. For example, slides have been used in a Westchester County elementary school which show the copulation of dogs, this followed by a human couple under sheets, while a recorded voice explains: "Mummy and Daddy are doing the same things the dogs do."¹⁷ This SIECUS tactic has been sharply criticized by the highly respected child analyst, Dr. Rhoda Lorand of New York, as producing an "emotional split" in children by stimulating sexual excitement in children right in an environment where they must simultaneously suppress it. Dr. Rhoda Lorand is most certainly correct.

And there are these considerations too. In children who become highly stimulated, the associations may be repressed; that is, some children would not remember later the associations which had stimulated them. As Freud points out, "Repression . . . is, at bottom, an attempt at flight."¹⁸ The SIECUS slide series referred to above, by comparing human sexual relations with the copulation of dogs, would induce in susceptible children an unconscious association of sexual excitement with animal copulation.

And that is zoophilia—by definition—isn't

Footnotes at end of article.

it? And the legalization of zoophilia was one of the cherished goals of that charismatic Elise Ottesen-Jensen, Swedish founder of the National Society for Sex Education, wasn't it? You ask, is the implication being made that Mary Calderone's SIECUS favors zoophilia? Who can say? It can be stated accurately that Isadore Rubin, a Founder and Treasurer of SIECUS, has published in *Sexology Magazine* (which he edits) titles such as: "Can Humans Breed With Animals?" However, although the names of 5 members of SIECUS' Board also appear on the masthead of *Sexology Magazine*, Mary's name isn't listed (at least the last time this writer looked at *Sexology's* masthead). So, as far as Mary's *personal* views on zoophilia are concerned—ask Mary. Better yet, ask the Editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. He's "informed."

We have said that the SIECUS program of sex education seems patterned in detail upon the prototype of Elise Ottesen-Jensen's National Society for Sex Education. There are differences, of course. While Mary's SIECUS has not come out to legalize homosexuality and zoophilia yet (at least to this writer's knowledge, and at the time of this writing), Mary Calderone would start children on sex education at age 3. On the other hand, Elise's National Society for Sex Education didn't get at the kids until they entered elementary school. Maybe Professor Ira Reiss of SIECUS quoted an undisclosed authority when the statement was made:—"Where Sweden is today is where we're going to be in ten years." Professor Reiss may have read Freud, "The age to which the content of the earliest memories of childhood are usually referred back is the period between the ages of two and four."¹⁹ If we split the difference, we arrive at the age 3; and that is the Hitching Hour, a-la-Calderone. If SIECUS can get at our children at age 3, the sex educators apparently believe they can turn the U.S. inside out like Sweden, or worse—and in *one-half the time* it took Sweden's Elise Ottesen-Jensen's National Society for Sex Education.

If a few still doubt that SIECUS intends to do to our children what sex education did to Lars Ullerstam's generation, then we have, perhaps, a few die-hards holding out for their personalized "Bitter End?" so here it is: As a source of information about sex, SIECUS lists Barnett L. Rosset, Jr., of the Grove Press, Inc. How does that relate, other than the fact that one Barney Rosset of Grove Press, Inc. has been brought into court several times for publication of pornography, and was featured in that Saturday Evening Post article of January 25, 1969: How to Publish "Dirty Books for Fun and Profit."

How does it relate, you say?

Note very carefully, please: Lars Ullerstam's book was published in Sweden, as *De Erotiska Minoriteterna*, Copyright 1964 by Lars Ullerstam. His book was published in English translation as *A Sexual Bill of Rights for the Erotic Minorities*, Copyright 1966 by Grove Press, Inc. Again, Grove Press, Inc., is a recommended source of sex information, as listed by SIECUS. And SIECUS is the prime mover behind sex education. And sex education was strongly endorsed by that AMA editorial which stated that those who oppose sex education are "uninformed."

Well, now, that really puts the AMA up on a stump, doesn't it? Since the editorial states that those who oppose sex education are "uninformed," then we must assume that the AMA has informed itself. The only way an organization like AMA could inform itself would be to set up committees to study the detailed history of sex education in other countries, and its social results, and particularly to screen very carefully, the publications of sources recommended by the sex education groups in the U.S. Since the AMA editorial reminds us pointedly that AMA is

a "responsible" organization, then we shall have to assume that all of the committees' work has been accomplished, the reports are in, and the committee members who reviewed the erotic minorities noted with unruffled brows how sex education actually promotes sexual perversions, among other types of anti-social behavior.

Moreover, we must assume that the AMA's committees have studied the publications of Elysium Institute, e.g., *Nude Living*, a magazine which lists its connection with SIECUS and similar types of the "growing number of organizations in this country which are concerned, as is the Institute, with seeking means to man's physical, emotional and intellectual development in an environment of openness, understanding and tolerance." Moreover, the "informed" AMA must know that SIECUS runs advertisements in Elysium Institute's *Nude Living*, thereby aiding in the financial support of a magazine whose format is comprised mainly of photographs of nude males and females posed in such manner that even a child can clearly understand that *Nude Living* is suggestive of perversions and appealing to sexual pervers, all the way down to *necrophilia* (sexual relations with corpses).

There is an immense back-log of further information which could be adduced here, but space prohibits. In any event, since the AMA is an "informed" and "responsible" organization, we must assume that AMA committees know of all this, and approve, since the AMA has endorsed sex education.

Therefore, there is no refuge—is there—from the harsh rigour of these facts. We have to assume—don't we—that AMA gives its blessing to this statement: "There is one thing we can be dead certain of: the 'perversions' allow considerable chances to achieve human happiness. And therefore the 'perversions' are in themselves good, and therefore they ought to be encouraged." Remember, that statement comes from a recommended source of sex information as listed by SIECUS, which is the prime mover behind sex education, and sex education has been strongly endorsed by the prestigious American Medical Association.

First, Elise Ottesen-Jensen and Sweden's National Society for Sex Education; then Mary Calderone and the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States; next endorsement by the American Medical Association—and the Arc of Fate sweeps full circle and closes upon itself.

Sex education. *How Sweden it is!*

AMA's editorial exhorts physicians to fight the "serious threat" that this *programmed* perversion of school children (called sex education) may be eliminated entirely from public school curricula. Oh, really? A "serious threat" to whom? Well, to the pervision-peddlers, and to those Wall Street giants who have banked millions on sex education in schools, and now naturally expect a great windfall of profits from the sale of sex-books and plastic penises and other "audio-visual aids."

As a dues-paying member of the AMA, this writer offers this sex education article in order to educate the AMA hierarchy as to the true meaning of sex education. Further, he offers to them this unsolicited advice: *Take your stand where you belong. Repudiate so-called sex education; it is a proven cultural sickness. Take your stand—four-square—behind the great mass of responsible American parents who will see to it that sex education never really gets off the ground in the U.S. AMA or no AMA, responsible American parents are going to see to it that their children have a future. If, as this storm continues to gather, you find that decision is lacking while time passes you by, then AMA's doctors will learn that the telephoned question, "Is the doctor a member of the AMA?" is asked by prospective new patients in order to screen out doctors whose secretaries answered in the affirmative.*

Should the AMA hierarchy persist in its "death-wish" by continuing its pro-sex-education stance; then, from the psychiatric point of view, the following comes to mind: mature and intelligent people gather all possible information, project future results, and follow through with a realistic attitude as to predictable difficulties. AMA's hierarchy will know beforehand, therefore, that a veritable army of sexual perverts will be on our hands in 10-12 years. They will also know that very soon, possibly, a book may have to be written delineating a "bill of rights" for so-called erotic minorities, right here in the U.S.

And because, as we have seen, those who have been "sex educated" go to any and all lengths, AMA should now be working on plans for a soon-to-be-needed corps of "erotic Samaritans" (as Lars Ullerstam calls them). "Erotic Samaritans" would staff van-type vehicles prepared to go anywhere to bring sexual pleasures to those disabled, institutionalized, or "inhibited." This notion may seem *avant-garde* to some. But since it has spawned itself from sex education a-la-Ottesen-Jensen-et-Calderone, and sex education is now endorsed by the American Medical Association, then it is well for each of us to consider "erotic Samaritans" with great solemnity.

Sex educated Lars Ullerstam's heart particularly goes out to those paralyzed in all four extremities: "Here the erotic Samaritans could perform a labor of love. Even if all physical components of sexuality have disappeared, the physical lust experience remains, and I am convinced that many tetraplegics would find pornography, strip tease, and other sexual performances rewarding. And even if the penis has gone totally numb to the touch, I still think that the patient is able to enjoy the ceremony of masturbation visually."²⁰

Of course, AMA must set standards. We can't let just anybody become an erotic Samaritan.

Already AMA, for instance, has set commendable standards for personnel involved in the sex education movement, as stated in its editorial: "... those persons involved in supporting the efforts of the home through sex education in churches, schools, and other appropriate agencies *must be exemplary individuals who are carefully selected and properly prepared for this important responsibility.*"²¹ (Emphasis added.)

