

tional defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

182. Also, petition of the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, Atlanta, Ga.,

relative to Federal revenue sharing, and so forth; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FOOTPRINTS ON THE MOON

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, if it is proving difficult for most of us to "come down to earth" today, there is good reason—for we have just witnessed one of the most fantastic technical and scientific accomplishments of mankind's long history.

Fantastic, amazing, unbelievable—yes, all such adjectives and more of wonder, admiration, and common pride in man's indomitable spirit apply on this "day of participation" which, though formally declared only for Americans, is undoubtedly being experienced by all the people of this globe whose rulers have permitted them to know of Neil Armstrong's "small step" to the surface of the moon.

As we now wait for the safe return to earth of the first men on the moon, each of us is attempting after his own fashion to assess and understand the meaning of this tremendous adventure. Should we have attempted it? Was it worth it? Where, in space, should we go from here?

It does little good now, really, to ask if we should have attempted it—for we did, the money has been spent and, thus far, well spent if success be the yardstick.

Was it worth it? Well, who can really say?

Our Puritan heritage demands "good reason" for nearly everything we do—especially when public moneys are involved. Was this "giant leap for mankind" necessary from the standpoint of national prestige? Probably not, but yet surely our Nation's prestige is higher this day in nearly every corner of the earth than it has been. And that is good; good in terms of international good will, no matter how fleeting that change of mood toward us on the part of other people may be. Especially good for us, too, for our own confidence in ourselves has been badly shaken for many months, now. As *Life* magazine sought, editorially, to put all this in perspective some weeks back:

It is jarring to consider what might be our national mood today if Russia were on the moon and our international contribution were the war in Vietnam.

So there is that.

But was the trip necessary to beat the Russians to the moon? Again, probably not, though the fact remains that we did. And there is a sort of lift to our national spirit from that fact. Besides which there is a more important consideration in all this—in the possibility that international competition of this sort—as in economic, athletic, or cultural contests—provide the challenge that is inherent in feelings of nationalism with an

outlet that, all too often heretofore, only war has seemed to offer.

And so there has been that.

Was Apollo 11's trip necessary in order to help resolve the mysteries of the cosmos? Well, such a question provokes all kinds of answers. As *Life* also noted, man's curiosity and adventurous spirit has always seemed insatiable, adding:

Americans in particular have needed a quest, across the mountains or the continent, into the sky and sea, to the poles or inside the atom.

So it was probably inevitable that we would, some day, toss our hat over the "space wall," as the last President Kennedy said so we could "then explore the wonders on the other side."

From the material standpoint, it is questionable what we will find of value on the moon, or farther out in mysterious space. Perhaps, at best, we will find some keys to help us unlock some of the remaining secrets of our universe—how it was formed, if not why—and even though we may find no new sources of taxation, one supposes that just pushing back the boundaries of knowledge is something that bears no price tag.

So, again, there is that.

To which, Mr. Speaker, there already have been a whole host of valuable technical "spin-offs" with domestic applications from the space effort—and surely will be more of the same yet to come; a more practical justification for what we have done if neither knowledge nor the sheer exhilaration of high adventure is enough.

Of course, there are those who say that our own problems here on earth—and here at home—are such, and of such urgency, that we might better have concentrated thereon instead. This is a difficult argument to counter, even though *Life* once again remarked on the "acute human misery" prevailing in Spain when Columbus used the Queen's money for his historic voyage, saying further:

It is possibly one of the greatest tragedies of our time that the eradication of ghettos and the cleansing of the air and the water or the cure for cancer do not offer quite the same stimulation (as space exploration).

And that is something we might well ponder, today, in the hope—that I, for one, would consider a promising one—that out of this lift in national spirit we all now have experienced, and out of our revived sense of community, could come both a new confidence and a new sense of resolution toward our more mundane, earthbound problems.

If, Mr. Speaker, this should prove to be possible, the cost of Apollo 11 would have been well worthwhile.

Thus there is possibly that.

But as I review my own thoughts while watching Neil Armstrong and "Buzz" Aldrin—wonder of wonders—making those historic footprints on the moon's surface, footprints that will stay there for centuries in the Sea of Tranquility alongside an American flag that

can no more feel or know the gales of earth than it can the invisible solar wind, it seems to me that the greatest of all possible dividends the Apollo 11 investment could pay would be in terms of an enhanced sense of world brotherhood.

For despite the flag and all the overtones of national glory and prestige, this was an adventure in which all mankind participated. The reactions from nearly everywhere abroad today prove that—giving emphasis once more to the human need to recognize the fact that we are, after all is said and done, truly "riders on the earth together."

Among the variety of messages left in that tiny silicon disk on the lunar surface by our astronauts was this one from President Tito, of Yugoslavia:

May this majestic fulfillment of the ancient dream of the human race . . . bring closer the realization of humanity's age-long vision to live in peace, brotherhood and joint endeavor.

And perhaps that—or something like it—is Apollo 11's real message.

If it is—and as we begin to decide where next to go in space—let us also remember that America's ability to help move this world of ours toward peace and brotherhood depends on more than power and prestige. If, as President Kennedy said, we cannot afford to be second best in space, neither can we afford to be second best in the effort to move that world from "an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation." Nor second best in the endeavor to improve the quality of our own civilization, on the basis of which rather than on feats in outer space we will be judged. Nor second best in our ideals—and our guiding philosophy—on which matters, too, and our devotion thereto, we shall also be judged.

Therefore, even as this is a day for self-congratulation, so is it, too, a day for re-dedication—for the full American dream has yet to be realized.

ROUTE TO MOON LIES THROUGH TENNESSEE

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as the scheduled launching of the Apollo 11 moon mission nears, it is appropriate to point out that the testing for the huge Saturn rocket motors was carried out at Arnold Engineering Development Center at Tullahoma, Tenn., in the Fourth Congressional District which I am honored to represent in the Congress.

In this connection I place in the *RECORD* herewith my recent newsletter Capitol Comments, because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this important scientific project.

The newsletter follows:

**HISTORIC APOLLO MOON MISSION UNDERLINES
VITAL ROLE OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

(By JOE L. EVINS)

The scheduled historic Apollo 11 moon mission underlines the vital importance of research activities in the Fourth Congressional District. Research in space exploration and other important areas is underway at the Arnold Engineering Development Center and Tennessee Space Institute at Tullahoma, the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, and Tennessee Technological University at Cookeville.

The giant Saturn rocket which is scheduled to power the three astronauts to the moon for the dramatic lunar landing was tested at the giant testing facilities at Arnold Engineering Development Center at Tullahoma. The third stage of this giant rocket was tested more than 80 times in one of the huge test cells at this facility in our District. Complementing the work at AEDC is the University of Tennessee's Space Institute research in related fields— aerodynamics, propulsion, supersonic combustion, electrical engineering as well as plans for research in space medicine and space biology.

In Oak Ridge the Atomic Energy Commission and Oak Ridge National Laboratory are engaged in a broad range of defense and peacetime research projects in life sciences, physical sciences and all aspects of reactor development. An outstanding development is the harnessing of the atom for production of electric power for peacetime uses. Tremendous research is being performed in the biomedical area in Oak Ridge. Oak Ridge is also developing as a center for research into the problems of our cities, large and small.

At Tennessee Tech University research is in progress in many areas—including engineering, biology, education, economics, highway safety and science. The Engineering Department for three years has been working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the development of materials for space travel resistant to high velocity pellets to protect space travelers from small meteorites. Designs have also been developed and recommended to NASA for spacecraft shields. Tennessee Tech and its Upper Cumberland Economic and Resources Development Center are engaged in a practical program of providing research and technical assistance to communities and businessmen in the Upper Cumberland area.

From Coffee County to Anderson County—from the southern fringe of our District to the eastern edge—research is assuming greater and greater importance in shaping the future of Tennessee and the Nation.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues that a program for increasing minority-group enrollment in apprenticeship training programs has been organized by the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO. The purpose of the program is to seek out Negroes, Spanish-speaking Americans and Indians to prepare them for entry as apprentices in the construction trades. This is an excellent example of the type of compensatory training and opportunity that needs to be provided for those who have

suffered for the lack of opportunity in the past.

An article in the building and construction Trades Bulletin, volume XXII, No. 6, dated June 1969, which follows, describes the success of this effort:

The drive of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, to open the way to apprenticeship training for minority workers continues to show good results, and more and more, is attracting favorable comments.

In an extensive analysis of the Apprenticeship Outreach Program, vigorously supported by the Department, as well as other sections of organized labor, the federal government and some civil rights groups, the official magazine of the U.S. Labor Department's Manpower Administration notes:

"That the program in 48 major cities had placed 2,325 minority group members in building trades apprenticeships by the end of 1968, after less than two years' operation. (The program now has been extended to 53 centers.)

"That the number of registered apprentices rose from 207,500 in January, 1967, to 240,000 in January, 1969. The number of minority apprentices during the same period rose from 9,300 to 15,600. The increase in minority participation was 68 percent.

"That the increase in the number of apprentices for Negroes during the two years was even greater, rising from 4,100 to 9,400, a jump of 120 percent."

The apprenticeship Outreach program seeks out Negroes, Spanish-speaking Americans and Indians and prepares them for apprenticeship entry in the construction trades. The thrust of the effort to bring more minority workers into jobs is not to lower journeyman standards but to help youngsters start out with better backgrounds and a better chance to make the grade.

**QUOTAS LOOM: TEXTILE IMPORTS
CHALLENGE NIXON**

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, in revising and extending my remarks, I include a very thoughtful, timely article by the able financial writer of the celebrated Boston Globe, Mr. Joseph R. Slevin, entitled "Quotas Loom: Textile Imports Challenge Nixon."

This article points out the difficulties of getting relief from cutthroat foreign competition for American industries and their employees being hurt by the growing flood of cheap imports, not only in textiles and shoes, but many other kinds of products, that are currently flooding the Nation, and threatening the stability and prosperity of our economic system.

I hope that the President will listen to the appeals of those industries and workers who are being seriously injured by these steadily increasing imports from many foreign countries.

It is clear that little headway has been made by the Government in coming to an agreement on proposed quotas to keep imports at reasonable levels. This country wants constructive trade with other nations, where that is possible and feasible without adversely affecting our own industries and their workers.

It is also very clear that, if we do not get relief by way of quota agreements, the only way we can get relief is by amending the trade bill to stop effectively currently escalating destructive imports from low-standard, foreign, competitive sources.

The article referred to follows:

**QUOTAS LOOM: TEXTILE IMPORTS CHALLENGE
NIXON**

(By Joseph R. Slevin)

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is finding it hard to carry out his campaign promise to protect U.S. textile manufacturers against foreign competition.

Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans has returned battered, bruised, and empty-handed from consecutive swings through Europe and the Far East. The key textile producing countries flatly rejected the White House emissary's demands that they curb their exports to this country and they are now waiting for Nixon to make the next move.

Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan are the prime U.S. targets. Administration strategy calls for initiating a quota agreement in the Far East and then persuading the Europeans to go along but the Asian countries have bluntly rejected all of Stans' overtures.

Stans wants the President to throw his full weight behind a high-pressure drive to force the textile producing countries to accept the export restrictions that the United States has vainly been trying to impose. He has urged Nixon to use all of the financial and trade leverage that the United States can bring to bear.

The Secretary needs an answer before he leaves next Saturday for an annual round of talks between ranking U.S. and Japanese Cabinet members. The President's decision will profoundly influence the future course of U.S. trade policy. As this was written, the question still was on Nixon's desk.

Stans has been waging a solitary battle. He has had the unyielding opposition of the State and Treasury Departments and of the President's own Trade Negotiations Office.

If Nixon insists on pressing for the multi-lateral quotas that Stans has been seeking, it will be a clearcut victory for the quiet, conservative cabinet officer who was his chief fund raiser before the Republican convention.

If Nixon moves toward a more selective, less protectionist position, it will be an equally decisive defeat for the Commerce Secretary.

Stans urged a tough line in a memorandum that he gave the President earlier this summer, after his return from the Far East. It is a memorandum from Stans and only from Stans because none of the other agencies would endorse Stans' rigidly protectionist approach.

Nixon's costly campaign pledge was given to the makers of synthetic and woolen textiles. Cotton textile producers are covered by an international quota agreement that the United States negotiated in 1962.

Stans' goal is a quota agreement that will limit the sale of all foreign synthetics and woolsens to American consumers. He wants the producing countries to negotiate the arrangement "voluntarily" at Geneva and that is what they unequivocally have refused to do.

The angry European response is that across-the-board quotas will open the gates to a flood of restrictionist trade curbs and that the result will be the destruction of the post-World War II drive toward freer trade.

"The Europeans say we don't know where we are going and they are perfectly right," a veteran official says bitterly. "We don't know where we are going."

Mounting quantities of attractive, competitively priced foreign shoes now are pouring into American shops. European negotia-

tors have told Stans that they are unhappily certain that the United States next will demand quotas on shoes if it gets quotas on synthetics and woolsens.

The less developed countries such as Taiwan and South Korea raise an equally fundamental argument. They point out that the wealthy United States cannot hope to encourage the poorer nations to become self-sufficient, industrialized countries if it bars their products from the American market as soon as their manufacturers begin exporting large quantities of textiles, or shoes, or transistor radios.

LUNAR LANDING DAY, A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we witnessed one of the greatest moments in man's history. To the list of names that includes mankind's greatest explorers, Marco Polo, Columbus, Magellan, Lewis and Clark, Peary and Byrd, must be added Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins. The feat that they have performed has uplifted the spirit of all mankind and opened new vistas of infinite beauty and challenge to the human race.