Now, as our first and most elite corps of erotic Samaritans, this writer would suggest the editorial staff of the AMA Journal, since these are dedicated, "responsible" and, most of all, *informed*. And we desire to relieve all candidates of possible anxieties that they might not qualify—and thereby miss their first van-run.

Dear Readers, let us—if you will—become Samaritan-like and try at least to understand how those who would endorse sex education must feel about the prospect of not qualifying as an erotic Samaritan. Their poor souls must undergo intolerable anxieties. They should not have to suffer so, since Lars Ullerstam's criteria for his erotic Samaritans are very similar—perhaps a bit more stringent—than the qualifications of the AMA (quoted above) for those involved in the basic sex education movement.

Therefore—as Samaritans—let us write them letters, and give to them an overwhelming vote of confidence so that they may know that we who view the activities of AMA's editorial staff feel supreme confidence that all members of the staff bear such sterling qualities of character that they need feel no anxieties at all.

They will—like butterflies—undergo metamorphosis, transforming themselves from their sex education Fantasy-World into the sex education Reality-World, and will emerge, certified, by Lars Ullerstam's requirements, as erotic Samaritans:²² "One would wish that cheerful, generous, talented, and ethically

advanced persons with the knowledge of the joys of giving would feel attracted to this humanitarian profession."

FOOTNOTES

¹ Editorial: "Sex Education in the Schools," JAMA, Vol. 208, No. 6, May 12, 1969, p. 1016.

² A Sexual Bill of Rights for the Erotic Minorities, Lars Ullerstam, M.D., Grove Press, Inc., 1966, p. 43.

³ American Handbook of Psychiatry, Silvano Ariest, M.D., Editor, Basic Books, Inc., 1959, Vol. 1, p. 591.

⁴ Ullerstam, op. cit., p. 12.

⁵ Ullerstam, op. cit., p. 78.

⁶ Ullerstam, op. cit., pp. 163-164.

⁷ Ullerstam, op. cit., Introduction, p. xix.

⁸ Ullerstam, op. cit., p. 150.

⁹ Anaheim Bulletin, Anaheim, California—Articles and Dates: "Moral Issue Debated in Sex Session" (12-19-68), and "Need For More Money For Sex Courses Told" (12-20-68).

¹⁰ Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., William Benton, Publisher, 1967 Edition, Vol. 3, p. 705.

¹¹ Comments, May 10th Institutes, "Sensitivity Training in Sex Education," Gerald Sandson, M.D., May 10, 1968 (American Association of Sex Educators and Counselors, 815 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

¹² Ullerstam, op. cit., pp. 46-47.

¹³ Comments, May 10th, Institutes, "Sensitivity Training in Sex Education," Gerald Sandson, M.D., May 10, 1968 (American Association of Sex Educators and Counselors, 815 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

¹⁴ Ullerstam, op. cit., p. 76.

¹⁵ Ullerstam, op. cit., p. 163.

¹⁶ American Handbook of Psychiatry, Silvano Ariest, M.D., Editor, Basic Books, Inc., 1959, Vol. 1, p. 603.

¹⁷ "The Gathering Storm: Sex Education vs. The 'No-No' Moralists," James M. Parsons, M.D., The Journal, Sarasota County Medical Society, Vol. 16, No. 2, March, 1969, p. 16.

¹⁸ Freud: Dictionary of Psychoanalysis, Fawcett Publications, Inc., Greenwich, Conn., 1963, p. 133.

¹⁹ Freud: Dictionary of Psychoanalysis, Fawcett Publications, Inc., Greenwich, Conn., 1963, p. 26.

²⁰ Ullerstam, op. cit., p. 153.

²¹ Editorial: "Sex Education in the Schools," JAMA, Vol. 208, No. 6, May 12, 1969, p. 1016.

²² Ullerstam, op. cit., p. 152.

GODSPEED, GENTLEMEN, OUR ASTRONAUTS ON APOLLO 11

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an advertisement of Philco-Ford that gives a good sample of thinking of American business supporting the historic launch of Apollo 11 to the moon on July 16, 1969:

LOOK AT IT THIS WAY: ON JULY 21 THE ENTIRE EARTH BECOMES JUST ANOTHER COUNTRY

When man steps onto the surface of the moon, he will take the biggest evolutionary step since his early ancestor tottered erect million of years ago.

Beyond merely seeing the moon close-up, it gives man his first chance to see Earth as it really is. A single small globe hanging in space. With no dotted lines or different colors to separate one man from another. Only a single community to join us. One country in the world of space.

We at Philco-Ford Corporation are proud

to be part of the team that made this possible. At the Mission Control Center, the TV monitor system, designed and built to NASA specifications by Philco, will follow man's most fantastic adventure.

Over 1000 Philco employees in Houston provide support for Mission Control. We also made components for the guidance computer and other instruments on board the spacecraft.

As much as Philco has contributed to the success of the venture, ours is only a mere supporting role. The stars, of course, are the astronauts themselves.

Godspeed, gentlemen.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVE ON NARCOTICS HAILED

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I was certainly gratified this week to read the President's message to Congress on the narcotics problem this Nation faces. This message shows a clear understanding of the nature and extent of drug abuse and narcotics addiction, along with the special laws and law-enforcement measures which are required to combat these abuses at an effective level.

The President's 10-point program which he presented in the message should, with the cooperation of foreign countries and our own State and local law-enforcement officers, go a long way toward cutting back on narcotics sales and usage in this country.

I do believe, however, that the President has within his means another important weapon to combat the drug traffic, and that is manpower. He calls for increases in personnel for the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, but he does not provide for the sizable increase in narcotics enforcement personnel which many believe is required.

Mr. Speaker, in April I joined five other Members of this body in a letter to the President proposing that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. marshal force be given jurisdiction over narcotics violations. Those of us who signed the letter representing both sides of the aisle all have experience in the field of law enforcement. It was my opinion then, and it is my opinion now, that even with the increases proposed in the President's message, we are going to fall far short of the manpower necessary to wage an effective fight on the shameful trafficking in narcotics in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it was a disappointment to note that this suggestion was not adopted in the President's message. By taking the action we proposed, the number of Federal law-enforcement officers with jurisdiction in narcotics cases could be increased from just over 700 today to 8,500.

I sincerely hope that the President will take another look at this proposal and act upon it in conjunction with the excellent program he has offered,

THREE KEY DOCUMENTS ON LATIN AMERICA

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the existing relationships between the United States and Latin America are currently undergoing basic reappraisal. On June 11, 1969, Mr. Gabriel Valdes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile and President of the Latin American Special Coordinating Commission, consisting of representatives from 21 Latin American nations, presented President Nixon with "The Latin American Consensus of Vina del Mar," a document detailing the areas which the Coordinating Commission—known as CECLA—strongly feels merit reexamination.

At a time when there is a growing resentment against the policies of the United States throughout Latin America, this document is extremely pertinent. The challenge is critical; as Foreign Minister Valdes has said:

All that can be said has been said; the time has come for action.

This report, which discusses the U.S. policies in trade, development and investment in Latin America, should be made a part of the public record.

In addition I am submitting the address of Foreign Minister Valdes upon delivering the report to President Nixon and the Address of President Eduardo Frei of Chile to the opening session of the special meeting of CECLA at ministerial level at Vina del Mar on May 15, 1969. Both addresses reaffirm the great need for a change in our policies in Latin America.

The addresses follow:

THE LATIN AMERICAN CONSENSUS OF VIÑA DEL MAR

The Member States of the Latin American Special Coordinating Commission (CECLA) which met at the Ministerial level in Viña del Mar (Chile) to exchange views on the conditions governing international cooperation and the way it influences our external situation and to propose new approaches that respond to the realities of the Continent have agreed on the following common position to elaborate jointly with the United States of America new bases for the social and economic inter-American cooperation:

The Governments of Latin America and the Government of the United States of America have in the Declaration to the Peoples of America the Charter of Punta del Este, the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro and the Declaration of the Presidents of America, defined commitments and common programmes of action expressing the aspirations of the Latin American countries towards the development and progress of the region. These commitments and programmes have not, so far, been properly implemented or given due attention.

The Governments of the States members of the Latin American Special Coordinating Commission (CECLA) reaffirm the validity of the principles and aims contained in the above-mentioned official documents and the need to fulfill the obligations and carry out the actions specified in them to the full.

They further emphasize the principles

contained in the Charter of Alta Gracia and the Charter of Tequendama the acceptance of which by the United States of America and its support of them in its dealings with other industrialized nations will be a positive contribution to the Latin American countries' struggle to obtain more equitable treatment in their international relations.

Despite the fact that the solution of development problems has become one of the major concerns of the international community, the decisions, recommendations, principles and programmes of action adopted up to now, although valuable, have not been enough. Therefore, the member countries of CECLA consider it necessary to agree on more effective forms of inter-American and international cooperation.

The ideas in the following paragraphs, which are not intended to be either negative or hostile, are the logical outcome of the historic process in the course of which the Latin American countries have reaffirmed their own value and become aware of their common interest.