Accolades shall befall these intrepid mariners for the remainder of their days. Youngsters will grow up having played Apollo lunar landing games instead of cowboys and Indians. Future astronauts can now realistically envision manned excursions to Mars, Venus, and the other planets of our solar system. I, therefore, think it appropriate, at this time, to introduce the following resolution which attempts to signify, in a small way, our recognition of the visible as well as the as yet unknown ramifications of this monumental achievement. A national holiday is called for since the flight and landing was a national effort and evoked a national sense of pride and satisfaction. My resolution follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas mankind has thrown off the shackles that have limited its existence to its native terrestrial orb and opened up the far reaches of this solar system to human exploration and investigation; and

Whereas the achievements of Astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins reflect the combined efforts of hundreds of thousands of American citizens; and

Whereas the people of the United States of America have shared the hopes and aspirations of the Apollo Mission crew and participated in this experience through the use of the television and radio communication media; and

Whereas, the magnitude of the accomplishment is unprecedented in the entire history of mankind: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States do hereby designate that the twentieth day in the month of July shall be a national holiday to commemorate the landing upon the surface of the Moon of the first representatives of mankind, Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin; and be it further

Resolved, That the twentieth day of July shall be known forthwith as Lunar Landing Day.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM OF RADIO FREE EUROPE

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is growing interest in the obvious defects in the Voice of America, it is equally frustrating to note the current ineffectiveness of Radio Free Europe.

In an article commenting on RFE, Dumitru Danielopol, writing in the June 28 San Diego Union, provides a very needed constructive criticism of the organization.

The article follows:

RADIO FREE EUROPE IS HURTING AMERICA

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

MUNICH.—Criticism of Radio Free Europe is growing on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

East Europeans scoff at RFE as a weapon against Soviet repression in Eastern Europe. The "détente" years of Kennedy-Johnson took out the RFE stuffing and left a bland, ineffective operation.

Critics say RFE fare is so innocuous that the Reds don't even bother to jam the broadcasts anymore. Some claim that the station took a turn to the political left early in 1960 and that now, far from combatting communism, many Free Europe broadcasts actually support some of the Red regimes and officials.

Some desks are accused of attacking De Gaulle and supporting Daniel Cohn Bendit (Red Danny) during last year's French crisis.

They also are charged with attacking nationalist trends behind the Iron Curtain, trends that could weaken the Soviet stranglehold.

The RFE has actually hired as broadcasters and writers Communists who fled in recent years from behind the Iron Curtain.

Visitors coming to the West, tell how people in the satellite countries are shocked to hear on an American radio station the voices of many Communists who for years have blasted the United States from their own Red stations.

The criticism of Free Europe's "soft line" is sharpest in exile newspapers. Editors of these little papers, struggling to keep sparks of resistance alive after 25 years, are obviously angry about Radio Free Europe. Some are printing the names and background of former Reds now working for RFE.

On the Romanian desk, for instance, is Jacob Popper, a notorious Communist police stooge in Jassy before going to Israel and hence to RFE.

He was a professional writer who advocated the burning of "bourgeois libraries" in Romania in the late 1940s. He was notoriously anti-Western and anti-American.

Another man on the Romanian desk is Edgar Rafael who has been publicly accused of being a former agent of the Communist security police. Exiles claim he is abroad because he fears reprisals after the changes of policy in Bucharest.

As a member of the RFE he applied for American citizenship but was rejected by the Justice Department for his Communist affiliations.

The damage to the image and prestige of the United States is considerable.

Although RFE calls itself a private organization supported by contributions, it draws most of its money from official U.S. sources and its policy is dominated—if not dictated—by a small group of men in the State Department.

Perhaps the time has come to drop the

masquerade. Perhaps Congress should conduct a public investigation of U.S. propaganda "efforts."

LONG-TERM FARM LEGISLATION SHOULD LIMIT ANNUAL COTTON, WHEAT, AND FEED GRAIN PAYMENTS TO A SINGLE PRODUCER TO \$5,000

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, when my amendment placing a \$20,000 ceiling of total farm payments passed this House by a vote of 224 to 142 on May 27, 1969, critics of my proposal argued that an appropriations bill was not the proper vehicle to effect this change.

I disagreed then and I disagree now, since I must confess to a lack of faith in the House Agriculture Committee's willingness to embrace or even seriously consider such proposals.

Nevertheless, while I remain skeptical about that committee's responsiveness, I have today presented my views on the need for a payments limitation before that committee, chaired by the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Because this proposal would not be tied to an appropriations bill, I was able to suggest more extensive changes than were possible earlier.

Mr. Speaker, for the information of my colleagues I now insert in the RECORD a copy of my statement before the House Agriculture Committee:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE SILVIO O. CONTE BEFORE THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ON JULY 21, 1969

Mr. Chairman, although I am a co-sponsor of H.R. 12222, the Administration bill to expand our current food stamp program, I appreciate this opportunity to testify today in support of a proposal to place a ceiling on farm subsidy payments as part of any long-term farm legislation.

I don't believe there is much that needs to be added to the excellent presentation made by Secretary Hardin last week in support of the Administration food stamp bill. I am sure that improvements can be made on this bill and I strongly urge this Committee to report the strongest possible bill to eradicate the scandal of hunger and malnutrition in this land of plenty. But, on the whole, it must be said that the Administration bill represents an excellent beginning and a genuine commitment.

I do want to make one further comment on the food stamp legislation before turning to the subject of a farm payment ceiling. It is essential that the food stamp bill be given immediate attention. Under no circumstances should this vital legislation be delayed pending what is likely to be a much lengthier process of putting together a new farm bill.

Mr. Chairman, as this Committee knows, our present farm program is scheduled to continue through 1970. Despite the inadequacies of that program, there is no need for haste in devising a new and more sound farm program.

In contrast, all of us surely must realize now the great urgency of acting quickly and decisively to eliminate the conditions under which some ten to fifteen million Americans are today suffering from hunger and malnutrition.

It would be absolutely intolerable to hold this food stamp bill hostage until the passage of a new farm bill. I trust no one on this Committee would permit this needed food stamp legislation to be used as a device to perpetuate our present inadequate farm program.

My main purpose here today, however, is to speak to the matter of long-range farm legislation.

Gentlemen, I make no pretense, particularly before this distinguished Committee, to being an authority on the overall subject of farm legislation.

I have, however, spent a good deal of time considering one major aspect of that program. I refer to the matter of farm subsidy payments. I am convinced that there is no justification for the continuation of excessively large payments to a handful of corporate farming giants.

Last May 27, our colleagues in the House supported my amendment placing a \$20,000 ceiling on total farm payments for the second year in a row. This year they did so by the even greater margin of 224 to 142.

Although the other body has once again failed to go along with that proposal, I am sure I speak for a majority of this House in urging our conferees to insist on the House amendment with all possible vigor.

But, whether or not that amendment prevails this year, we must still address ourselves to the long-range need for reform in this area. In more recent studies of the problem I have become convinced that there is a better proposal—one easier to administer and, more importantly, capable of saving twice as much as my previous proposal.

Mr. Chairman, when I proposed a \$20,000 ceiling in the House, Secretary Hardin's analysis and report on 1968 farm program payments were not available.

Since then, these materials have been made available through the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture.

In recent testimony before that body, Secretary Hardin estimated that a billion dollars, or more than a third of the \$2.9 billion paid to cotton, wheat and feed grain producers in 1968, were income supplements, in no way related to supply-adjustment needs. They were payments over and above the amounts needed as economic incentives for acreage diversion and other supply-adjustment practices.

These income supplement payments—\$508 million to cotton producers, \$368 million to wheat producers and \$148 million to feed grain producers—were in addition to the \$1.9 billion total paid to these three groups for supply-adjustment purposes. They were net additions to the producers' income from farm product sales. It is probable that these supplemental income payments will be even higher in 1969 and 1970, especially for cotton producers.

Mr. Chairman, a limitation on the amount of these supplemental income payments will not defeat the supply-adjustment features of the programs.

On the basis of the facts made available to the Holland Subcommittee by Secretary Hardin, I now urge this Committee to include a limitation on the annual payments made to individual cotton, wheat and feed grain producers to \$5,000 per crop. With appropriate adjustments in these programs the effect of this ceiling can be limited solely to the income supplement part of the payments.

I am aware, of course, of the low levels of income earned by most farmers. I believe they need the help that an intelligently designed supply and price stabilization program provides. But there is no legitimate reason for continuing the excessively large government payments which have been a prominent feature of these programs in recent years.

Mr. Chairman, the excessively large farm

program payments to the large corporations and individual land owners have not only wasted government funds badly needed for other domestic programs; they have worsened the position of the average-sized family farmer. Giant corporations and other large farmers have used these excessive government payments to further add to their land holdings and bid up land prices. These huge payments have tightened the squeeze still further on the family farm.

Every survey I have seen indicates that a majority of farmers favor a reasonable limitation on farm program payments. A Doane Agricultural Service Survey showed last year, for example, that some 85 per cent of farmers themselves want to limit the size of farm program payments.

Studies in the Department of Agriculture in the last months of the previous administration, and additional studies made in the last few months, led Secretary Hardin to advise the House during the debate on the 1970 agricultural appropriations that, "The Department of Agriculture believes it is possible to design a sound farm program that limits the number of dollars that can be paid to any one farmer for programs following the 1970 crop year."

Mr. Chairman, had a \$5,000 limitation on payments to individual cotton, wheat and feed grain producers been in effect for the 1968 programs, 84,728 producers would have had their payments limited. These 84,728 producers received \$917 million in 1968, almost one-third of the total payments under these three programs. A \$5,000 limitation would have reduced their payments by \$493 million.

At my request the Department of Agriculture has prepared a table reflecting the distribution of these producers by state and the strikingly low percentage of such producers when compared with the total number of producers receiving payments. I have attached this table at the close of my statement.

I know of no better way to reduce government expenditure on farm programs up to \$500,000,000 than to place a \$5,000 limit on individual producers' payments. A limitation as low as \$5,000 would affect approximately 85,000 producers out of a total of 2,372,000 who received payments in 1968—only three to four percent of the total. Those affected are the corporations, the wealthy landowners and the large operators, most of whom have high incomes by any reasonable standard. We would need a fifteen percent reduction in average payments to all producers of these crops to achieve the reduction in government expenditures that could be achieved by a \$5,000 payment limitation.

A \$5,000 payment limitation would affect about 8 percent of the cotton producers, 3 percent of the wheat producers and 2 percent of the feed grain producers. Approximately two-thirds of the cotton is produced by the producers who would be affected by a \$5,000 limitation, one-fourth of the wheat and a fifth of the feed grains.

If the cotton producers affected by a payment limitation are permitted to increase their acreage and the minimum diversion requirements for wheat and feed grain producers are reduced in proportion to their payment reduction, a \$5,000 limitation on payments to an individual producer would be more than equitable and do no damage to the voluntary supply adjustment programs.

The changes in the cotton program would encourage acreage reductions on the part of those producers now growing cotton primarily to collect the government payments, which will fully offset the increased planting on the part of those affected by payment limitations. And a 5 to 10 percent increase in the voluntary acreage diversion goals of the wheat and feed grains programs would compensate for the reduced diversion from those crops by large producers whose payments were limited.

Agricultural specialists fully familiar with the administration of these programs advise me that the Secretary of Agriculture can easily adjust the diversion goals for the voluntary programs to compensate for the effects of a reasonable annual payment limitation for each program.

With respect to cotton, even the analysts in the Department of Agriculture's own Economic Research Service have predicted there would be no appreciable increase in total production with this change. The distinguished former Under Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. John A. Schnitker, who also supports this \$5,000 per program ceiling, has confirmed this view.

In a paper delivered at a Symposium on Public Problems and Policies at Iowa State University on May 27, 1969, Dr. Schnitker stated:

"It will be objected that such a limitation would make the voluntary payment-based production control programs inoperative. That claim is false. So little grain (especially feed grains but also wheat) is grown on really large farms that the effect of greater production from payment limits as low as \$5,000 per program can be ignored. Large cotton payments, on the other hand, have been justified, not to reduce output but to increase it. No one will argue that limiting payments will lead to a cotton surplus. No one needs to take seriously the claim that a payment limit will lead to new grain surpluses."

Still on the subject of cotton, I should mention briefly one additional major change that is needed. This is the repeal of the so-called "snapback provision," section 103(d) (12) of the 1965 Act. This device was inserted into that bill because large cotton interests had foreseen the inevitable success of some form of payments ceiling and acted to prevent its application to cotton by a provision automatically reinstating the old and obsolete price support system. No rational program for a payments ceiling can permit this provision to stand. It would defeat the clear intent of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I should briefly explain why I now advocate for long-term farm legislation a limitation on each separate program instead of a ceiling on total payments which the House has voted to apply to Fiscal Year 1970. I do so because farm program administrators at the Department of Agriculture have concluded that this approach would greatly simplify its administration. Moreover, it would simplify planning for those farmers who plant more than one of these three crops.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I cannot overemphasize the importance of incorporating a payments ceiling in any future farm program. The American taxpayer who faces another burdensome year of the surtax is rightly demanding that economies be made where they can. And Congress has now heard from no less an authority than Secretary Hardin himself that more than one-third of all farm payments are, in effect, income supplements. They are *not* needed as part of any supply-adjustment program.

Perhaps it is not altogether inappropriate that the farm subsidy program is being considered as we also consider pending food stamp legislation. It is ironic that our farm program is virtually unique in possessing an open-ended "backdoor financing" feature under which the Department of Agriculture borrows whatever funds are required from the Treasury and is reimbursed through appropriations in a later fiscal year.

Surely, as others have noted, it would be far more justifiable to have this sort of financing to provide food for hungry families and underfed children.

There has been a great deal of talk in recent years, Mr. Chairman, to the effect that our government all too often has its priori-

ties out of order. I know of no clearer example of this than the disturbing contrast of providing largesse to corporate farmers while we have food distribution programs for the needy that do not begin to satisfy their needs.

I am convinced, Mr. Chairman, that my proposal is an equitable way to reduce farm program expenditures by the substantial amount of \$500 million. A limitation on payments at any level creates administrative

problems but they would be no greater in administering a \$5,000 than in administering a \$10,000 or a \$25,000 payment limitation.

I respectfully urge that you include a \$5,000 payment limitation to producers of cotton, wheat and feed grains in any bill finally approved by this distinguished Committee to extend the Agricultural Act of 1965.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to appear before you.

PRODUCERS RECEIVING \$5,000 OR MORE FROM SPECIFIED PROGRAMS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, BY STATES, 1968

State	Producers receiving \$5,000 or more from—			Total	Total producers, 3 programs	
	Cotton program	Feed grain program	Wheat program		Number	Percentage receiving \$5,000 or more
Alabama	1,698	117	3	1,818	75,410	2.4
Arizona	1,073	83	36	1,192	2,017	59.1
Arkansas	3,242	4	16	3,262	35,465	9.2
California	2,567	80	244	2,891	8,802	32.8
Colorado	1	455	1,352	1,808	19,452	9.3
Connecticut					323	
Delaware		29		29	1,449	2.0
Florida	30	105		135	7,967	1.7
Georgia	1,457	517	8	1,982	50,651	3.9
Idaho		2	1,131	1,133	19,416	5.8
Illinois	9	3,111	47	3,167	111,882	2.8
Indiana		1,952	19	1,971	90,520	2.2
Iowa		5,531	3	5,534	138,352	4.0
Kansas		1,126	4,217	5,343	131,758	4.0
Kentucky	23	226	5	254	64,270	.4
Louisiana	1,358	9		1,376	24,935	5.5
Maine					249	
Maryland		52	5	57	6,470	.9
Massachusetts					159	
Michigan		302	19	321	65,489	.5
Minnesota		1,780	149	1,929	98,665	2.0
Mississippi	3,732	39	14	3,785	70,506	5.4
Missouri	889	1,698	51	2,638	101,883	2.6
Montana		12	3,296	3,308	22,794	14.5
Nebraska		3,362	566	3,928	92,552	4.2
Nevada	15		10	25	160	15.6
New Hampshire					105	
New Jersey		40	4	44	3,514	1.2
New Mexico	639	573	267	1,479	6,784	21.8
New York		35	20	55	20,887	.3
North Carolina	469	288	1	758	93,231	.8
North Dakota		37	2,857	2,894	68,855	4.2
Ohio	1	710	29	724	92,551	.8
Oklahoma	667	108	1,906	2,681	61,551	4.4
Oregon		3	832	835	8,415	9.9
Pennsylvania		42	7	49	30,195	.2
Rhode Island					8	
South Carolina	1,247	106	4	1,357	43,788	3.1
South Dakota	1	580	576	1,157	51,953	2.2
Tennessee	1,038	102	3	1,143	76,167	1.5
Texas	13,862	4,352	1,946	20,160	145,355	13.9
Utah		1	121	122	4,836	2.5
Vermont					408	
Virginia	10	81	4	95	27,960	.3
Washington		17	2,766	2,783	13,024	21.4
West Virginia		5		5	5,852	.1
Wisconsin		372	1	373	50,839	.7
Wyoming		3	109	112	2,473	4.5
Total	34,028	28,047	22,653	84,728	2,050,347	4.1

TAX DEDUCTION FOR FARM OPERATORS

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, in response to my recent newsletter and questionnaire about one out of four have enclosed a letter expressing their further views. I suggest to my city cousins in Congress that they read the views expressed in the following letter. A copy of this letter has already been submitted to the appropriate committee:

JULY 1, 1969.

Congressman JOE SKUBITZ,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Since farm parity at present time is near 72, why not allow all bonafide farm operators to deduct 28% of income tax off tax due at date of payment? For a majority of farm operators this deduction would match dollars received by those who cooperate. Do away with farm subsidy programs. Also

show a breakdown of money paid for compliance. Also all balance paid to other programs charged to farm programs. Urban citizens read "6 million farm subsidy." You and I know about 30% goes to those who comply with A.S.C. programs. A breakdown on the balance of 6 billion is just as important as the new law on truth and amount of interest and carrying charges.

Yours truly,

AMERICAN LIVES LOST IN VIETNAM

HON. JOSEPH P. VIGORITO

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. VIGORITO. Mr. Speaker, on June 26 I entered into the Extensions of Remarks of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of those young men from the 24th Congressional District of Pennsyl-

vania who had valiantly lost their lives in Vietnam in the cause of peace.

It has been brought to my attention that two names were inadvertently left off the list.

These two men, like the 79 others from Erie, Crawford, and Mercer Counties, went to Vietnam and gave their lives bravely. They, too, deserve our recognition for their sacrifice. I extend to their families my hope that their sacrifice will soon lead to peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The two, to whom I would like to pay tribute, are:

Cpl. Anthony DeGerolamo, Jr., of Wheatland, Pa., killed in Vietnam, February 5, 1968, and

A1c. Donald I. Bowers of Meadville, Pa., killed in Vietnam, June 16, 1966.

GULF THREAT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor of July 14, 1969, carried an editorial entitled, "Gulf Threat" in which hazards posed by excessive use of DDT, dieldrin, and similar pesticides are discussed. So that my colleagues may have an opportunity to read these fine comments, I include the text of the editorial at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

GULF THREAT

Ornithologist Roger Tory Peterson tells of the decline of the osprey, or "fish hawk," in the latest National Geographic. In the Connecticut River nesting area alone, reproduction is down to but a seventh or eighth of what it was only a dozen years ago.

The low reproduction rates, of course, are known to be caused by man-made pollutants. Chiefly in the form of pesticides, these are passed on through the insect-fish-bird life cycle. The result is sterile eggs, or eggs whose shells are too fragile to support the nesting parent.

It was sadly ironic that Mr. Peterson singled out the Florida Everglades osprey population as one that seemed to be holding its own against decline. For on the same day that his article appeared in the National Geographic, reports of a threat to natural life from the other shore of the Gulf of Mexico surfaced. The Department of Agriculture, it became known, was weighing the saturation of an Air Force base near San Antonio with dieldrin—supposedly two to 15 times as deadly as its sister slow-to-break down pesticide, DDT. The purpose of the saturation was allegedly to subdue exotic insects that may be imported from Vietnam and elsewhere on aircraft using the field.

Many experts are aghast at the project. They point out that the base is near the San Antonio River, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico. As one Texas ecologist said, "That amount of dieldrin, if it got away, would be enough to sterilize the bays all along the Gulf Coast."

Thus the Florida ospreys, too, are threatened.

The San Antonio disclosure has had at least one positive result. The Department of Agriculture has responded to protests with a 30-day ban on the use of dieldrin, DDT, and seven other persistent pesticides while it reviews their side effects.

There is something profoundly disturbing about an egg that will not hatch. One needn't be a particular poetic person to be moved by its symbol of sterility, hopelessness. And the thought that man should be deprived of the glorious soaring and plunging which ospreys have long enacted over the gulf waters is a hard one indeed.

Clearly, as the ospreys and other indicators of the general environment deadening show us, the use of pesticides and other pollutants must be cut back at once.

CAPT. GEORGE I. A. WAIDNER

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the honor of attending the Naval Reserve change of command ceremonies in Baltimore, Md., where Capt. George I. A. Waidner retired after serving from August 1926 through July 1969. Captain Waidner has been an outstanding officer in the Reserves and a credit to his country. Under his command, the Naval Reserve units in Baltimore received two national and 22 commandants' performance awards. He has provided outstanding leadership to the 24 Naval Reserve drilling units in Baltimore, and for his untiring efforts was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal. I should like to honor this exceptional officer and exemplary man by sharing the following citation with my colleagues:

The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasures in presenting the Navy Commendation Medal to Capt. George I. A. Waidner, U.S. Naval Reserve, for service as set forth in the following:

Citation: For meritorious service from August 1926 through July 1969 while serving in various units of the Naval Reserve Program in Baltimore, Maryland. Captain Waidner exercised exceptional leadership and masterful ability in the organization, management and administration of the Naval Reserve Program in the Baltimore area. By his superior knowledge of Reserve matters, and his sound judgment in utilizing his knowledge to best advantage in the organization and management of the twenty-four Naval Reserve drilling units, he has made a significant contribution to their increased mobilization readiness. The untiring efforts of Captain Waidner throughout his years of Naval Reserve participation contributed to two national and twenty-two Commandants' performance awards received by Baltimore units. The national honors were the Admiral C. W. Nimitz Trophy for the best national Naval Reserve Submarine Division, and the Admiral D. C. Lyndon Trophy for best national Naval Reserve Crew. The Commandants' awards for outstanding performance were awarded to Naval Reserve units of the Surface, Submarine, Security Group, Mobilization Team, Construction Battalion, Military Sea Transportation Service and Advance Base Programs. By his exemplary performance of duty throughout his naval career, Captain Waidner upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

For the Secretary.

T. H. MOORE, Jr.
Admiral, U.S. Navy, Chief of Naval Operations.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BADGER BOYS' STATE GOVERNOR
JUNGBACKER

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, one of the best practical training laboratories for young people in government and politics is the American Legion's Badger Boys' State program conducted each year on the campus of Ripon College in Ripon, Wis. At these week-long conferences, 1,000 high school juniors from all over the State organize their government and elect city, county, and State officials.

This year, John P. "Pete" Jungbacker, a junior at Oshkosh High School was elected governor of Badger Boys' State. "Governor" Jungbacker wrote his impressions of the week at Boys' State and they were published in The Paper, Oshkosh. This report is the work of an outstanding young man interested in working in the American political tradition. I am proud of the work of "Pete" Jungbacker and accordingly recommend this report to the attention of my colleagues:

BOYS' STATE GOVERNOR DISCUSSES HIS
EXPERIENCES

(By John P. Jungbacker)

Badger Boy's State is an intensive, one week study in government at state, county, and city levels run by Badger Boy's State Inc., an affiliate of the American Legion.

This year Oshkosh High School sent seven delegates to Ripon. They were chosen as juniors by the OHS faculty.

When I first arrived at B.B.S. confusion seemed to be the word of the day. The 1061 delegates were given physical exams, instructions on various aspects of camp function, Badger Boy's tee shirts and caps, and finally the citizen manuals which contained a vast array of material.

We were then sent to our dorms which would be home for a week. I met my city counselor and then went to my room where my personal contact began with other members of the camp. I had been told earlier that there would be leaders, scholars and athletes from all over Wisconsin at Ripon, but was amazed at the diversity of individuals I found. All the boys were different, yet all had something in common—they were residents of the state of Wisconsin. They represented presidents of their classes and student councils, editors of papers, athletes and scholars.

Upon my arrival to Ripon I had considered running for some state office. At the first state party caucus meeting the idea of running for governor seemed a possibility.

The Federalist state convention was to be held on Tuesday night and my decision to run for governor came on Sunday afternoon. Thus I had two days to make myself known to the 530 Federalists that would vote in the state primary. I soon found that the most effective place to campaign was the snack bar located in the Brooks Memorial Union. Here it was possible to talk in depth with the other delegates of Badger Boy's State on both the proposed party platform and the expanded ones of the other gubernatorial candidates.

The state primary election was held Tuesday night in the Ripon College commons. The first order of business was the adoption

of the party platform, drawn up by the resolutions committee of which I was a member. The preamble of the platform said we should "concern ourselves with topics not only relevant to Badger Boy's State, but also with topics relevant and vital to the state of Wisconsin," and that the programs of Badger Boy's State be expanded to include not only the mechanical functions of government, but the issues of concern within government as well. This is what I based my platform upon; the establishment of a Wisconsin Issue school similar to the other five schools run during the encampment. With this school we would accomplish the objectives of our party platform.

The party platform was accepted without too much difficulty so that by nine o'clock the candidates began to give their speeches before the assembled Federalist party. There were seven candidates running for the office of governor in the party primary. I was fortunate enough to become the Federalist candidate for governor. The victors of each party immediately went to their respective party headquarters for instructions. The general state assembly was to be held Wednesday night and additional campaign material had to be produced and distributed for each candidate. The fine work done by the party members in distributing posters did much to influence the vote.

The assembly was held at eight o'clock Wednesday night and was one of the most moving and thrilling moments of my life. Supporters on both sides yelled for their candidates. All the men aspiring for state positions spoke before their constituents. Because I ran for governor and was a Federalist, my speech was the last one to be given. This is what I had hoped for. My opponent would give his speech first and would place pressure on me to give a better one, and time would not be a factor. The floor demonstration could be long, and hopefully sway votes to the Federalist side. With the conclusion of the program there was nothing left to do but wait until the voting and tabulation of the votes began at 11:30 the next morning. At four o'clock the official election returns were posted at election headquarters—I had won with 532 votes to 487 for the opposition candidate Jim Ketterhagen of Elm Grove. The campaign had ended, the inauguration lay ahead with the duties of the governorship awaiting me.

The candidates were sworn in in an inspiring ceremony by Justice Bielfuss of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and the assembly was addressed by Governor Knowles.