I. THE NATURE AND SUBSTANCE OF INTER-AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. The CECLA member countries affirm the distinctive personality of Latin America. The process of development of the region and the changes which are taking place in each of the Latin American countries, together with the changes taking place in the world, impose important changes in the nature of Latin America's relations with the other members of the international community. It is therefore imperative that the Latin American countries should endeavour to reach solutions born out of their own criteria which reflect their national identity.

2. Determined to overcome under-development, they reiterate their conviction that economic growth and social progress are the responsibility of their people and that the attainment of national and regional goals depends fundamentally on each country's own efforts, and also on increasingly closer cooperation, coordination and harmonization of the policies and attitudes of the Latin American nations, which are expressed in the decisions of the Presidents of the Latin American countries to achieve a common market.

3. The attainment of these goals depends to a large extent on the international community, recognizing and assuming their responsibilities, and particularly those countries which now have greatest influence in international decisions.

The acceptance of these responsibilities and the accomplishment of the duties are indispensable if domestic resources are to be mobilized and used more rapidly and fully and if inter-American and international cooperation is to grow and be perfected so as to complement up the efforts made by each country. This will also contribute greatly to the process of Latin American economic integration.

4. During the last decade, international and inter-American cooperation for the development of Latin America have been very far from satisfying the aspirations of the countries of the region, as defined in important inter-American and international documents and forums. The resolutions, decisions and declarations at the Conference of Bogota of 1948; the Act of Bogota of 1960; the Declaration to the Peoples of America and the Charter of Punta del Este of 1961; the Charter of Alta Gracia of 1964; the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro of 1965; the Buenos Aires Protocol and the Declaration of the Presidents of America of 1967; the Plan of Action of Viña del Mar and the Charter of Tequendama of 1967, and the Declaration of Santa Domingo of 1968—all these, inspired by the ideal of Latin American unity, were aimed at promoting, consistently and progressively, profound changes in the

economic and trade relations between Latin America and the United States, and also between the developing countries in general and the industrialized nations. The proposed changes are based on principles of cooperation, solidarity, respect for national sovereignty and the people's right to self-determination and on the need for a fairer international division of labour that will favour the rapid economic and social development of the developing countries, instead of impeding it, as has been the case hitherto.

5. Now, towards the end of the present decade, the economic and scientific-technological gap between the developing and the developed countries has widened and is continuing to do so, and the external obstacles impeding the rapid economic growth of the Latin American countries not only have not been removed, but are tending to increase. The continued existence of such obstacles is particularly apparent, for instance, in the tariff and non-tariff restrictions which impede access to the world markets on favourable and equitable terms, of the developing countries' manufacturers and semi-manufactures; in the progressive worsening in the volume, terms and forms of international financial assistance which is practically wiped out by the burden of debt servicing, with the result that the import capacity of the Latin American countries is seriously weakened; in the problems deriving from the operations of the international monetary system; in the conditions of maritime transport which hinder and add to the cost of Latin America's foreign trade; and in the difficulties involved in transferring modern technology to the countries of the region, difficulties which hinder its use and its adaptation to their particular needs, and also the modernization of their production structures.

6. The situation described demands, on one hand, the fulfillment of the general commitments contained in the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Economic Agreement of Bogota; the Act of Bogota, the Charter of Punta del Este and the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro, the Buenos Aires Protocol and the Declaration of the Presidents of America; and requires, on the other hand, a reformulation of international and inter-American cooperation in order to achieve the aims of the Latin American countries. Most of these aims have been accurately defined and identified and clearly presented to the rest of the world; if these aims had been achieved, many of the problems faced by those countries would have been solved or would have arisen, and firm bases would have been established for effective international cooperation.

7. Concrete practical measures, which will be described later, must be adopted to remove the external obstacles hindering the accelerated development of the Latin American countries.

These measures must be based on the principles already accepted by the inter-American and international communities which safeguard the political and economic independence of the countries involved. The principles which must be borne specially in mind are the following: the legal equality of States; non-intervention in the internal or external affairs of other States through any form of threat to the State as an independent entity or to its political, economic and cultural components; respect for the validity of the treaties, the sovereign right of every country to use its natural resources as it sees fit; and, lastly, the principle that no military or political strings can be attached to financial cooperation. Another equally important principle is that no State may apply or encourage economic and political coercion to compel another State to grant it advantages of any kind;

on the contrary, every effort must be made to avoid policies, actions and measures which may endanger the economic and social development of another State.

8. It is essential that the principles of solidarity underlying inter-American cooperation in the political field and in matters of security should apply also to the economic and social field. If these principles are not respected in the economic and social sphere, prevent peoples from living together in harmony and endanger peace and security.

9. The effectiveness of the international measures that have been and are to be taken in the future greatly depends on the measures and procedures for inter-American cooperation being adopted to the political and economic requirements described above and on their being really operative.

It will be necessary for the organizations and bodies responsible for cooperation in the hemisphere and on the international plane to speed up their activities and redirect them toward the central objectives of development. Also, these activities must be based on full knowledge of the economic and social conditions of each country and on respect for the decisions and national programmes of each Government. Continuing evaluation of the programmes and their results is also essential if more effective cooperation is to be achieved.

10. The counterpart of these common aims must be coordinated and effective action by the Latin American countries in the different international forums, institutions and international organs of cooperation of which they are members. In this way, the united action of the Latin American countries will have greater weight on the world plane and will lead to the attainment of their objectives.

II. PROPOSALS FOR PRACTICAL MEASURES

11. In accordance with the above concepts, principles and statements and in jointly proposing a dialogue with the United States of America, the countries of Latin America have decided to communicate to the United States their main aims in the fields of international trade transport, finance, investment and invisibles, scientific and technological development, technical cooperation and social development, with a view to making a real stride forward in inter-American cooperation, through action and negotiations in these fields.

In their view, the following measures are necessary:

A. Trade

12. To insist on the fulfillment of the agreements on the *status quo*, as regards raw materials as well as manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. To reiterate the need for the consultative machinery envisaged by UNCTAD and GATT to be put in motion before the adoption of any measure which might signify a setback in the treatment of imports of Latin American products. To perfect this machinery at the inter-American level in accordance with the Declaration of the Presidents of America.

13. To continue to take steps to eliminate tariff and non-tariff obstacles as, for example, quotas, safety and health regulations, etc., which affect the entry and marketing of primary commodities. To negotiate with the United States timetables for the elimination of these market restrictions on Latin American products of special interest, jointly identifying the obstacles in question. To press for another special round of negotiations with GATT for primary commodities not properly dealt with in the previous round.

14. To point out the vital importance of observing the timetable fixed at the II UNCTAD on commodity agreements, which include provisions to ensure fair and remunerative prices for Latin American exports, respect for the commitments estab-

lished by previous agreements, the conclusion of new agreements, and, the broadening of their sphere of action where necessary.

15. To revise and request the modification or abolition of policies which encourage uneconomic production of primary commodities and prejudice the sale of Latin American products in world markets, and a periodic review of these policies.

16. To make joint efforts to eliminate, within the near future, discriminatory preferences militating against the sale of Latin American primary commodities in the markets of certain developed countries, and to suggest measures or actions which will enable and encourage developing countries favoured by those preferences to give them up.

17. To demand the effective operation of consultative machinery with regard to the sale of surpluses and the disposal of reserves, which should respect the general principles already accepted in this field, and also prevent the distortion which takes place in Latin American trade flows as a result of AID tied loans and the haphazard sales of surpluses.

18. To review bilateral and multilateral food aid systems, with a view to considerably expanding multilateral programmes on the basis of the principles approved in CECLA resolution 9/68M.

19. To stress the urgent need to put into effect, within the specified periods, and in accordance with the timetables of scheduled meetings, a general, nonreciprocal and non-discriminatory system of preferences to facilitate the exportation of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries. Within this framework, measures should be considered which will allow the relatively less developed countries to make full use of the ensuing advantages.

20. In accordance with a timetable jointly drawn up, to eliminate restrictions on imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of interest to Latin America, in close connection with the system of general preferences. To give particular attention in this matter to the problems of applying escape clauses, which requires the establishment of suitable criteria and consultative machinery. To avoid the applications of discriminatory practices of any kind in this respect.

21. In conjunction to single out industrial sectors or branches wherein the adoption by the United States, within a suitable period, of measures to change some production structures, can help to improve and expand the United States market for manufactures and semi-manufactures of special interest to Latin America. The effects of these measures should be periodically assessed.

22. By means of greater technical and financial cooperation, to make national and regional machinery to promote exports stronger, broader and more flexible, systematizing Latin American trade information and seeking the collaboration of official and private bodies in the United States in order to intensify and diversify Latin American exports, and also to facilitate the supply of regional markets from regional resources.

23. To underline the importance of active support from the United States for Latin America's position vis-a-vis other areas, as agreed upon in the Declaration of the Presidents of America. The fulfillment by the United States of the agreements it has entered into will considerably strengthen the value of this support.

B. Transport

24. To prevent, as far as possible, increases in operating costs effected outside the Latin American region from being reflected in increases in freight rates which might affect exports of particular interest to the Latin American countries.