My week at B.B.S. was one which I shall remember always, not only for the honors given me, but also for the opportunity of getting to know many fine young men from the state of Wisconsin.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, throughout this week, July 13-19, Americans will join in a great undertaking—observance of Captive Nations Week. I am happy to join with my colleagues in Congress in commemorating this important occasion.

Since its establishment in 1959, Captive Nations Week has become a signifi-

cant part of American national life. Each year, during the third week of July, Americans everywhere hold appropriate ceremonies, television and radio programs, and public discussion forums in remembrance of their fellow human beings trapped behind the Iron Curtain. In my own city of Chicago, Captive Nations Week is traditionally observed with enthusiasm and dedication, and this year promises to be one of the most meaningful of these occasions.

The people of the Third District of Illinois, as well as citizens throughout the country, are aware of the indivisibility of freedom. They know that wherever any human being is oppressed, wherever any fellow human being is denied the most basic right of human liberty, then their own liberty is diminished.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to join in solemn commemoration of this great time of rededication to the ideal of freedom and justice for all.

GOVERNMENT WIRETAPPING GONE WILD?

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, last year's omnibus crime bill and recent disclosures have revealed just how important it has become to clear up the confusion concerning wiretapping and electronic surveillance. While we are all committed to effective crime control, there can be no compromising the clear constitutional protection against illegal search and seizure.

Because of the confusion surrounding the question, the Congress wisely established a National Commission for the Review of Federal and State laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance. Unfortunately, this commission is not scheduled to begin its business until 1974; despite the fact that some of the members have been duly appointed. To rectify the problem and to begin the important study as soon as possible, I have introduced H.R. 12808 to activate the commission immediately.

In order to share with my colleagues the concern for immediate action, I wish to insert into the RECORD a July 10 editorial from the Chicago Tribune. The Tribune's clear delineation of the problem makes its editorial a worthwhile reminder of the dangers inherent in unrestricted Government wiretapping:

WIRETAPPING GONE WILD

Recent days have brought a dismaying succession of new examples of wiretapping or other electronic eavesdropping by the government. The victims range from Cassius Clay to Mrs. Claire Chennault, and from the late Dr. Martin Luther King to the Mafia. There are constant new revelations about the extent to which the late Robert F. Kennedy, as attorney general, went in getting evidence against Jimmy Hoffa of the teamsters' union.

Some of this eavesdropping seems to have gone on for years on end, and for purposes which are obscure at best. The average citizen, guaranteed against invasion of his privacy and illegal search and seizure by the Constitution, may reasonably wonder where

all this is going to end. Is there no escape from Big Brother's omnipresent ear? It sometimes seems as if the late Justice Brandeis, a leading liberal of the 1920s, was right when he said that other police actions "are puny instruments of tyranny and oppression when compared with wiretapping."

The fact is, however, that every one of these instances took place more than a year ago, at a time when wiretapping was illegal under a statute passed by Congress in 1934. They were condoned because the courts, including the Supreme Court, failed to take a clear stand on what was wiretapping and what was legal.

Is it legal if the wiretapping is done off of the victim's property? For years, the Supreme Court said it is; then, in 1967, it said it isn't. Is wiretapping a form of search and seizure as defined in the 4th amendment? At first the court said no; more recently it said yes. But in saying yes, it suggested that wiretapping would be legal if conducted with a court warrant, as in the person of a person's property.

Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy urged that the matter be faced honestly and that wiretapping be permitted under specified conditions. Mr. Johnson professed to deplore wiretapping, yet it was under his administration that Mrs. Chennault's calls were monitored because she opposed the cessation of bombing Viet Nam.

Despite Mr. Johnson's objection, Congress last year passed an omnibus crime control bill authorizing wiretapping in instances involving national security or major crime when a warrant has been obtained specifying clearly what is being sought. Both Mr. Nixon and his attorney general, Mr. Mitchell, have endorsed the use of wiretapping against crime.

There is no evidence thus far of abuses under the Nixon administration. But in view of past experience, and the new law, we are entitled to an explicit statement on what the government's policy is. The people are entitled to know under what conditions they may be subject to wiretapping. There may be cases in which it is justified, but Justice Brandeis' warning was not an empty one. Wiretapping is a dangerous habit for the government to get into; and if it is tolerated at all, it must be under clear and strict limits.

THE SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced two bills to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

The Sleeping Bear Dunes area is one of the few remaining dune areas on Lake Michigan that has not as yet been commercially developed. However, if this valuable natural resource is to be preserved, early legislative action is essential.

For this reason, I have introduced two separate bills to create the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. I feel that both bills have great merit and it is my sincere hope that one of the two bills, or a revised version including provisions from both bills, will be the subject of early hearings before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and that the House will be afforded an opportunity to vote on the legislation before the end of the first session.

SENATOR GRUENING'S REMARKS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, in the past few years Congress has become a vigorous advocate of foreign aid for family planning. It has only been through the earmarking of funds by Congress for an AID population program that something more than just a minimal program has finally been undertaken by the agency.

The House Republican Research Committee Task Force on Earth Resources and Population has been working for some weeks to develop more effective use of Government funds and efforts in the field of population planning. New suggestions in this area were recently presented in testimony on July 11 before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by former Senator Ernest Gruening, a pioneer in the field when he served as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures. Senator Gruening's remarks are worthy of review by all of us who are charged with determining priorities of Federal expenditures, particularly in view of the emphasis President Nixon has attached to population planning in his message to the Congress last week. I therefore am glad to offer Senator Gruening's remarks for incursion in the RECORD at this point.

TESTIMONY OF ERNEST GRUENING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, JULY 11, 1969

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Foreign Assistance Authorization for fiscal year 1970.

As one who has long been concerned with the perils to mankind of the population increase, it is a source of deep immediate concern to me, as I suspect it may be also to members of this Committee, that top officials in AID have not yet given genuine support and force to population programs.

As this Committee well knows, funds for the AID population program were first earmarked by the Congress, with the leadership taken by this Committee, in 1967. This earmarking was accomplished over the objections of AID bureaucrats and \$35 million was provided and obligated in fiscal year 1968. In fiscal 1969, again over the objections of AID bureaucrats, \$50 million was earmarked for population and very close to that amount was obligated. Now again in fiscal 1970, the AID agency has declined to ask for any increases in population funding and a number of witnesses before this Committee have specifically urged that the earmarking be eliminated. Before the Congress took the lead in this field, there was no program worthy of the name. Now the level of funding is \$50 million, but I think we can be sure from past experience that unless the earmarking is retained, the level of funding not only will not increase, it will probably decline.

In fiscal 1970, I believe that a vigorous imaginative effort, with adequate staff in the field to help develop necessary programs should appropriately be at not less than the \$100 million level. Nearly four years ago a White House Conference committee recommended an annual AID population budget of \$100 million. Every year about 70 million people are added to the world's population,

but AID continues to argue against increased population control programs.

Additional funds are needed to support United Nations programs at an expanded level. The recent report of the United Nations Association of the United States called for a UN Commissioner of Population and eventual expenditures by the UN system of \$100 million per annum. Other nations will join in supporting such a truly multilateral effort, but the United States will need to make a substantial commitment.

Research in contraceptive development is also urgently needed. A once-a-month pill, a long acting injection or a successful subcutaneous implant would be tremendously helpful in a country like India. This research should be supported not only by NIH in the U.S., but also by AID here and overseas where it can have greatest impact on family planning programs in the developing countries.

From my own travels and investigations and the hearings I conducted as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, I am convinced that \$100 million could be usefully expended today to support programs of government, and private organizations, and to provide necessary commodities such as vehicles, medical equipment, contraceptives and audiovisual supplies, and to encourage education and information activities.

The worldwide need and demand for more and better family planning is great. Those who argue that \$100 million is too much for AID to spend on the population problem should be reminded that unless population growth is checked, the rest of our AID program will be wasted. What is the value, moral or practical, of providing more food or more schools if the result is only going to be an even larger number of hungry people, of adult illiterates, of children out of school? It is not only U.S. assistance that is wasted under such circumstances, but also the determined and self-sacrificing efforts of the developing countries which see their own much needed capital devoured by each new generation.

There has been much self-righteous talk on the part of AID officials about not forcing aid-recipients to undertake population programs, and not conditioning U.S. aid on self-help in the population field. The time has come, I respectfully submit, when we should very seriously consider the need to condition U.S. assistance on a realistic recognition by aid-recipients of how headlong population growth really defeats both their own and our basic objectives. Neither the U.S. nor the developing countries have resources to waste. Those nations which directly or indirectly deny their citizens access to competent and sympathetic methods to prevent unwanted children should not look to the United States to pay the bill for indifference and disregard toward what the United Nations has already termed "a basic human right".

I would like to suggest to the committee that you seriously consider adding to the existing language in support of population and family planning a provision requiring that not less than 5% of the total dollar funds provided in any country programs be available only for population and family planning programs. Funds not obligated under this provision could be reallocated to international or regional programs in the same fiscal year. In other words, a country would only get 95% of the projected assistance if it failed to utilize any aid for family planning.

This approach would not force any government to undertake a family planning program. However, it would ensure that funds for such a program would be available and would not, for instance, be deflected to build a prestigious-looking steel mill. It would in effect show aid recipients that the U.S. believes any economic development program which neglects the population problem

will not be 100% effective and therefore will not get as much support from the U.S. I believe this is a reasonable exercise of discretion in the use of U.S. funds and would have broad support from the citizens of this country. Those countries not willing to accept U.S. dollars for family planning programs would recognize that these funds—5% of their total U.S. assistance—could then be transferred to international or regional programs, including United Nations agencies.

To carry out such a program will require more than mere lip service and speechmaking by AID officials. It will require, in addition to the earmarked funds, sufficient personnel to stimulate and encourage new projects and to provide follow-through and support for existing programs that may run into difficulties. Out of a total AID appropriation of \$1.7 billion last year, just under \$50 million or about 3% was allocated for population; yet out of total AID personnel of over 7,000, only 60, or less than 1% were allocated for population. A \$100 million program should realistically have staff support of 300-400 people, including at least one full-time population officer in every AID mission and interdisciplinary teams in many countries, as well as increased staff in Washington.

The director of the population program should be at the level of Assistant Administrator for Population and should be able to speak with authority for population activities throughout the agency. If the program is not at this level, it will be downgraded by others in the agency.

As in the case of the funding and the personnel problem, an Assistant Administrator for Population could, of course, be designated by the agency without legislation, but it is a measure of the lack of real priority that AID gives to the population program, that in fact, funds have not been allocated, except as Congress required. Personnel in sufficient number and rank have not yet been provided because the Congress has not yet made such requirements statutory. In my view, the time for such action has clearly come.

Mr. Chairman, five Presidents of the United States have supported this cause—President Truman and President Eisenhower, who served as honorary chairmen of Planned Parenthood; President Kennedy, who altered U.S. policy to provide assistance in population; President Johnson, who spoke some 44 times about the urgency of the population problem and the need for action; and most recently President Nixon who in his foreign aid message urged AID to build on past successes in family planning.

Yet, the fact remains that without the leadership and initiative of the Congress and most particularly of this Committee, there would probably be no program to this day. I strongly and respectfully urge that this Committee not only retain the earmarking provisions and increase the sum of to not less than \$100,000,000, but also that it require AID to provide sufficient staff and support at a level within the agency commensurate with the importance of the problem and that you seriously consider a further requirement that 5% of each national program be allocated to population control measures.

I would like to say, parenthetically, that while I supported foreign aid in my first years in the Senate, I did seek to rectify some of its abuses and shortcomings by amendments, some of which were accepted. I could not see the justification, for instance, for making loans to self-liquidating projects with no repayment of principal for 10 years and with a ridiculous interest rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of 1 per cent.

I consistently opposed, and would oppose again were I in the Senate the military appropriations for Latin American countries

which experience has repeatedly shown are used by military men to upset civilian regimes and constitute a tragic waste of our funds and a policy which is counterproductive. But as of today I feel that while the foreign aid program has done some good in the past in a few countries, it has never been well administered and on the whole it has been, in my view, a costly failure. It is pertinent that I made while in the Senate two searching investigations of our foreign aid program—one for ten countries in the Middle East and one for Latin America, both of which were published as Senate documents. If any one wants to appreciate the extent of the mishandling of our foreign aid I would refer them to these reports. One report is entitled "A Report of a Study of United States Foreign Aid in 10 Middle Eastern and African Countries," 88th Congress, 1st Session, and the other "United States Foreign Aid In Action: A Case Study," 89th Congress, 2d Session.

It also seems to me difficult at this time to justify our pouring vast sums into foreign countries for schools, health, resource development and much else when we deny funds for similarly needed projects to our own people. In my State of Alaska some vital authorized projects are not being financed as part of the Administration's drastic cuts, and this is going on everywhere in the United States. I take the old fashioned view that the interests of the American people should have priority. But to return to the subject of population control the one thing that, in my view, would justify support of the foreign aid legislation in this Congress would be its provisions to help every country which is the recipient of our aid to introduce birth control measures and limit the population as far as possible. Unless this is done, the whole foreign aid program will continue to be a disaster and increasingly so.

It is far later than we think. We are on a collision course with world chaos and unless we act now vigorously, forthrightly, unqualifiedly, determinedly, we shall inherit that chaos. It may even be too late but the time to act is now, and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Members of Congress who have had the understanding of the gravity of this problem and are taking the appropriate steps to try and avert irremediable disaster.

In conclusion, I would like to spell out what I think specifically should be the kind of amendment to the existing legislation that will achieve the desired result.