25. To press for the lowering of freight rates in inter-American trade, when there is a reduction in the operating costs for ships in port, on the basis of real improvements in

each port and not of the average productivity of a group of ports.

26. To recognize the right of Latin American countries to adopt measures to develop national or regional merchant fleets. Providing that such measures are based on fair participation in the cargoes making up the respective national or regional trade flows, they would not be considered discriminatory nor could they give rise to decisions to abolish them.

27. To expand both bilateral and multilateral inter-American financial and technical cooperation designed to expand and organize the merchant fleets of the countries of Latin America and, in accordance with their own programmes, to develop their ship-building industry and improve port installations and other components of the transport infrastructure in general.

C. Financing, investment, and invisible exports

28. Inter-American financial cooperation, which complements internal efforts, should be governed by the following basic criteria: (a) It should be a real transfer and be granted in accordance with national development policies and plans, since this will guarantee an adequate and continuing flow of financial resources and the right of the receiving country to fix its own priorities, thus improving the efficiency of external financing in situations which require an overall approach.

(b) Lending countries and international financing organizations should base their cooperation on economic and social criteria that respect the development concepts of the borrowing country;

(c) It is indispensable that external financial cooperation should not be subject to conditions which limit the borrowing country's capacity to make basic economic policy decisions;

(d) Particular attention should be paid to relatively less developed countries in the region;

(e) All stipulations and criteria which tie the use of loans to the acquisition of goods and services in given countries or from given sources should be abolished;

(f) The vital need to strengthen real multilateralization in external financial cooperation. Because of their multilateral nature, international financing organizations should not allow their decisions to influence possible bilateral programmes between countries;

(g) The need to create effective mechanisms to liberalize external credit, reduce interest rates and expand the volume and length of credits, taking into account such circumstances as the fact that certain projects and programmes last more than one year. To propose the establishment of an interest equalization fund whose resources, like those required by other future mechanisms, should be contributed by international financing bodies and developed countries;

(h) Greater participation by public bodies in the channelling and utilization of external financing;

(i) Steps should be taken to see that the terms of external financing are not less favourable for Latin America than for other developing areas of the world.

29. To consider it indispensable to free external financing from all strings because of their many adverse effects on the Latin American economy, such as, the artificial creation of trade flows, including those produced by applying the criterion of additionality; the demand for an excessive local contribution to expenditure and investment, the creation of unnecessary organizations, the exercise of undue influence on internal decisions, the compulsory use of certain shipping lines and buying on the basis of unsuitably made-up lists, which result in high costs and distortion of regional trade. As a possible temporary solution the use of credit funds from AID and other similar institu-

tions for purchasing in Latin America is being considered.

30. To underline the need for the renewal of financial contributions to the International Development Association and Latin American support for easier utilization of these credits by all countries of the region. For this purpose the criteria of eligibility should be modified and the concession of such credits should not be tied to certain conditions.

31. To facilitate the access of Latin American countries and their regional and sub-regional bodies to the United States capital markets by reducing costs and making administrative and other requirements more flexible.

32. To increase the availability of funds and improve the use of machinery for financing Latin American exports, with regard for the need to grant such credits under terms and conditions which maintain and improve the competitive capacity of Latin American products and their access to world markets, including the use of soft loans, when this depends basically on financial conditions. In this respect, it is considered important to revise the conditions for the use of IDB funds in order to increase pre-loading credits, to make financing available for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures and not to limit such loans to trade between Latin American countries.

33. To agree that private foreign investment should not be considered as aid or calculated as part of financial cooperation for development purposes. Foreign private investment, subject to national decisions and priorities, should try to promote the mobilization of internal resources, create income and prevent outflows of foreign currency, promote saving and national technical research, make a real technological contribution, and act as a complementary factor in national investment, preferably in association with it. This has not always been so in the past. Concern was shown for the over-all scale of the external financial flow caused by private foreign investment and also for the excessive use of local financial resources and the effect of certain marketing agreements, which distort competitive conditions in internal and external markets, and their possible effects on the economic development of the region.

34. To express their interest in the greater international cooperation in the financing of multinational projects, and to extend this cooperation to the financing of multinational projects which promote economic integration in response to decisions by the integration organs in their specific field. The cooperation should be given in accordance with the principles laid down in the Declaration of the Presidents of America.

35. To insist on the need for Latin America to take a bigger part in the discussions on the reform of the international monetary system, including those which may take place outside the sphere of the International Monetary Fund, and particularly within the so-called Group of Ten. It is considered important to ratify and implement the provisions on Special Drawing Rights without delay and to search for mechanisms to obtain additional funds for development when necessary.

36. To point out the importance of increasing the flow of tourists to Latin American countries, to avoid the adoption of measures which might hinder it and to support the improvement of tourist services and infrastructure by means of technical and financial aid.

37. To include all countries in the inter-American system in CIAP's annual country revisions, in order to review the implementation of the commitments undertaken, including national policies which might affect the economic development of the Latin American countries.

D. Social development

38. To reaffirm that:

(a) Their economic development should lead to real social change, whose basic aims should be to make substantial improvements in the living levels of the population particularly in rural areas, and to bring the least favoured or marginal groups into active participation in the process of economic and social progress and full enjoyment of its benefits.

(b) Investment in social development is a way of raising the living levels of the population, a very important factor in increasing productivity and redistributing income, which should thus be given particular attention with due regard for the individual situation of each country;

(c) The aims expressed in the Declaration of the Presidents of America with respect to the social development of Latin America can be fully and promptly achieved only if international technical and financial cooperation for social development is considerably increased.

This cooperation should be given on the basis of the programmes and policies of each country, with due regard for their national characteristics.

Financial cooperation should therefore be granted without discrimination and on particularly flexible terms. Consequently, much greater use should be made of such machinery as the Special Operation Fund of the IDB, whose resources should be increased accordingly.

E. Technical cooperation

39. To state that the following principles should be observed in the field of technical cooperation:

(a) Technical cooperation should be the joint task of the parties concerned. The volume, terms and form of coordination should be in line with the national aims of each country as laid down in their economic and social development plans.

(b) Technical cooperation should be channelled through the national coordination agencies of each country and, when applicable, through regional or subregional bodies.

(c) Technical cooperation should be directed towards supporting and complementing national programmes in each country and the bodies entrusted with carrying them out and not towards the replacement of those programmes and bodies.

(d) Multilateral technical cooperation should be strengthened and considerably increased.

(e) Latin American experts should be used as much as possible in programmes of technical cooperation.

(f) Technical cooperation should not be reduced as the countries of Latin America reach more advanced and complex stages of growth, but should be adapted to the new conditions of the development process.

(g) On the light of the needs and responsibilities arising from the process of national and regional development, technical cooperation should be fundamentally granted on the basis of nonrepayment.

F. Scientific and technological development

40. The Latin American countries realize that, in order to carry out their programmes of economic and social development, it is necessary to give a vigorous impetus to the process of scientific and technological development, based on the greatest possible internal efforts supplemented by international cooperation. For this purpose, the countries of Latin America should take joint action, by means of a large-scale programme of scientific and technological cooperation for which international cooperation would be required, from the United States in particular.

41. The Action Programme, concerning science and technology, approved by the Presidents of America, must be put into full

operation. In view of the fact that scientific and technological development demands far greater resources than those now invested either nationally or regionally, it is therefore necessary to have access to special funds, which should be granted without repayment obligations.

On the basis of this complementarity of efforts, the United States should:

42. Support Latin American countries in scientific and technological matters by channelling aid according to the goals and priorities laid down by those countries through the medium of the national and regional bodies concerned.

43. Adopt suitable measures to improve the transfer of technology to the region. For this purpose they should:

(a) Contribute to the improvement of scientific and technological information by training experts and helping to set up national information centres which would pave the way for the creation of a regional scientific and technical information mechanism, covering patents, trade marks, licenses, etc.

(b) Intensify aid in order to improve the scientific and technological infrastructure of the region by *inter alia*, increasing the exchange of scientists, promoting joint research programmes on problems of importance for Latin America, and strengthening and supplementing the physical base necessary for scientific and technological research.

44. Improve the transfer of science and technology among the countries of Latin America, for which purpose they should:

(a) Greatly increase their financial support for the multinational projects of the Regional Programmes for Scientific and Technological Development.

(b) Support cooperative activities among Latin American countries in teaching and research involving State, private and university organizations.

45. Contribute to the efforts of the Latin American countries to speed up the creation of their own science and technology, for which purpose they should:

(a) Encourage research in Latin American countries by United States firms with branches or subsidiaries in them, with the aid of national or regional scientific and technological skills.

(b) Study, within the framework of national or regional programmes, the execution in Latin America of certain specific programmes of scientific and technological research of interest to the region, which are now being carried out in the United States by official or semi-official bodies.

(c) Support national development programmes drawn up by Latin American countries to promote scientific and technological development.

(d) Support national efforts to integrate the activities of entrepreneurial, government, university and technological research sectors in order to increase the capacity for innovation.