POPULATION AMENDMENT TO H.R. 11792

What the proposed Population Amendment to the Foreign Aid bill would do:

1. It would place AID population programs in a secure position of priority and funding within the foreign aid effort.
2. It would retain in force the population earmarking provisions enacted into law in 1967 on the initiative of the Congress, which AID has repeatedly sought to eliminate or nullify.
3. It would increase the sum of money earmarked from \$50 million in fiscal year 1969 to \$100 million in fiscal year 1970. In FY 1968 \$35 million was earmarked by the Congress over AID objections and since that time AID has repeatedly refused to seek annual increases in population program funding.
4. It would guarantee personnel proportional to the dollar size of the population assistance program in order to ensure efficiency, imaginative program development and appropriate surveillance.
5. It would make available to each country at least 5% of the total dollar assistance only for population programs. This provision does not coerce or pressure any foreign government to undertake population programs if it does not wish to do so, but this language guarantees a minimum level of AID support for such programs if undertaken. If any government does not choose to undertake such

a program or to utilize AID assistance for it, the available dollar funds could be used instead to support regional or international population programs, public or private.

6. It would raise the level of AID responsibility and authority in administering population programs sufficiently to emphasize the high priority of the population issue and the concern of the Congress in encouraging vigorous and innovative activities.

I wish to thank the Committee for the opportunity to be heard on perhaps the most crucial problem facing mankind.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 11792

To promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world to achieve economic development within a framework of democratic economic, social, and political institutions, and for other purposes

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

SEC. 1. Section 208 of H.R. 11792 is hereby amended by deleting line 24, page 18, beginning with the words "The President" through line 4, page 19, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 209. (a). Of the total funds provided to carry out the provisions of part I of this Act for any fiscal year, not less than \$100,000,000 shall be available only to carry out the purposes of this title and, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds used for such purposes may be used on a grant or loan basis.

"(b) Of the total U.S. personnel assigned to carry out the provisions of part I of this Act in any fiscal year, in Washington and overseas, the proportion assigned to carry out the provisions of section 208 and section 209 shall be the same as the ratio of the funds authorized in section 209(a) to the total funds available under part I of this Act. At least one full-time population officer shall be assigned to each overseas AID mission.

"(c) Of the total dollar funds allocated to any country program, in any fiscal year, not less than 5 per centum shall be available only to carry out the purposes of sections 208 and 209. Funds not obligated under this provision for any one country may be reallocated within the same fiscal year to regional, interregional, or international population and family planning programs."

SEC. 2. Subsection 624(a) of chapter 2 or Part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting after the comma following the words, "part I" the following "one of whom shall be designated Assistant Administrator for Population."

SOLACE FOR THE CAREY FAMILY

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, a dreadful tragedy has befallen our respected colleague, HUGH L. CAREY, of New York, his dear wife, and family. Their sons, Hugh, Jr. and Peter met their death in an automobile accident while in the flower of their youth. They were the pride of their parents and beloved by their many friends. No words can assuage the grief of those who loved them. Only time can bring balm to the wounds.

The parents recall with glowing pride the days they watched their sons grow. The child bloomed into brilliant youth

and gave great promise for the future. Now all that is erased and only fond recollections remain. But to live in the hearts of those we leave behind us is not to die.

The good Lord has placed His finger upon them and they sleep the sleep of the blessed.

At this time, I think of the lines in the 23d Psalm:

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.

My condolences go out to HUGH, his wife, and their dear ones.

TO BUILD A STABLE ASIA

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, Alexander Hamilton once said, "Learn to think continentally"; today we should reword that to say, "We must learn to think intercontinentally."

There is no question that progress on domestic issues is vital to our future, but their relationship to our foreign interests is not an either/or matter. There is a strong interrelationship, an interwoven pattern that links both foreign and domestic affairs.

It is true that our success in meeting urban and human problems in our society will have a great deal to do with our strength in facing the rest of the world and in the free world's acceptance of our leadership. It is also true that we will not be able to shift a substantial proportion of our resources from defense to domestic needs until we can help build a world of compatible nations.

To think intercontinentally in this effort to secure an ordered world, means that we must give high priority to Asia. Asia is on the verge of national and industrial changes that confronted Europe from the 15th to the 19th century. As Asia tries to absorb these changes, it must be remembered—that half the people of the world live there—that three potential nuclear powers are there—that four of the six most populous nations are there with problems of food shortage and the mobilization of industrial potential.

That is why the President has wisely chosen to take a trip to these Asian nations. The President has made this forward and constructive decision because he knows that in order to bring peace to the world, it must be brought to Asia. By the visits with these Asian leaders of government he can understand at firsthand the aspirations of Asians and the problems blocking those aspirations. He can communicate the fact that he shares their aspirations and their hopes for development of a community of thriving, self-sufficient, and independent nations in Asia.

Out of the President's trip can come new understanding between nations to help shape the plans to build a stable Asia in the wake of the Vietnam war.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, 1969

HON. JOHN WOLD

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. WOLD. Mr. Speaker, in 1959, a man who gave his entire life to the defense of liberty, both as a soldier and as a civilian, declared the first Captive Nations Week. The purpose was to demonstrate American sympathy for the populace of Eastern Europe which had been enslaved in the years immediately following World War II.

Another 11 years have now passed since President Eisenhower first announced that the third week of July was to be a time of solemn remembrance of those whose freedom of thought, religion, and action have been swallowed up by a monolithic structure which neither acknowledges human worth nor permits dissent.

While it is true that time changes much, we cannot deceive ourselves that freedom returns as regularly as the evening tide nor that the tyrant will mellow and then wither away with the passage of time.

In the long stretches of peace—

Writes Hilaire Pelloc—

we are not afraid. But . . . we are watched by large and awful faces from beyond and on these faces there is no smile.

At long intervals we have indeed been confronted by these unsmiling faces and each time we start in surprise.

We see the tanks rumble through the streets of Budapest in 1956;

We watch a wall go up in Berlin in 1961;

We observe the troops in the city of Prague in 1968.

The forces of oppression themselves remind us periodically that time has not effaced the harsh realities which are the lot of Eastern Europe and that subject nations are not a phenomenon which vanished with the dawning of the democratic age. For the people behind the Iron Curtain, however, the reminders do not come at intervals.

Imperialism, a force associated with the 19th century, has survived and is with us yet: an anachronism to be sure, yet no empty form. The denial of self-determination and national sovereignty runs counter to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948 as empires were being liquidated all about the globe, but for half of Europe it is as if the birth of the 20th century were yet to be.

The concept of a free society has evolved at immeasurable cost over uncountable years, yet for half of Europe it has no reality. The world yearns for a permanent, happy adjustment of the relations between men; half of Europe has a society at once artificial, unhappy, and inflexible.

America's position is clear. President Nixon, in his inaugural address, stated:

We seek an open world—open to ideas, open to exchanges of goods and people, a world in which no people, great or small will live in angry isolation.

This goes beyond mere national policy; it is a quest for a system which will, in Erich Fromm's words, enable man to prevail. For so long as a large power bloc continues to promulgate the doctrine of "spheres of influence" however, this will never be possible.

In Lithuania, a law was passed on June 29, 1968, which provided that children may be taken from parents who do not bring their children up according to the Communist moral code. Moreover, should the parents have the temerity to provide their children with a religious education, the parents are liable for a prison term of up to 3 years. It is small wonder that in all save one of the captive nations, the population has declined in proportion to that of the world in the years since World War II. We may be forgiven if we assume that this is not the result of brilliant policies of population control.

Physical atrocities such as the slaughter of the kulaks in the 1930's or the mass murders in the Katyn Forest in the 1940's are but a facet of a system which has driven millions to desert their homelands for the West. Equally significant is the effect which captivity has on the spiritual growth of every citizen of the hostage nations. Just as physical growth is stunted and contorted by a lack of light, so is spiritual growth affected by want of liberty. As Americans we rededicate ourselves this week to the right of every man and of every nation to develop, to grow, and to attain that full measure of prosperity and beauty which only freedom can assure.

THE U.S. CAPITOL GUIDE FORCE

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Joseph McCaffrey, who is recognized and widely respected as one of the most knowledgeable and perceptive commentators on the activities of the Congress has once again called our attention to the sorry plight of the members of the U.S. Capitol guide force.

In his July 12 broadcast over WMAL-TV channel 7 here in Washington, D.C., Mr. McCaffrey directed his comments to the two main points which I made when I introduced my bill, H.R. 6965 to establish the Capitol Guide Service.

At that time I pointed out that many Members of Congress feel that tours of our Capitol should be provided without charge to our fellow citizens, who already pay for its maintenance through their taxes and that as a gesture of good will the same courtesy should be extended to our foreign visitors. I also called attention to the financial plight of the Capitol guides under the present system.

I am pleased that Mr. McCaffrey has taken an interest in this very real problem and I commend his remarks to my colleagues. The full text of Mr. McCaffrey's commentary follows:

COMMENTARY OF JOSEPH McCAFFREY

Caught in a seemingly endless squeeze are the members of the United States Capitol guide force.

The guides who show visitors around the Capitol Building are not, technically, employees of the United States Government. They are free lance workers selected by Congressional leadership, who depend on the 25 cents a head collected from each tourist to pay their salary. The guides work co-operatively with the money being pro-rated among them. They have no pension fund, no sick leave, no benefits of any kind—unlike Congressional employees.

For years the guides have tried to get on the Congressional payroll where they would be adequately taken care of. In turn, they have pointed out, the chinzy demand that every American taxpayer pay 25 cents to be shown around his own Capitol could be done away with. But red tape, which is manufactured somewhere in the bowels of the Capitol by shifts of nameless men and women working around the clock, has successfully blocked this.

Since 1956, 13 years ago, this is what has happened to a few guides who had to quit work because of old age and illness. One died in the poorhouse at Manassas, Virginia, another, (one of the most colorful guides to ever show tourists around the Capitol) had to be taken care of by a daughter until he died, impoverished. Another is in a nursing home but her social security pension is not enough to continue her there, and because she was not a Capitol employee she has no other income.

The Capitol guides are the only representatives of the United States Congress most people meet in their visits to Washington.

The Capitol guides should be treated for what they are, human beings needing consideration and fair treatment. They have a compelling case, if only those who are responsible would pause long enough to listen.

CAPTIVE NATIONS AND THE MOON WALK

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep significance to me that the venture of Apollo 11 into space should coincide with the 10th annual observance of Captive Nations Week.

The impact of this truly historic and brilliant feat on the minds of men everywhere will perhaps not be fully realized for years to come; but there is nothing else in the history of mankind that has so engulfed the spirit and awe of the human mind and humbles even the bravest of men. Astronaut Neil Armstrong captured the imagination and respect of a worldwide audience when on man's first step onto the moon he declared:

That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.

It is reported in the morning papers of this date that with the exception of China, communications of the event were beamed and dispatched to every corner of the globe. Hundreds of millions of people around the world watched the live telecast as history unfolded before them.

President Nixon, speaking directly to the astronauts on the moon said:

Because of what you have done, the heavens have become a part of man and as you talk to us from the Sea of Tranquility, it inspires us to redouble our efforts to bring peace and tranquility to earth. For one priceless moment in the whole history of man, all the people on this earth are truly one.

If ever there was an occasion, Mr. Speaker, to bond the ties of free men everywhere, dedicated to the common purpose of freedom and liberty for all, this must be it. Captive Nations Week is an irony in the shadow of this accomplishment of man's milestone victory over the mystifying and hostile environment of outer space. But the hostility of outer space is one of physical elements whose character is without emotion, while the hostility on earth broods in the minds of men. While rededicating ourselves to "peace and tranquility" on earth, and recognizing that the spirit of freedom still persists despite the decades of repression of the people of the captive nations, let us hope and pray that the inspiration gained from man's conquests in outer space will serve as a catalyst to breach human frailties in pursuit of freedom, individual liberty, and self-determination for the captive millions.

CAPTIVE NATIONS

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this is the 10th year since the late President Eisenhower issued the first proclamation declaring the third week in July to be Captive Nations Week. For the 10th time we pause to reflect on the repression of millions of freedom-loving peoples by the Soviet Union. For the 10th year we stand to declare our abhorrence of the enslavement of a hundred million people who, were it not for the guns, the slave labor camps, and the terror imposed upon them, would enjoy their rightful blessings of justice and liberty.

We are, this 10th anniversary, especially horrified. Less than a year ago we were witness to the Soviet rape of Czechoslovakia. For months prior to the Soviet invasion we anxiously watched while Czech leaders sought to assert their independence, to develop their own national life free from foreign dictates, to live free from terror and repression, and to secure the blessings of freedom.

The Czech people embraced the plans and shared the dreams of their liberal leaders. The Soviet response was vicious and horrifying. In a few short weeks a courageous people who wished only to live in freedom and in peace with the world saw their dreams smashed by the might of Soviet tanks and guns. Armed men and secret police secured the repression dictated by Moscow's fear that the seeds of Czech freedom might spread to other lands held captive.

In the face of this horror and less than a year later, we read that Soviet Minister Gromyko has declared a period of

"mir i druzhba," peace and friendship toward America and the world. Soviet actions toward its neighbors seem gravely inconsistent with his declaration to the world.

For over two decades the people of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Rumania, as well as the other captive nations have been denied the freedoms and independence promised them at the close of World War II. The regimes of these Soviet colonies have consistently refused to grant free and open elections. All attempts to bring about a free society are met with the most vicious repression.

But in spite of the most recent Czech outrage and in spite of over two decades of Soviet domination over the peoples of Eastern and Central Europe, I do not believe that the oppression can endure. Man was born to be free. It is as if there is something in his soul that ever moves him toward liberty, something in his will that leaves him no rest until he is truly free. Sons inherit it from fathers and so it grows. The greater the oppression the greater is the desire for liberty. And there is no force on earth that can contain it.