46. It is also necessary for the countries of Latin America and the United States to agree on joint international action to encourage scientific and technological development in the region. For this purpose the United States should:

(a) Cooperate in the revision of existing international conventions on patents, in order to give the developing countries freer access to industrial processes and knowledge, and to eliminate restrictive practices, thus making for more efficient use of the benefits of science and technology protected by those conventions, as well as rapid and effective industrial use of such benefits within these countries. United States cooperation in this field should include facilities for better access and the assurance of fair and non-discriminatory treatment for industrial processes subject to licenses and for technical service contracts. For this purpose, it is necessary

to give urgent attention to a joint study of the problems of transferring and absorbing technology, in relation to the patents system.

(b) Work together with the countries of Latin America to encourage international financing institutions and credit organizations in developed countries to grant credits for scientific and technological research on favourable terms, within the framework of national priorities.

(c) Similarly, ensure that the financing of development projects should always comprise funds for any research required by the projects, for which the scientific and technological skills of the region would be used.

(d) Support the prompt organization of a Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in Latin America.

In witness thereof the undersigned representatives being duly accredited have signed the above Latin American Consensus of Viña del Mar.

Done at Viña del Mar on the seventeenth day of the month of May of the year nineteen sixty-nine.

Argentina: Elvio Baldinelli, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade.

Barbados: Philip Greaves, Minister of the Interior.

Bolivia: Rene Candia Navarro, Minister of Economy.

Brazil: Jose de Magalhaes Pinto, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Chile: Gabriel Valdes Subercaseaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Colombia: Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Costa Rica: Alvaro Bonilla Lara, Ambassador of Costa Rica in Chile.

Ecuador: Rogelio Valdivieso, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

El Salvador: Oscar Lacayo Rosales, Under-Secretary of Economy.

Guatemala: Eduardo Palomo, Former Representative of the United Nations Organization in Geneva.

Haiti: Gerald S. Bouchette, Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti in Chile.

Honduras: Cupertino Nuñez Murillo, Under-Secretary of Treasury.

Mexico: Jesus Rodriguez y Rodriguez, Under-Secretary of Treasury.

Nicaragua: Armando Luna Silva, Ambassador of Nicaragua in Uruguay.

Panama: Victor Sogandares, Ambassador of Panama in Peru.

Paraguay: Raul Sapena Pastor, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Peru: Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dominican Republic: Fernando Amiami-Tio, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Trinidad and Tobago: Salomon S. Lutchman, Minister Counsellor.

Uruguay: Cesar Charlone, Minister of Treasury.

Venezuela: Aristides Calvani, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHILE AND PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN SPECIAL COORDINATING COMMISSION, MR. GABRIEL VALDES, UPON DELIVERING THE DOCUMENT, "LATIN AMERICAN CONSENSUS OF VIÑA DEL MAR," IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MR. RICHARD M. NIXON, JUNE 11, 1969

Mr. President: The meeting of Ministers of the Latin American Special Coordinating Commission (LASCC) bestowed upon me the honor of bringing to you the Consensus reached in Viña del Mar, last May 17th.

For the first time Latin America expressed at this meeting its unity in the definition of the principles and in the identification of the problems which affect its relations with the United States of America. There we agreed that the President of the Latin American Special Coordinating Commission, in the

company of our Ambassadors in Washington, would personally present the Conclusions to you in order to emphasize the importance with which our Governments view this step, as well as the political will to which they are committed, to find new terms of relationship in the Hemisphere. I wish to express my gratitude for the opportunity you have given me to fulfill the mandate I have been entrusted with.

Aware of the interest you expressed, Mr. President, at the outstart of your Administration, to know America's ideas on the relations between our countries and the United States, we agreed to convene our Coordinating Commission which is the only organization exclusively Latin American.

The document I bring you, called "Latin American Consensus of Viña del Mar," is the result of a serene analysis. It reflects our unanimous decision and its purpose is to convey a genuine Latin American position. We hope to find the understanding of your Government for our view on hemispheric relations and we seek joint and active negotiations at the highest levels for the solution to the problems affecting our development. We believe this to be, Mr. President, the best answer to your desire that concrete deeds, rather than good intentions, be the foundations of a just and mutually profitable cooperation between the United States and Latin America.

We believe, that our action has far-reaching importance for the United States, because never before has your country encountered a Latin America united on its own definition. This is a new and precedent-breaking situation. This is good because we are conscious of the deep crisis in the concepts, actions, and institutions of the inter-American system which is seriously affecting the hemispheric relations. This crisis can be solved to the extent in which Latin America's unity is recognized as necessary, and a constructive dialogue between the United States and Latin America is started, with political decision and frankness. Consequently, it is necessary that a corresponding attitude be evolved by your country towards us.

In this respect, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Mr. Magalhaes Pinto, said in our meeting: "We are aware that our unity derives of Latin American characteristics and national physiognomy whose common traits, from country to country, form a continental personality. The conscience of this identification must be the inspiring source of our solidarity."

In the Latin American Special Coordinating Commission we exercise the sovereign and legitimate right of nations to consult among themselves, to coordinate their actions and to formulate joint positions. On this opportunity, it is the expression of the Latin American will to determine with respect to the United States of America the external conditions necessary to its development. The Latin American Special Coordinating Commission's actions transcend the framework that up to now has determined inter-American relations, and should not be constrained by it.

Accordingly, and as President Frei said at the inauguration of the Latin American Special Coordinating Commission: "so that Latin America can fulfill itself as it wishes, the cooperation received must emerge from an agreement between two autonomous parties, and not from the monologue—however brilliant it might be—of one of them, to which the other, for lack of something better, adheres to with no alternative."

We have declared that our development is the responsibility of the effort of each of our societies and of the integration policies we are implementing. Nonetheless, we have the need of international cooperation, particularly coming from this nation which has

reached the highest level of power and well-being.

International cooperation and specially inter-American cooperation have been defined in countless meetings and documents by the highest officials. However, not only have we been unable to bring nearer the results to the objectives, but the distance between them is increasing. It is not surprising then to see frustration expanding in Latin America and a growing and harmful resentment expressed in large sectors.

The explanation of this lies in the fact that the present interests of development in Latin America are not identical to those of the United States. They even tend to become progressively contradictory in many aspects.

These are profound realities that cannot be superficially explained or solved through traditional mechanisms or institutions. It is generally held that our continent is receiving real financial assistance. Figures say the contrary. We can assert that Latin America is contributing to finance the development of the United States and other affluent nations. Private investments have meant, and mean today for Latin America, that the amounts that leave our Continent are many times higher than those that are invested in it. Our potential capital is diminishing while the profits of the invested capital grow and multiply at an enormous rate, not in our countries but abroad.

The so-called assistance with all the conditions attached to it, which represents markets and further development for the developed, has certainly been incapable to compensate the sums that leave Latin America as payment of the Foreign debt and as a result of the profits generated by direct private investment.

In a word, we have the conscience that Latin America gives more than what Latin America receives. No solidarity can be based upon these realities. Not even stable and positive cooperation.

In our meetings we have not denounced faults or responsibilities; neither have we elaborated a petition draft.

We state principles that must be respected and specific measures that should be implemented on matters of trade, transportation, financing, investments and invisibles, technical cooperation and social, scientific and technological development. We seek an inter-American relation, just and equitable, dynamic and creative. It will be obtained if the principles are respected and the specific measures adopted.

Among the principles to be respected are:

1. The emergence of a growing continental nationalism that seeks an affirmation of Latin American personality, with conceptions, values and patterns of organization of its own, must be accepted as legitimate and irreversible.

2. The principles which must be borne specially in mind are the following: the legal equality of States; non-intervention in the internal or external affairs of other States through any form of threat to the State as an independent entity or to its political, economic and cultural components; respect for the validity of the treaties; the sovereign right of every country to use its natural resources as it sees fit; and, lastly, the principle that no military or political strings can be attached to financial cooperation. Another equally important principle is that no State may apply or encourage economic and political coercion to compel another State to grant it advantages of any kind; on the contrary, every effort must be made to avoid policies, actions and measures which may endanger the economic and social development of another State.

3. The cooperation to Latin America's development cannot be conditioned to the acceptance on our side of a given political, social or economic pattern.

4. Private foreign investment cannot be considered as assistance, nor can it be counted as a part of financial cooperation for development.

5. Cooperation must meet the necessities and priorities established by the interested nations themselves.

I am not afraid to address Your Excellency in such a clear way, because I know that one of your virtues is frankness. Our position is honest and we are moved by the conviction that it is necessary for Latin America and for the United States of America that our Governments should find ways of living together and of frank cooperation that will be translated into a trustful and friendly relation between our people.

The United States of America and its people can very well understand the spirit of these Latin American positions, because your great historical tradition is based upon the same spirit of profound moral liberty in front of all the realities that are affecting man. The Constitution of the United States proclaimed as the first purpose of its existence, "to establish justice", in absolute terms.

A country that sets itself this moral goal must understand the spirit of justice that moves us.

But we are not only searching for and needing a constructive cooperation with the United States in our geographic area. In order that this should be truly effective, the determining influence this Nation has on the decision of the world organisms and in other areas must be exercised in the same sense.