As we are anxious for the present condition of the Eastern and Central European peoples, we are also optimistic that their oppression will not endure. We pray and we believe that the shackles which bind them will be broken and they will rise up a free people.

RIISING HEALTH CARE COSTS MUST BE CUT AND SERVICES IMPROVED

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the matter of steadily increasing and inflated medical and hospital costs pose a critical problem in health care.

In this connection I place in the Record herewith my recent newsletter, Capitol Comments, because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most vital and important problem.

The newsletter follows:

CAPITOL COMMENTS: RISING MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL COST MUST BE REDUCED TO AVERT CRISIS IN HEALTH CARE

(By Joe L. Evins, Fourth District, Tennessee)

As the public is faced with rapidly increasing medical and hospital costs, the Congress and the Administration are taking a long, hard look at health care services throughout the country. While Congressional committees study and investigate the reasons for increased costs in Medicare, Medicaid and general health services, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in a hard-hitting report declared that the Nation is in danger of a breakdown in its health care program.

In this report, Secretary Robert Finch and Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, the recently appointed Assistant Secretary for Health, of HEW, said that medical costs are increasing at a rate twice as fast as the increase in the cost of living. The cost of a day in a hospital, excluding doctor bills, has risen from \$44 in 1965 to \$70 today and could reach \$100 a day

by 1970 unless action is taken to counter this inflationary increase. The President said in a recent statement that the Nation faces a "massive crisis" unless a "revolution" in health care is brought about by the private sector in cooperation with the Federal Government.

The basic problem is that the exploding population coupled with programs making high cost health care available to millions of additional citizens are over-taxing present facilities and methods. Officials say new approaches, new thinking, new methods keyed to lower-cost alternatives are regarded as essential if this problem is to be solved.

The HEW report said, in part:

"Our overtaxed health resources are being wastefully utilized and we are not adding to them fast enough to keep pace with rising demand. Our health priorities are critically out of balance. Our incentive systems all lead to overuse of high cost, acute-care facilities, while the need increasingly is for lower-cost alternatives."

The report emphasizes the need for a better system of training doctors and nurses to assure that sufficient medical personnel will be available to our people. Emphasis on hospital improvement should include expansion of facilities for out-patient treatment and other facilities to ease the pressure on hospitals, the report continued. The Administration is placing curbs and closer controls on the amount of payments for various Federal medical aid programs and the Public Health Service is preparing recommendations on improvements needed in our health care system.

Certainly the health insurance companies, physicians, hospitals, medical schools, business, and the Federal, state and local governments should join together in solving this acute problem of health care for those who need and require it. Costs must be cut and services must be improved.

SAVE OUR PARKS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress what one thoughtful man has proposed as a solution to counter those forces seeking to eliminate our public parks, the one last remaining refuge of beauty in some of our crowded cities.

Beverly Hill's Assemblyman Alan Sieroty has a bill before the California Legislature that will put a stop to the park-wrecking, or at least slow it down. His bill would require any governmental agency or public utility that destroys a park to replace it with another equal park in the same area for the same users.

If Assemblyman Sieroty's bill becomes law, a valuable model and precedent for other cities across the entire United States may be established.

Radio Station KFWB of Los Angeles, under the direction of Gordon Davis, vice president and general manager, and Gene Fuson, editorial director, recently presented an editorial, which follows, concerning Assemblyman Alan Sieroty's bill to save our parks:

AB 1918: WHO WRECKS ONE, BUILDS ONE
(By Gordon Davis)

Just one month ago, we described the sickening sight of state construction crews

as they chopped down huge old shade trees and ripped up lawns to turn a downtown Los Angeles park into a blacktop parking lot.

It was done in the name of "progress." It was all perfectly legal. We found it repugnant.

Beverly Hills Assemblyman Alan Sieroty has a bill in the legislature that will put a stop to the park-wreckers, or at least slow them down.

Sieroty's bill is AB 1918. It would require any governmental agency or public utility that destroys a park to replace it with another equal park in the same area for the same users.

As you might expect, the bill's major opposition has been coming from the State Department of Public Works and the State Division of Highways. Those are the two agencies that have traditionally ripped up public parks because they are an easy victim. The Los Angeles park was a perfect example.

Sieroty's AB 1918 already has the approval of the Natural Resources Committee, and now comes up a week from today before Assemblyman Frank Lanterman's Way and Means Committee.

If AB 1918 becomes law, it will be the first major step ever taken to protect our local parks from destruction by their worst enemy—our own government.

K. STEFAN POMIERSKI—AN EXCITING LEADER

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I was very deeply saddened by the recent passing of my dearly beloved friend, Mr. K. Stefan Pomierski, which recently occurred in Riverhead, Long Island, N.Y.

Born in Poland of a noble family, and with the title of Count, Mr. Pomierski came to this country years ago when conditions in Poland and Europe were deteriorating as a result of war and the activities of the twin totalitarian systems of communism and Hitlerism.

He was highly gifted and had attended the University of Leipzig, the University of Heidelberg, Oxford University in England, Cracow Technical University, and other famous Polish institutions of learning.

Possessed of extraordinary linguistic talents, he actually spoke fluently in 11 languages, and had a working knowledge of many language systems in the world.

He was a dedicated student of religious and general philosophy and political science, particularly that of the United States and the free world.

Mr. Pomierski was passionately devoted to the cause of Polish freedom, and the liberation of the Polish people from the repressive system imposed upon them by the Soviet Marxist, satellite regime.

He spent a great deal of his time and personal funds in support of this cause, and organized various, effective organizations to work for its objectives, and for the resettlement in this country of Polish refugees.

In his early life he became an American citizen, and no one could be more zealous, loyal, devoted, and committed to our country with greater fervor, depth of feeling and total fidelity than this learned, Polish nobleman, K. Stefan Pomierski.

In fact, I regarded him as one of the most patriotic Americans I have ever known. He was particularly eloquent of speech in a number of languages, and this facility made him most sought after as an after-dinner speaker, leader, and presiding officer of a number of organizations.

Some of the speeches I have heard him make about the great significance, and invaluable worth of American citizenship, and the benefits and blessing of our great country, were among the most stirring and impressive talks that I have ever heard.

He spoke with force and conviction, at times with fiery expression and sensitivity, yet always in the measured language and rational pattern of the intellectual and the highly cultivated individual.

Mr. Pomierski devoted much of his life to writing and working for the causes, political aims, and moral principles to which he was irrevocably pledged, and other activities, in which he was successful, were frequently subordinated to the greater demands of questions of freedom, personal liberty, free enterprise, justice for all that were such a definitive part of the philosophy and makeup of this gifted leader.

He won the confidence of many people by his strong, effective expression in many languages, his eloquent tongue, and his resolute adherence, particularly to the ideas and principles of human freedom, individual liberty, and the rights of mankind, in which he so profoundly believed.

Count Pomierski was an idealist in many ways, but he was also very much a realist, who could not be swayed or diverted from his high goals by the honeyed promises, the false, rosy preachments, or the insincere professions and pressures, of radical, political reformers.

This proud son of Poland and loyal American saw very clearly the need for a progressive, political community and national atmosphere, where free discussion could exist, equality of treatment for all was assured, and where institutions could be changed by the people whenever it was necessary to serve the public interest.

I knew Count Pomierski very well. I had great admiration and affection for him. I also had great respect for his learning, his intellectual attainments, his linguistic mastery, and his allegiance to the doctrines of human freedom, and the perpetuation of liberty, democracy and justice in this great Republic of ours, and in the world, to which he devoted a large part of his life.

He was a Polish freedom fighter in the best sense, but he was also a courageous and gallant worker and fighter for the American Constitution, the American way of life, and the realization of the American dream.

He lived a long, active life, devoted to standing up boldly, and fighting unceasingly for the things in which he believed—his ideals and his loyalties.

He has left us a rich heritage—the strong, fearless advocacy of truth and principle in a world that seems to be putting less and less value upon these essential universals so basic to the free way of life.

He fought the good fight, and he never gave up his principles and his convictions, which he carried with him to his last resting place.

Such a man must be admired for his talents, praised for his courage, honored for his loyalties and loved for his resolute allegiance and the truths he fought for and passed on to the friends he loved.

Mr. Pomierski was endowed with rare personal qualities and the capacity of making friends. Warmhearted by nature, generous of spirit, interested in people and in a wide range of human events, he was truly a citizen of the world, courtly, well-mannered, urbane, a devotee of music and the performing arts, whose exceptional linguistic powers enabled him to sing and recite in several different languages.

He possessed an exceptional sense of humor and always was an extraordinary conversationalist of magnetic presence welcomed in every gathering. Trained in the best classical traditions, he would often conclude his musical renditions with the famous student song—*Gaudeamus Igitur*.

He is survived by a wonderful family—his lovely wife, Anna, a native of Riverhead, Long Island, N.Y., an American-Polish girl of beauty, understanding, and devotion to him, two brothers, sons, grandchildren, nephews and nieces, who were surely the apple of his eye, and who will miss him in death as they loved him in life.

I join them in mourning his sorrowful passing, and the irreparable loss which they, and all of us who knew and loved him, have sustained. Stefan Pomierski fought the good fight for God and country all his life, and now in death I know he will be rewarded and blessed by his Maker in his eternal, heavenly rest.

He was a man of distinction, color, and many interests, a citizen of the world, an exciting cosmopolitan, an intriguing companion and friend, who saw clearly the dangers on our course and gave freely of himself to preserve individual liberty and freedom in the Nation and world. May the good Lord grant him peace rest.

Mr. Speaker, I insert as part of my remarks certain newspaper articles concerning Mr. Pomierski's passing:

[From the Glen Cove (N.Y.) Record-Pilot, July 3, 1969]

POMIERSKI, LONG HERE, DIES AT 75

Konstanty Stefan Pomierski, 75, who had lived in Glen Cove for 31 years, died at his home in Aquebogue, L.I., on June 25 after a long illness.

Mr. Pomierski, who had been born a member of an ancient Polish noble family in Pomorze, Poland, was educated in Germany. After graduation from a classical college, he did post-graduate work in Germany, London and New York.

He came to the United States during World

War I and served as a junior finance officer with the Merchant Marine.

In 1935, he moved to Glen Cove and established himself as a real estate broker and general insurance executive. From 1935 to 1940 he was the Senior Area Supervisor of the National Youth Administration on Long Island.

At the outbreak of World War II, he worked in an administrative position with the United States War Manpower Commission and initiated the establishment of the first two training centers on the island for the War Industries. He also served as a liaison officer between the War Manpower Commission and foreign groups, and as a member of the board of the Office of Price Administration, City War Council, and the War Bonds Committee.

During the Korean War, Mr. Pomierski was the acting civil defense Director for Glen Cove. In recognition of his war services he received a Presidential Citation, a Certificate of Award from the Governor of New York, the Commander's Cross of Polonia Restituta, the Gold Cross of Merit by the Government of Poland, official decorations from Greece, France and Serbia and the Papal Blessing for his stand against communism.

Following the wars, Mr. Pomierski assumed many civic responsibilities, including membership on the Neighborhood Association Board of Directors, the Community Chest, the Polish National Home, and the USO. He was named President Emeritus of the American Order of General Pulaski; was commissioned a colonel by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and was a member of the City Library Board of Trustees.

Mr. Pomierski is survived by his widow, Anna A. Celic; a son, Joseph; and two grandchildren.

A solemn mass of requiem was offered at St. Isidore's Church, Riverhead, and interment was at St. Isidore's Cemetery.

[From the New York Times, June 27, 1969]
K. STEFAN POMIERSKI, 75, EX-INSURANCE MAN, IS DEAD

RIVERHEAD, L.I., June 26.—K. Stefan Pomierski, a retired realtor and insurance man, and a leading in Polish-American activities, died yesterday at his home at Broad Avenue, Aquebogue. He was 75 years old.

Mr. Pomierski was president emeritus of the American Order of General Pulaski.

He was born in Poland and came to the United States during World War I, when he served with the United States Shipping Board. In World War II he served with the War Manpower Commission.

From 1935 to 1940 he was a Long Island supervisor for the Youth Administration. During the Korean War, he was acting civil defense director of Glen Cove.

Surviving are his widow, the former Anna A. Celic; a son, Joseph; a brother, and two grandchildren.

K. S. POMIERSKI, POLISH LEADER, DIES AQUEBOGUE.—K. Stefan Pomierski of Broad Avenue, an active leader of Polish Americans and a president emeritus of the American Order of General Pulaski, died Wednesday of a heart attack. He was 75.

Born of a Polish noble family in Pomorze, he emigrated to the United States in 1914. During World War I, he served in the U.S. Merchant Marine and had an administrative position with the U.S. Manpower Commission during World War II. For services rendered during the two world wars, he was decorated by the governments of Greece, France and Serbia, and he received a U.S. Presidential citation. During the Korean War, he was acting civil defense director for the city of Glen Cove, where he lived for 31 years.

A self-employed general insurance agent and realtor, he was active in civic organiza-

tions for more than 30 years. He had served as a senior area supervisor with the National Youth Administration, was a member of the Glen Cove library board and a founder of the "I am an American" Day.

But his special interest was in aiding Polish emigres and victims of prisoner of war camps. In 1950, he received a Papal blessing from the Vatican for his services.

He is survived by his widow, Anna, of Broad Avenue; a son Joseph, of Aquebogue; a brother John, of Glen Cove; and two grandchildren.

The rosary will be recited for him tonight at 8 in the Danowski funeral home, on Marcy Avenue, Riverhead. A solemn High Requiem mass will be sung Saturday at 9:30 a.m. in St. Isidore's R.C. Church, Riverhead. Interment will take place in St. Isidore's R.C. Cemetery.

[From Newsday, June 27, 1969]

K. POMIERSKI: RITES SET

Riverhead—Services will be held tomorrow for Konstanty Stefan Pomierski, 75, who died Wednesday at his home in Aquebogue.

Pomierski, a retired real estate agent and general insurance executive, was a Glen Cove resident from 1935 to 1966. The book, "Long Island: A History of Two Great Counties, Nassau and Suffolk," describes him as "one of the outstanding citizens of Polish extraction in the Nassau County section." It said that he "devoted his activities extensively to various efforts during World War II, including his important service as Nassau supervisor of the National Youth Administration."

The book lists among Pomierski's "outstanding services" his participation on the Glen Cove board of the Office of Price Administration and on the War Council of Glen Cove during World War II. During the Korean war, Pomierski was acting civil defense director of the City of Glen Cove. In recognition of his war services, he received a presidential citation, a Gold Cross of Merit. He had also received citations from Poland, Greece, France, Yugoslavia.

Pomierski was also president emeritus of the American Order of General Pulaski. He was a former member of the board of directors of the Glen Cove Neighborhood Association and the board of trustees of the Glen Cove Library. He is survived by his wife, Anna; a son, Joseph; two brothers, Jan and Roman, and two grandchildren, Patricia and Joseph. Services will be at St. Isidore's Catholic Church at 9:30 A.M., followed by burial in St. Isidore's Catholic Cemetery.

**FRATERNITIES ON CAMPUS
DISORDERS**

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will be interested to learn the attitude concerning campus disorders held by a large representative group of college students.

At its national convention in August 1968, the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity passed a resolution on this subject.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I quote the text of that resolution in full:

PI KAPPA PHI FRATERNITY RESOLUTION

Whereas, Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity is deeply concerned about the serious disorders occurring on American and foreign college and university campuses; and

Whereas, such disorders disrupt the progress of the vast majority of students who seriously seek an education; and

Whereas, such activity on the part of a few students reflects unfavorably on the majority who come to learn and not to burn; and

Whereas, such activity not only endangers our educational system, but also our economic and governmental systems; and

Whereas, Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity supports the right of dissent and demonstrations within proper and reasonable limits;

Be it therefore resolved, that Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity urges other Greek organizations to join our Brotherhood in a concerted effort to provide constructive leadership on our college and university campuses toward the goal that student controversies may be presented within the bounds of established school procedures and with due regard for the rights of fellow students; and

Be it further resolved, that when student pleas and complaints are properly presented, Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity will support and defend the right of students to have fair hearings and equitable consideration by appropriate school officials.

TOWN OF EAST LONGMEADOW

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the beautiful town of East Longmeadow in southwestern Massachusetts has just celebrated its 75th anniversary. This gala 8-day occasion recalled the proud history of a residential and industrial New England town which borders a large metropolitan city, an affluent suburb, and the State of Connecticut.

Settled in 1740, East Longmeadow was an integral part of the town of Longmeadow until July 1, 1894, when it was incorporated as a separate town. Although the question of the division of Longmeadow into two parts was brought into public view as early as 1865, it was not until after 30 years of debate that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts established East Longmeadow by an act signed on May 19, 1894, to take effect July 1, 1894.

The town's early economy both before and after the division was sustained by the brownstone quarry industry. In its heyday of quarrying, East Longmeadow had more than 50 sandstone quarries employing several hundred persons. With the turn of the century the women of East Longmeadow, perhaps more than in any other section of western Massachusetts, moved to the forefront in the battle for women's suffrage. This fine civic spirit is illustrated further by the fact that 75 years after its incorporation East Longmeadow still maintains its original town meeting form of government.

In the more recent history of the town, East Longmeadow has continually progressed forward to keep pace with the 20th century. During the preceding decade from 1950 to 1960 the population increased 110 percent from 4,900 to 10,300. In addition the growth rate during that period was the second highest of any

community in the State. The present population, according to the 1965 census, is 11,988.

It is not surprising to note that the industrial economy has kept pace with the population boom. While East Longmeadow is primarily a residential town, it is well balanced with large industries, beginning with the Package Machinery Co., the American Saw & Manufacturing Co., and the newest surging industry—the Milton Bradley Co.

In the field of education East Longmeadow boasts a commendable record of achievement. The opening of the new high school in 1960 was a major event in the history of the town. The site includes a football stadium with track, baseball diamond, soccer and hockey fields, tennis courts, and hockey rink. One of the two towns in the western part of the State to have a metropolitan council for educational opportunity program, East Longmeadow has enrolled 18 non-white pupils from Springfield in grades 1 through 4. These pupils will be given the opportunity to continue through to high school graduation. Each of these pupils has a host family in town, on hand to help in any situation.

Proud of their prosperous and progressive town the citizens of East Longmeadow paid tribute to their achievements in their recent 8-day 75th anniversary celebration. Events ranged from a swim meet, an art exhibit, fireworks, a band concert, a carnival, and concluded with an exciting gay nineties anniversary ball.

Mr. Speaker, I include the program for the 75th anniversary celebration of East Longmeadow in the RECORD:

PROGRAM

SATURDAY, JUNE 28

10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.: "Swim Meet" at the High School Pool, no charge, open to all. Trophies and ribbons awarded. Sponsored by local Y.M.C.A. George LaBroad, *Chairman*; Peg LaBroad, Bob Gibson, *Assistant*.

10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.: "Outdoor Art Exhibit," show and sale at the Livery, Shaker Road. Registration forms available from Raymond Ellison, recreation director. Sponsored by the Council for the Aging and Teen-Age Group.

12:00 P.M.: Boy Scout Troop #275 Camping at Center Field. Scouting skills. Charles Spaulding, Scoutmaster, in charge. Visitors welcome. (Until 2:00 P.M. Sunday)

1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.: Y.M.C.A. Young Adults Concert, High school athletic field, bands. "Egg," "Temple," "Cin," "Incredibly High" plus folk singers. No charge. Sponsored by East Longmeadow Y.M.C.A. Dr. Raymond Racicot, *Chairman*.

5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.: Y.M.C.A. "Chicken Barbecue" H.S. Athletic Field. Sponsored by East Longmeadow Y.M.C.A. W. Lynn Gage, *Chairman*.

6:00 P.M.: "Fire Engine Parade." More than 30 pieces of fire apparatus, antique models, bands, marching units. Parade route: Birchland Park School to High School via Elm, Mapleshade, North Main to Center, Maple Street. Sponsored by local firefighters.

8:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.: Y.M.C.A. "Up With People Show" sing out Springfield. High School singing groups. A show for the entire family. Larry Carnes, *Director*; Frederic Stevens, Dr. Earl Tompkins, Marshall Hanson, assisted by East Longmeadow Y.M.C.A. Jr. Leaders Club. Pete Sibley and Lynda Cassidy, *Advisors*. Sponsored by East Longmeadow Y.M.C.A. Admission 50¢.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29

10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.: "Outdoor Art Exhibit", show and sale. (see details, Saturday, June 28.)

12:30 P.M.: "East Longmeadow Dog Obedience Match", St. Mark's Church grounds, corner Porter Road and Mapleshade Ave. Open to purebred and non-purebred. Entry time: 12:30 to 2:00 P.M. Entry fee: \$1.00 per class. Judging begins at 2:00 P.M. Margaret McClenaghan, East Longmeadow; Margaret McClintock, Longmeadow; AKO Obedience Judges. No admission, refreshments. For information, contact: A. Scott Phillips 525-3597, Susan Newkirk 734-2320.

1:00 P.M.: "Sidewalk Coloring Contest" in center area. Age groups judged as follows:

- Ages 4 thru 6.
- Ages 7 thru 9.
- Ages 10 thru 12.
- Ages 13 thru 15.

Sign up at The Livery, Shaker Rd., Cash Prizes. Sponsored by Recreation Commission.

1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.: "Chicken Barbecue and Carnival," Knights of Columbus, K. of C. Grounds, Baldwin St. off Maple St. Adults: \$2.00 Children (12 and under): \$1.00 No reservations.

2:30 P.M.: "5 1/2 Mile Road Race", AAU sanctioned Marathon. Route: From Center, Maple St. to Chestnut St., Chestnut St. to Shaker Rd., back to Center; twice around. Prizes and medals. Entry blanks available from Raymond Ellison, Recreation Director, The Livery, East Longmeadow. Sponsored by the Recreation Commission. Runners report to the Livery, Shaker Road, East Longmeadow.

4:30 p.m.: "Ecumenical Vesper Service", First Congregational Church lawn. Music for hymns, brief church history. Cooperating churches: Congregational, Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal. Bring your lawn chairs and blankets.

6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.: "Western-style Square Dance", First Bank Parking Lot, Maple St. Refreshments. Sponsored by Gunther-Rowley Post 298, American Legion. For tickets, contact: Robert Earnshaw, tel: 525-3509—Arthur Mackintire, tel: 525-6065. Admission: \$3.00 per couple.

MONDAY, JUNE 30

5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.: "Y.M.C.A. Indian Guides" at Center Playground. Indian-type carnival of crafts, games and displays. Teepees, over 30 tribes represented. Refreshments. Closing ceremony at dusk. No admission.

8:30 p.m. or dark: Movie: "Spencer's Mountain" (color) at Little League Field, Center Playground. No admission. Sponsored by Recreation Commission.

TUESDAY, JULY 1

5:30 p.m.: "Swedish Meatball Supper". St. Paul's Lutheran Church, corner Elm St. and Mapleshade Ave. Tickets: \$2.50. For reservations contact: Miss Hulda Anderson, tel: 733-4483—Mrs. Dottie Sandin, tel: 525-3417.

7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.: "Happens-Dance", St. Mark's Church parking lot (corner Mapleshade Ave. and Porter Road). An evening of music, singing and dancing for young people—all outdoors. Sponsored by St. Mark's Church and local Y.M.C.A. Admission: 50¢ "in the barrel"—Refreshments.

7:30 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.: "Dog Obedience and Drill Team Demonstration", high school athletic field and bleachers. Sponsored by East Longmeadow Dog Obedience Training Club. No admission.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2

10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.: "Golden Agers' Food Sale". The Livery, Shaker Road.

5:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M.: "Grange Smorgasboard Supper", Grange Hall, Somers Road. Tickets: \$2.00. Two sittings, reservations please. Call: Mrs. Doris Hibbard: 567-5658.

7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.: "Band Program", center playground, East Longmeadow High

School Band. Bring your lawn chairs and blankets.

8:00 P.M. to 11:30 P.M.: "Battle of the Bands", high school gym. Sponsored by the Recreation Commission. Admission: \$1.25.

THURSDAY, JULY 3

12:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.: "This 'n That Sale" and "Fudge and Bake Sale", The Livery, Shaker Rd. Sponsored by the Council for the Aging.

5:00 to Sellout: "Jaycee's Beef Barbecue", high school hockey rink. Price: 75¢. For tickets, contact: Bob Bean tel: 525-4070.

6:00 P.M. to 12:00 P.M.: "Bavarian Stein Fest", Baldwin St. (across from K. of C.). Music. Refreshments. Commemorative Steins, \$2.00 (white-glazed ceramic; anniversary seal in blue). Sponsored by the Craftsmen's Club. Contact: George Chmael, 390 Somers Road, East Longmeadow. Also on Friday and Saturday.

8:00 to fireworks: "Jaycee's Young People's Dance", High School Tennis Courts. Live band—No admission.

10:00 p.m.: "Fireworks Display", high school.

10:00 P.M. to 12:00 P.M.: Continuation of Jaycee's Young People's Dance.

FRIDAY, JULY 4

9:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.: "Coffee and Donuts", The Livery, Shaker Road. Sponsored by the Council for the Aging.

10:00 A.M.: "Fourth of July Parade", the biggest event of the 75th celebration. Floats, bands, marching units.

10:00 A.M.: "Box Lunches", First Congregational Church lawn, Center Square. Adults: 75¢. Children: 50¢. Drinks available. Also available at high school parking lot during and after parade. Sponsored by Women's Fellowship, First Congregational Church.

10:00 A.M.: "Food Booth", United Methodist Church, 58 Maple Street (near R.R.). Hot dogs, cold drinks, souvenir hats, balloons, etc. Also refreshment stand, Center Square, at Gulf Station.

"Beard Contest Judging", high school parking area. At conclusion of the parade.

12:00 Noon to 12 P.M.: "Bavarian Stein Fest" (see Thursday for details).

6:00 P.M.: "Drum Corps Competition", high school athletic field and bleachers. Admission: \$1.50.

SATURDAY, JULY 5

12:00 Noon to 12:00 P.M.: "Bavarian Stein Fest" (see Thursday for details).

1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.: "Fashion Show", The Livery Shaker Road. For teen girls and mothers. Sponsored by the Recreation Commission and "The Wicked Witch". No Admission.

2:00 P.M.: "Band Concert" by the American Legion Band, Center playground. Sponsored by Shaker Bowl. Bring your lawn chairs and blankets.

8:30 P.M. to 12:00 P.M.: "Gay 90's Anniversary Ball", Willow Glen, Castilian Room. Hot and cold hors d'oeuvres—Music by "Cookie" Bates—Grand March—Costume Prizes. Tickets: \$2.50 per person.