Our statements are realistic, concrete and constructive.

It is in your hands—at this particular moment of your Administration—to adopt the political decisions to start a new hour of hemispheric cooperation.

These decisions cannot be left for tomorrow. Every day, events show us the urgency with which it is necessary to act and the need to find a new and effective procedure to achieve the dialogue. This urgency is not a rhetoric expression; it reflects a situation that has reached its final limits and might provoke at any moment irreparable actions.

We are here because Your Excellency has expressed that a new policy is required as well as new programs and new approaches.

We are here, convinced that Your Excellency sincerely desires a friendship and a reciprocal cooperation between Latin America and the United States, and because we believe that Your Excellency has the power that is needed to promote this new policy.

Upon solemnly delivering this document in your hands, I take the liberty of recalling your own expressions. The Latin American Consensus of Viña del Mar does not indicate what the United States should do for Latin America, but it proposes what we—you and us—should do together.

The challenge is the same to build free, just, dynamic and peaceful societies.

The methods we have sought have not yielded up to now the expected success. We hope that from the understanding and the response of Your Excellency the dialogue we have been searching for, through ad-hoc mechanisms, practical and of continued action, will be generated.

You told Latin America that your policy would be one of open eyes, open ears, open mind and open heart. Let me ask you at this time to exert also a virtue that has been the key to the creativity of the United States, inside your country and in the open world: an imagination at the same time fresh and sound enough to accept realities unknown before or not yet acknowledged, a comprehensive imagination, capable of warmly identifying itself with others.

This comprehensive imagination is what we expect.

ADDRESS GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE, MR. EDUARDO FREI, AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF CECLA AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL, VIÑA DEL MAR, MAY 15, 1969

Your Excellencies, Gentlemen: Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to greet on behalf of the Government and the people of Chile the representatives of the Government and peoples most akin to our own; from neighbouring lands and united to ours in a kinship of ancestry and spirit; united too by common interests, by past history and by the future history which we are forming and all imbued by the desire of demonstrating through practical action Latin America's identity.

This meeting fits in with those we have held during past years in this town and in others. It is not a meeting that contradicts former ones or stands above them. It is rather their natural consequence though at the same time it constitutes obvious advancement in the definition of Latin American interests, ideals and objectives and the means whereby to achieve them.

The fact that this meeting should concern our common relation with the United States of America and that they, in turn, should not be present should not be mentioned explicitly. The foregoing conferences to which I have referred, particularly the Meeting of Presidents at Punta del Este and the meeting of the ECOSOC in Viña del Mar itself, logically indicated the need for clarifying our own attitudes at a Latin American forum such as CECLA. The United States of America so understood it too when the idea of this meeting was first raised and this view was expressed by that country's highest representatives. This Conference finally prepares the terms of our position for a direct dialogue with the United States of America.

Latin America must unite its voice and its action. Failure to do so would mean the presence of a permanent element of disorder and frustration which would increasingly affect our life as nations and would cause disturbances throughout the international community. Such united voice and action are also essential for our independent development not only from the economic standpoint but also from that of human growth. Failure to achieve this union would imperil mankind because a Latin American dispossessed of wealth and deprived of security would surely find itself in the axiomatic position that "no one constitutes a greater threat for he who holds riches or power than he who has nothing to lose".

This continent is under going a profound crisis. Historic circumstances could hardly be more difficult and at the same time more passionately interesting. External and domestic pressures, advancing ideas and uncontainable aspirations, a greater awareness in the masses, more knowledge, more information and greater stimulæ, are all maturing and increasing speedily in the midst of immense possibilities and dramatic contrasts. Rebellion growth and what barely a few years ago was hardly more than a dream, today constitutes a moderate demand.

Such forces cannot be merely squashed. They should be guided towards the creation of a new awareness. The displacement of irrational movements, in order to replace them by strategies able to attain full independence and full development of all, offer the men and women of this continent a vocation that would vainly be sought were destruction and violence to be adopted as a method and system.

Well worn words and good intentions are no longer the answer. The peoples demand ideas to guide them and actions which could justify their lives. Particularly the youth which populates this continent not knowing whether a real destiny awaits them should receive direct proposals of undertak-

ings that may absorb their energies and constitute a true justification of their devotion. Such programs should stem from significant and irreversible political decisions. It is such decision that we all hope will come from a Conference of this nature. There can be no peace, there can be no rationality, or logical thought in vast masses tortured by poverty, pain and ignorance, lacking faith and therefore courage, determination to win through to victory and the necessary willingness to make sacrifices to achieve the desired result. Hence the importance of the conclusions we may jointly attain.

Concord between countries linked by all kinds of interests and memories, as is the case of Latin American countries, is creative in the political sense both at the national and international levels. Latin American consensus creates the legitimacy of common postulates. Hence the fact that the agreements which you may reach in the fields discussed by the Conference will constitute a further and very decisive step towards a common charter which will link us more strongly within our own Latin American relations and also in our relations with other countries.

We have met to agree upon specific and positive matters that may lead to economic development, social progress and the exclusion of violence and poverty. We have not met only to complain and to make a list of grievances against the powers that have been able to obtain a high degree of development. Theoretical judgments no longer satisfy anyone; on the other hand the establishment of rational terms for a satisfactory economic, financial and trade relationships for Latin America does indeed contain a moral value as well as the obvious physical values; it means more education for our people, greater possibilities of economic growth both at the individual and collective levels, more health for each and everyone of our inhabitants. Let us then replace continuous recrimination by continuous and continuing diagnoses undertaking the responsibility for our own Faith and indicating the paths that we must follow.

Let us cease to blame other whose faults we already know.

Let us understand that progress will never come through the assistance which may be given us; rather it will come because we are willing to defend our objectives and know how to fight for them and how to seek the necessary cooperation for their achievement.

Let us not wait for others to tell us how they are going to help us. Let us rather say how we are going to advance and thus we will be able to undertake a useful dialogue with proper dignity. Let us cease to look outward seeking a yardstick of our own action; instead let us look inward courageously into our own hearts and minds.

I believe that there are sufficient valid reasons for being dissatisfied with the terms in which the relations between Latin America, the United States of America, and other great powers have developed.

This is not only due to others; to a very decisive extent the responsibility for these terms lies with us because we have failed to define, state and defend our principles and rights with clarity, force and in a united manner.

Pray allow me now to state at length what I regard to be our duties: Our first duty as nations and Latin American States consists in reaffirming our independence. Our lives as independent countries stems from the spirit of the men who cleared and farmed the land, built cities, mingled their blood with that of other races and created a code of moral and human values which prevails throughout the continent.

It is Latin America's duty to preserve this heritage; it is not a duty incumbent upon the rest of the world. It will be Latin Amer-

ica's efforts and sacrifices and the foresight of those who look towards a real future for the region that will keep our countries as living cohesive bodies and not as relics of the past or as perennially immature territories.

The problem, however, lies in the fact that Latin America in order to be fully independent and not only in the political sense of the term, must grow and develop; such growth and development requires facing all developed countries, not only the United States, at the same level, without inhibitions, cooperating, negotiating, agreeing or dissenting in the course of international relations. All of this requires a united Latin American position.

Thus the terms of understanding would arise from negotiations with greater powers and will no longer be as they have sometimes been through our own fault the result of a unilateral decision adopted by such powers.

For Latin America to attain the true identity which it seeks, any cooperation received should be born of an agreement between the autonomous parties and not of a monologue of one of them, no matter how brilliant, to which the other countries, "faute de mieux", adhere.

Our Continent's historic destiny is at stake and will be won or lost in the forthcoming years. These are not simply empty words.

None of the existing groupings of countries which have arisen from political, ideological or geographic reasons is either sufficiently broad or wealthy to enfold us exclusively. None of the existing organizations can fully represent what we are and freely accept what we will become.

Our historic salvation as a whole and consequently the historic salvation of each one of our countries, will only be possible through a body of legitimately Latin American objectives, measures and values.

The Latin American system is the most faithful expression of the identity of our objectives and interests and of our commitments toward closer cooperation. It also expresses faithfully our common nature as developing nations.

The birth of a continental system of relations with industrialized countries and particularly with the United States of America promotes efforts towards economic and regional integration but, so far, achievements have been more spiritual than practical. Its political strength stems from the fact that its existence is a necessity; this meeting proves that we are aware of such a need. The United States of North America and its people will easily understand the spirit of these Latin American positions because their great historic tradition is based upon the same spirit of profound moral freedom in the face of all mankind's realities. Their constitution states as a first purpose for the existence of the United States of America "the establishment of justice" in absolute terms and with no exceptions. A country that sets itself such a high moral objective and hence acknowledges man's most important critical faculty, that of dissent, must understand the spirit of justice which inspires us.

In latter years new phenomena have arisen increasing the urgency of a new approach to the relationships between Latin America and the United States of America. I have referred to some of these in the earlier part of my statement; they are connected with the greater awareness which our peoples have acquired regarding domestic and world realities and consequently, regarding our own possibilities and potentials. In turn, this has generated uncontrollable pressures which shorten the terms we had set ourselves for overcoming profound injustices and inequalities. Amongst the phenomena mentioned others are connected with increasing world interdependence. Still others are linked with the fact that the governments and their experts and our thinkers and scholars have

identified the factors of development far more clearly and precisely; amongst the latter, external obstacles whose removal is beyond our possibilities and desires if we continue to be divided and confused in thought, are acquiring overwhelming importance. We all know that in existing conditions which prevail in international trade and in the transportation of our products to the major markets continue and present practices which govern the transfer of financial and technological resources are maintained, underdevelopment will continue for many decades and the gap of wealth and power between the world of abundance and the world of poverty will not be eliminated and perhaps will not even be narrowed.

The cooperation of the United States of America cannot ignore such very real and tangible phenomena. Hence the approach towards cooperation which we uphold and which complements commitments entered into under the various systems of the past, should stem from certain new principles in which is implicit a full understanding of the historic circumstances in which our continent is living.

There are some principles in this connection which I regard as basic:

1. It is essential to assert a Latin American personality having its own criteria and values; this is generating an increasing but healthy and justified continental nationalism. The development of our own line of thoughts and the establishment of new patterns of political, economic, social and cultural organizations implies changes in existing structures which affect powerful domestic and foreign interests. These changes of Latin American "national" nature should be regarded as legitimate and irreversible.

2. It is necessary to develop a policy of cooperation with change. Aid cannot be used to maintain the status-quo and to strengthen retrograde structures. The United States of America and the other countries which export capital should clearly distinguish between the interests of a nation and its government and the interests of some of their citizens. These interests cannot be regarded as identical.

3. Latin America requires a major mobilization of domestic savings. Nevertheless, a considerable flow of foreign capital is necessary. The terms in which such capital has flowed has not satisfied development's needs: it is necessary to devise new formulae for accepting foreign capital and to agree upon a common Latin American Code for such investments.

4. The right of Latin American countries to adopt decisions regarding the preservation and utilization of their basic resources within the framework of postulates such as a United Nations resolution on permanent sovereignty over natural resources cannot be regarded as an aggression to anyone. Even from a juristic and historic standpoint the Latin American States inherited from the Spanish or Portuguese crown absolute authority over the manner in which such wealth should be used for the common weal. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that this basic right of the Latin American States to attend to their natural resources can lead to the rigid institutionalization of situations which may become a form of economic aggression leading to irrational conflicts whose mere existence is disadvantageous for Latin America, the United States or America and all other countries.

5. No type of economic cooperation may carry the proviso that the country receiving aid must submit to a given political social or economic pattern stipulated by the country granting such cooperation.

6. Development plans must respect, within a technical framework, priorities and schemes of action devised by the interested countries themselves as an expression of their

autonomy and freedom to seek their own development patterns.

Developing countries' right to use their own human resources to prepare and carry out such plans should be encouraged and granted priority.

7. The disparity between nations today lies essentially in the levels of concentration of knowledge, in the access to knowledge and in the technological application thereof. Latin America's liberation will become possible through new channels for the transfer of technology so that know-how is no longer tied to the properties of the countries providing it because such a scheme syphons off resources, maintains a dependency status and fails to give birth to national and autonomous centers of knowledge and learning.

8. The foregoing principles lead us to conclude that we face the need to set new bases for a new system of relations and it is in the interest to both parties that there should be a mutual understanding of all these facts and realities in order that the change may be effected in an atmosphere of harmony and concord.

The validity of this meeting and of the agreements that will be reached is "revolutionary" in the most profoundly moral sense of the term. This meaning is one which the United States, of all countries in the world appreciates, has practiced and can reiterate in its relations with Latin America both at the moral and at the political levels.

A great thinker whose ideas continue to nourish spiritually the people of the United States, Thoreau, in his work "Civil Disobedience," stated that "to act in accordance with a moral principle based upon what is just and practicing justice alters the relationships of things and is essentially revolutionary in that it breaks off all relations with the previous state of affairs."

What we are now seeking is a change based upon justice. In our personal meeting here and the moral confrontation with the United States of America I perceive the prospect of fruitful economic agreements, bold financial proposals, firm provisos to avoid the excesses which great power or irritational violence can cause. I perceive political understanding amongst Latin Americans which will create mutual competence without arising distrust in countries of other continents. I perceive each nation's liberation from ill judged political movements and irrational and disorganized social pressures, and equally, I perceive that each of our countries will become freed of the unjustified fears caused by the lack of permanent communication amongst themselves. I perceive the liberation of economics and true freedom of thought. I can also foresee new Latin American patriotism nourished by adequate common measures and by shared ideals, by the lack of suspicion and by the confidence in ourselves, in our children and in future generations that may proudly call themselves "Latin Americans".

I am honoured to receive you in Chile. As President of this Southern Republic and on behalf of its people, I extend to you a cordial welcome, a wish of the greatest success in your undertaking.

We are deeply touched by the fact that Ministers of State and high authorities of the sister countries of Latin American should have chosen our homeland to hold so transcendental a meeting. Therefore, I consider it my duty to state Chile's unceasing and unyielding determination to fight for Latin American unity and the harmonious development of our countries.

Since I took office as President, I have enthusiastically devoted a considerable part of my efforts to the creation of the circumstances necessary to make Bolivar's dream come true. Some may have regarded my efforts as absurd and exaggerated, others may have considered me naive. Nevertheless, I am more than ever convinced of the splendid future that awaits our peoples if we are able

to overcome past differences, defeat privileges and look towards the future with the peaceful and determined attitude of he who knows how to thank the Almighty for the wonderful tool He has given us to enhance the dignity of every man in America.

SANDOVAL IS DOING A GOOD JOB AT SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

HON. ED FOREMAN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Speaker, the July 15 issue of the Washington Post carried the extremely good news that the Small Business Administration has reported the largest annual volume of loans in its history.

This record was compiled despite the fact that the agency's direct loans were seriously curtailed late last year by a shortage of funds. Consequently, SBA was able to obtain a much greater share of participation by private banks.

I should note also that SBA's minority loans increased more than 200 percent over the previous fiscal year. To be sure, some rather far-fetched predictions about the rate of increase were made last August, but pie-in-the-sky promises come rather easily in an election year.

Despite the mess he inherited, and the constant harping of some irresponsible critics, Administrator Hilary Sandoval, Jr., has done an outstanding job during his first few months in office. I have personally witnessed the tremendous talents of our new SBA Administrator, and I know he is the man the small business community of this country needs.

Mr. Sandoval has been given a difficult task at a difficult time, but I believe the following article indicates that President Nixon made a wise choice in selecting him to head this important agency.

The article follows:

RECORD LOANS BY SBA

The Small Business Administration yesterday reported the largest annual volume of loans in its history, including a large rise in loans to minority groups.

According to the SBA's figures, it approved 14,234 loans worth more than \$660 million during the year that ended June 30. The previous records were 13,835 loans (fiscal 1965) and a volume of \$597.7 million (fiscal 1968).

Minority loans jumped from 1676, worth \$29.9 million, in 1968, to 4120, worth \$93.6 million, the SBA said.

In the regular business loan program, two-thirds of the loans were made by banks and only guaranteed (up to 90 per cent) by the SBA. The comparable figure for 1968 was 39 per cent.

In addition, another 28 per cent of the regular loans were shared by both the SBA and a bank, and only 6 per cent of the total represented direct loans. In 1968, 26 per cent were direct loans.

SBA officials have mixed feelings about bank participation. In general, they favor the trend, but recognize that bank loans—which have no restrictions on interest rates—pose special problems for new minority businessmen.

In the minority program, the borrower's contribution (equity) to his business can be reduced from the normal 50 per cent to as low as 15 per cent. But this raises the size of his loan and, consequently, his monthly repayments.

With bank loans, the monthly repayment can grow even larger. As interest rates rise generally, small businessmen are paying more, too. From January to March, the average rate on SBA-guaranteed bank loans was 7.9 per cent, but by June, the average had increased to 8.5 per cent.

EVOLUTION OF THE GEAR ART: A FASCINATING TREATISE

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, when a man highly skilled in the technology of gear manufacturing can find romance and humor in his product, he is rare enough to merit the attention of my colleagues in the House.

Such a person is Darle W. Dudley of San Diego. Mr. Dudley is chief of gear technology at the Solar Division of the International Harvester Co. in San Diego. His latest book, "The Evolution of the Gear Art," has just been published.

I would like to convey something of its fascination. Let me quote him on gear noise:

In many situations, powerful gears do everything that is desired of them but they make enough noise to impair human hearings. . . . The gear of the future must be a gentleman who speaks with a soft voice. It is becoming uncouth to aggravate people and impair their hearing with noisy ill-mannered gears.

In listing the new developments that will be important in the future, he cites "noiseless gears" and adds parenthetically with saving accuracy and humor—"almost noiseless." In that list I noted that some gears are being designed to operate at temperatures of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit or more.

Mr. Dudley was especially interesting on the subject of the "mortise" gear with wooden teeth set in a cored rim in which they are driven and keyed. Surprisingly enough, they are still in demand for mills. Of their use today he wrote:

The business of making replacement teeth for these mills is mostly handled by the Thompson Manufacturing Company in Lancaster, N.H. In 1967 the president, Robert D. Hillard, showed the writer through the plant and explained that there was still a very active business in supplying maple gear teeth (literally tens of thousands per year) for use primarily in paper mills, roofing mills, and grist mills for customers in nearly every State east of the Rocky Mountains. Many old mills are scattered throughout New England, upstate New York and Pennsylvania. Most of those mills are still using water power and are carrying on enterprises that go back over 100 years.

Man has been using gears for at least 5,000 years. As Mr. Dudley pointed out:

The toothed wheel takes its place with the level, the inclined plane, the screw and

the pulley as one of man's earliest devices to increase the force that could be applied to an object. The gear has been a basic element of machinery from its earliest beginnings.

Noting that most writers assume that the mechanical arts of Greece and Rome were lost to the world and then rediscovered, Mr. Dudley said:

Several pieces of evidence indicate that they were never really lost. There are indications that technical knowledge was preserved in the Near East, India and Egypt and then reintroduced into Western Europe. The Moors, for instance, brought many technical ideas into Spain.

Mr. Dudley's history was written for the 50th anniversary celebration of the American Gear Manufacturers Association in 1966 but only now published in a beautifully illustrated volume.

John C. Sears, executive director of AGMA, wrote about its San Diego author in the foreword:

No one but Mr. Dudley could have written this book because we know of no one so uniquely experienced in the ramifications of the gear field. This was shown in 1958, when AGMA gave Mr. Dudley its highest honor, the Edward P. Connell Award.

HON. WILLIAM H. BATES

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, there have been many eloquent tributes to the late Congressman from the Sixth District of Massachusetts, WILLIAM H. BATES. I thought the comments made on the floor of the House on July 8 were among the most moving.

The directors of the Republican Club of Massachusetts have passed a most fitting resolution in honor of the late and beloved Representative from the Sixth District. I therefore include it in the RECORD at this point:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS, JUNE 25, 1969

The story of Congressman William H. Bates is that of a life well lived, but which was cut short at the age of 52.

He served with distinction in the U.S. Navy during World War II and thereafter later rising to Captain in the Naval Reserve. In 1949, when he was on active duty, his father, Hon. George J. Bates, met with an untimely death.

It was only natural that Bill should have been elected to fill his father's place in the halls of the U.S. Congress, which position he held until the time of his death.

He was respected and admired by all of his colleagues and rose to the position of Ranking Republican Member of the Armed Services Committee.

He was a good family man and his place in public life of this community will not easily be filled.

Be it therefore resolved that the Board of Directors of The Republican Club of Massachusetts, on behalf of its entire membership, expresses its sincere regret at the passing of Congressman Bates, and offers its deep sympathy to Mrs. Bates and family; and

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be spread upon the records of the

Club and that a copy of the same be sent to the widow and family of the late Congressman William H. Bates.

WILLIAM D. WEEKS,

President.

ALBERT M. FORTIER, Jr.,

Secretary.

FREEDOM BECOMES ILLEGAL V

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I think what the people of my State are thinking about the ruling by the Federal court to the effect that freedom of choice is illegal because it does not attain a desired social order is best expressed by a column by Ben Garris which appeared in the July 10 edition of the Denham Springs News:

A RAMPANT FEDERAL BUREAU

(By Ben Garris)

The 1964 Civil Rights Act states that "desegregation shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance." In the past, Supreme Court decisions have generally supported this command. But not so the Fifth Circuit Court.

No one in his right mind doubts that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had a big finger in the last decision of the Fifth Circuit Court, which threw "freedom of choice" out the window.

Even the language used in the decisions is that of the fuzzy bureaucrat in HEW who is hellbent on attaining whatever is his personal idea of desegregation.

No one in his right mind can doubt that HEW had a hand in the decision, and knew what it was to be well in advance of its being made public by the judges.

How else was HEW able to throw a bunch of "teams" in the field the very next day, with orders to achieve total integration in all the schools in the South? (Yankeeland is still exempt.)

These teams obviously have express orders, from no one less than Secretary Robert Finch, to be sure that black pupils and white pupils be assigned to schools in numbers that reflect the population percentage of each race in each area.

In doing so, HEW is going 180 degrees against the 1964 Civil Rights Act. They are paying no attention to the language of the laws passed by our representatives in Washington.

Rather, they are doing what they think should be done. They are governing us by edict, without our having any representation at all.

The imposing of the will of one group on another group who have no say-so is called dictatorship, and that, kiddies, is what we have at the gentle hands of HEW. It is the type of situation that brought on the Boston Tea Party.

It is also the type of situation that existed in many Latin American countries just prior to military dictatorships. A rampant bureau like HEW is almost sure to meet the military headon, if left unchecked, as it rides roughshod over the people.

The one consolation is that the military always wins such encounters. Put that is a terribly small consolation. Who wants to be under a military dictatorship?

Judge E. Gordon West of Baton Rouge was the unfortunate soul who had to relay the first Appeals Court ruling that threw out "freedom of choice." He relayed the rulings, but uttered the most critical words about his

superiors we have ever heard from a federal judge.

Judge West told all school boards that they should appeal the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. He said, "I believe a full review of this entire matter by the Congress and by the Supreme Court of the United States is long overdue."

The issue is clear and serious. The issue is simply whether or not the federal courts,

by judicial decree, shall be allowed to continue to substitute their version of what they think the law ought to be for what the legislative branch of the government has decreed it to be . . .

"I make these observations because I fear for the very future of the public school system in this country if the federal courts, who have clearly demonstrated their ineptness at running public school systems, persist in

their present policy of governing school boards by personal decree rather than simply requiring them to administer the schools in accordance with the clear language of the law enacted by the Congress."

About 100 years ago a very wise Yankee said, "The tyranny of the court is the most terrible tyranny of all. It strikes not only at the action of man, but at his thoughts as well."

SENATE—Thursday, July 17, 1969

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers and our God, direct us in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help; that, in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, July 16, 1969, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JULY 18, UNTIL 11 A.M., TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1969

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, there will be no meeting of the Senate on Monday, in compliance with the President's expressed wish. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business tomorrow, it stand in adjournment until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, July 22, 1969.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR MUNDT AND SENATOR INOUE ON TUESDAY, JULY 22

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, July 22, after the Journal, the distinguished Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT) be recognized for not to exceed an hour and a half.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I also ask unanimous consent that following the remarks of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT), the distinguished Senator from

Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS ON TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1969

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), on Tuesday, July 22, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with a time limitation of 3 minutes therein.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOSED SESSION

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, under rule XXXV, I move that the Senate doors be closed, and that the Presiding Officer direct that the galleries be cleared.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the motion seconded?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I second the motion. The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion having been made and seconded that the Senate go into closed session, the Chair, pursuant to rule XXXV, now directs the Sergeant at Arms to clear the galleries, close the doors of the Chamber, and exclude all officials of the Senate not sworn to secrecy.

(At 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m., the doors of the Chamber were closed.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, would the Chair read the names of those officials who will be allowed, under rule XXXVI, to be in the Chamber?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under section 2 of rule XXXVI, "When acting upon confidential or Executive business, unless the same shall be considered in open executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the principal legislative clerk, the executive clerk, the minute and journal clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Assistant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy."

The Chair understands from the Parliamentarian that "Assistant Doorkeeper" has been expanded to include the minority and majority secretaries.

The Chair would also like to have the Parliamentarian and Assistant Parliamentarian present.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed. I

thought the two Parliamentarians were on the list.

In addition to that, the joint leadership has asked the Parliamentarian for a memorandum on the question of the Official Reporters. On the basis of previous sessions, I should like to make a unanimous-consent request that the Official Reporters be authorized to be present to take notes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of the closed session, the transcript of the remarks of each Senator who participated in the proceedings be delivered to him by the chief of official reporters; that the Senator shall have the right to revise his own remarks; that such Senator shall deliver his revised remarks to the Chief Reporter, who shall then deliver the transcript to the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS), as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services; that the expurgated version of these proceedings be prepared under the direction of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS), and that there be deleted from the transcript anything which might be classified; that such record of proceedings be made public by being printed in the permanent CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the date on which they occurred; and that the Chief Reporter turn the shorthand notes of the Official Reporters over to the Secretary of the Senate, to be kept in secret and not to be disclosed without leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask a question?

I am concerned only with the preparation that has been made to take care of these notes when they go through the process of the reporters handling them, where they necessarily have to be handled by other people. I assume that that has been checked into.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed.

Mr. STENNIS. Because some of this material could be very sensitive.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is right. The Chief Reporter is personally charged with the delivering of these transcripts to the individual Senators concerned and to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. STENNIS. I was not concerned about that—just the handling of the raw notes, for example.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed.

Mr. STENNIS. It is so easy for something to be lost or misplaced.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—I do not intend to