For tickets call: Mrs. Joseph Accorsi, tel: 525-2532, Mrs. Donald Bremmer, 525-2425, and Mr. Gordon Davidson, 525-3088.

Sponsored by the Lions' Club and Women's Community Club.

Final event of the celebration: "Anniversary Store", located at the East Longmeadow Grange Hall, Somers Road, 12:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M., Friday, June 27th, Saturday, June 28th, Monday, June 30th thru Saturday, July 5th, Anniversary items on display for sale or order.

"Country Store", Maple Street, corner Baldwin Street near R.R., Open at 11:00 A.M. Daily through July 5th, St. Michael's Catholic Women's Club. Red-striped vests. Adults: \$1.50. Children: 75¢. Aprons, converted to bonnets; Bazaar items, white elephants; penny candy, ceramics, many other items.

"Food Booth", 58 Maple Street (near R.R.),

United Methodist Church Group. Hot dogs, cold drinks, souvenir hats, balloons, etc. Open at 11:00 A.M. Daily through July 5th.

THE FEELINGS OF THE AVERAGE MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYER

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, we are all concerned with high taxes, inflation, unnecessary spending and waste, foreign aid, Vietnam costs, and many other ways to get rid of the taxpayers dollars. I was one of those who voted to impose a 10-percent surtax in 1968 because everyone who should know said it would halt inflation. Hindsight is better than foresight. It has not. Therefore, I voted against the surtax extension. President Nixon campaigned in my district in Marion, Ill., just before the election and promised my people that he would be for the elimination of the surtax.

Mr. Speaker, under previous order granted me, I want to insert in the RECORD a letter I have received from a friend and constituent, Mr. R. P. Hibbs, of DuQuoin, Ill., pointing out the feelings of the average middle-income taxpayer. They are mad. We had better listen.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY,
Carbondale, Ill., July 14, 1969.

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GRAY: Many of us were encouraged to hear the pre-election pledges by our new administration of domestic and international changes for the better; we are disenchanted to find that we have just what we had before—only more of it.

Of immediate concern are runaway inflation and the surtax; the latter, at least by implication, the elected administration promised to eliminate. In a way, I guess it did: it will eliminate the confiscatory 7 1/2 per cent 1968 tax under President Johnson and replace it with 10 percent for 1969 under President Nixon.

Has there ever been a "temporary" tax—which is the pap we are fed to make a new tax swallowable? Will the surtax be 12 per cent next year, 15 the following, mounting in perpetuity?

Nearly one-third of my very modest gross income in 1968 went to the Federal government in income taxes alone. Add to this the plethora of other taxes, steadily mounting, the new Illinois income taxes and increases in its other taxes, I must work nearly every other day for government, not counting the governmental record-keeping I must do on the day I work for myself. I am tired of supporting increasing numbers of persons who live off my labor, in many cases in greater luxury than I, weary of profligacy, of government as determiner and provider of everything for everybody everywhere.

One does not need by a Keynesian economist to know that our present namby-pamby efforts of coping with inflation are like fighting fire with gasoline; they accelerate inflation, not inhibit it.

The chief inflator is government itself, with its gorged budgets, deficit spending, its raising of the interest rates on its obligations, its enlarging of salaries. How can these fight inflation? Am I expected to believe that if I spend my money, inflation

will be compounded but if the government spends it, inflation will be curbed?

That the surtax will brake inflation is wishful thinking indeed. Has it done so? Will it do so? How can it? Already, in anticipation of its reenactment, have come tremendous wage hikes for all kinds of labor (see July 11 Time), and rises in prices for products and services as cushions against the surtax.

Pray tell me, sir, what makes wage and price control inviolable? Indeed, that is what the surtax purports to do, indirectly and ineffectually, aggravating the malady it purports to cure. True, it does debilitate the spending power of those like me, who have no powerful union or lobby to raise our wages against the new bite and who, unlike our legislators, cannot vote ourselves unconscionable increases in salary.

Governmental "guidelines" for price and wage controls have been forcical, ignored, stultified by the government itself. I am aware of the implications and complications of definitive, enforceable wage and price controls; but our present gauche dabbling is complicated, too—and worse than ineffectual. Price and wage controls did stabilize prices and wages during our wars. There will come a place where we shall have to take this reluctant step anyway; let us do so before the disease is so desperate that even more heroic remedies will not cure it.

This letter sounds like embitterment; indeed, sir, it is.

Respectfully yours,

R. P. HIBBS.

GEN. JOHN P. McCONNELL

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to attend ceremonies last Thursday at the White House honoring a dear friend, Gen. John P. McConnell. The able Air Force Chief of Staff is retiring July 31.

President Nixon said of General McConnell:

His performance in both war and peace reflects the true spirit of the American armed forces.

I have known General McConnell in war and peace, professionally and personally. I have talked with him at length on matters relating to the defense of our Nation; and I have enjoyed his company in a more leisure setting as he visited in my district in Texas, and throughout the country.

As leader of the mightiest air power in the world, General McConnell has been tailor made for the job. He is a stern taskmaster. When he gives an order, there is not the slightest question that it will be obeyed, immediately and accurately. His professional approach has won him respect from the officers and men of the Air Force, the highest respect. He has also won their personal admiration with his warm personality.

As a native of Arkansas, General McConnell is well known throughout my district. We are all appreciative of his contributions in our area. In Texas, we call him one of our own.

During his career, the Air Force has advanced from a group of dedicated pilots who flew by the seats of their pants,

to a highly sophisticated computerized airborne armada.

It is a vastly different Air Force since the day that the young John McConnell signed on. His contributions did much to make the transition orderly. His enthusiasm was infectious. His men have kept this Nation leader of the free world.

Permit me, also, Mr. Speaker, to vouch for his tremendous dedication to his country. There never has lived a more intensely dedicated man. He was commander in chief of the Air Force, and as such, the men and officers gave him total response. In turn, General McConnell was fiercely loyal to his Commander in Chief, President Lyndon Johnson, to whom he gave complete dedication. Those of us who knew of this loyalty will always remember with affection and respect the services of the General McConnell who led the U.S. Air Forces in its greatest hours. In our hall of fame the name of John McConnell should be near the top for that is where he belonged, by nature, experience, and service.

WATER POLLUTION

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor of July 11, 1969, carried an item on water pollution in the Cuyahoga River. I believe the first two sentences of this news item to be most revealing, and I quote:

It finally happened. The Cuyahoga River caught on fire last month.

I have written Secretary of the Interior Hickel to request a full report on the specific incident described in the news item and for information on the allegation in the news item that various water pollution control statutes are not being enforced with regard to the Cuyahoga.

So that my colleagues may have an opportunity to see the Christian Science Monitor's news item, I include the text of the article at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

It finally happened. The Cuyahoga River caught on fire last month, just as Cleveland Mayor Carl B. Stokes and a host of other antipollutionists warned it would.

The lower reaches of the Cuyahoga, a meandering stream which flows into Lake Erie, are supersaturated with pollutants—mainly unreclaimed oils and other gooey wastes from the big steel mills and other industries lining the river's banks.

Spot fires from oil slicks and other flammable junk floating in the river are usually put out quickly by patrolling fireboats.

But this time the situation got out of hand, owing to an enormous accumulation of oil that apparently was dumped into the river in the vicinity of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

The slick ignited. Shooting flames upward to 200 feet, it floated downstream under two railroad trestles. The wooden trestles caught fire. Both tracks, curled by the heat, had to be closed. Fire officials estimated the damage at \$50,000.

Both state and local laws prohibit dumping of industrial wastes into the Cuyahoga.

But the laws are rarely if ever invoked. And the state grants permits to industries to jettison their effluence into the stream.

Mayor Stokes is now threatening to bring legal action against the State of Ohio to prevent it from renewing these permits.

Meanwhile, antipollutionists hope this latest episode will trigger a public outcry for stiffer laws and tougher enforcement.

A PRIVATE CORPORATION'S MEAT COULD BE A PUBLIC UTILITY'S POISON

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the wise shopper has long since learned to examine all of the goods in the marketplace before deciding upon a selection. Those of us who serve on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee can be likened to comparative shoppers in that we are actively seeking new and better methods through which to run this immense and troubled public service. The Nixon administration's current offering in the marketplace of postal ideas is a public corporation financed through public and private investments. The corporation plan was conceived by a Presidential Commission headed by Frederick R. Kappel of American Telephone & Telegraph.

It cannot be denied that the Kappel Commission approached their task with a determination to do what is best for this country's mail users, nor can it be denied that they are sincerely convinced of the soundness of this proposal; nevertheless, in attempting to acquaint Members of this distinguished body with the merits of the plan, its backers, headed by Mr. Kappel, are offering some rather weak and uncertain comparisons as evidence.

The theory is being put forward that because the A.T. & T. Corp. is a successful, going concern whose stock is both healthy and attractive, a postal corporation along similar lines will be a golden bonanza for the ailing Post Office Department. Although the proponents of this theory are by no means attempting to dupe or hoodwink the public, they are, by an act of omission rather than commission, failing to point out certain fundamental differences which exist between the present A.T. & T. Corp. and the suggested postal corporation.

First, as far as an economically healthy operation is concerned, let me mention the fact that A.T. & T. is guaranteed a 6 percent profit; this is not a bad deal for any corporation, public or private. No such guarantee is anticipated for the postal corporation, which would have a tough enough time merely breaking even, let alone profiting. Second, the Post Office Department is a public utility which must service everyone, everywhere within our borders, whether it is pleasant, profitable, prudent, and prestigious or not. Such oppressive dregs are not part of the phone company's plan. Areas which are deemed undesir-

able for various reasons—including profit margins—find themselves outside the wonderful world of A.T. & T.—no princess phones for them. Third, a short note to cousin Mary Jane in Sea Girt, N.J. costs the same as a long letter to Aunt Dorothy in Imperial Beach, Calif. Public spirited bargains such as this are not to be found on the telephone, for which charges are based according to minutes and distance. Indeed, the last reduction in telephone rates, heavily ballyhooed in newspaper and magazine ads, was actually a direct result of a Government order. This hardly corresponds with the proposed postal corporation's strictly nonprofit, nondiscriminatory, public service nature. Finally, perhaps "neither snow nor rain nor sleet nor gloom of night shall stay the couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds," but it certainly cannot be said that those elements, at one time or another, have never "stayed" the telephone from its intended function. While people have learned to accept occasional substandard telephone service for various reasons—faulty equipment, overloaded circuits, downed power lines, et cetera—few of us will readily tolerate a letter never delivered or a mail route market "out of order." In short, it is just not the same.

I do not mean to argue that the postal corporation scheme is a thoroughly bad idea or that I am dead set against it; the point I want to underscore is simply that the big business, corporate-oriented community, with Mr. Kappel as its chief spokesman, should not presume to be holding the key to a miraculous corporate panacea for our postal ills when direct, comparative examination reveals inept analogies and faulty reasoning in the attempts to match existing corporate structures to the needs of our postal service.

Additionally, I do not deny that we must move decisively toward postal reform. I am a firm advocate of this course—but after, not before, a thorough examination of all of the solutions available for the Department's difficulties, unobscured by the rhetoric of big business salesmanship. It is misdirected altruism at best and overbearing hypocrisy at worst which manifests itself in postal corporation sales pitches from corporate leaders who have no need or history of being totally responsive or totally responsible to the public interest, as a proper postal service must be. What we need is a chance for cautious shopping in the absence of high pressure salesmen. What is good for A.T. & T. is good for the Post Office? To quote an old but applicable expression, "it aint necessarily so."

MEN ON THE MOON

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I have just heard that our astronauts, Armstrong and Aldrin, have successfully lifted off the moon, and are now in orbit steering

for rendezvous with Michael Collins in the Columbia. It is, needless to say, a major relief to know that they have begun their journey homeward, and I guess that it will now be easier to talk about their feats of yesterday.

How magnificent it was to see them last night touch the moon's surface and perform their historic tasks. This entire undertaking brings out all the superlatives in one's vocabulary, and makes speech itself seem little and unimportant.

All I can say is that our hearts and prayers are with the astronauts and their families, and that the Nation is proud and happy about their historic mission.

DALLAS LEADS TEXAS; SEVEN OF TOP 10 COMPANIES

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's New York Times has an interesting article which was headlined "Dallas First as Texas Business Hub." This particular article in the New York Times stresses the point that seven of the largest 10 companies in Texas are domiciled in Dallas.

We are proud of the growth of Dallas because it measures the enthusiastic spirit of our great business leaders. These businessmen have built companies that provide job opportunities in fields ranging from banking and insurance to electronics and baking goods.

Dallas takes pride in its present achievement, but the greatest thrill is to look to the dynamic future.

The following is the article in the New York Times, July 20, 1969:

Dallas established itself as the center of Texas business this week with the release of a list of the top 100 companies in Texas, showing Dallas with seven of the top 10.

The list, compiled by the Texas Parade magazine, also showed Dallas with 38 of the top 100. Houston was second with 31 and the remaining 31 were scattered throughout the state.

Top ranked among the corporate giants is Ling-Temco-Vought of Dallas, with \$2.7-billion in 1968 sales. The top 100 Texas corporations are ranked by sales in 1968 or fiscal 1968, by net, and by employees. Assets are also reported.

Second is Houston's Tenneco, which had 1968 sales of just over \$2 billion. It ranked first in assets and net income and second in employees. L-T-V was second in assets, fourth in net and first in employees.

Third largest of the top 100 was Halliburton of Dallas. After Halliburton, the companies in the top 10 ranks as follows: Texas Instruments of Dallas; Pennzoil United of Houston; Dresser Industries of Dallas; Southland Corporation of Dallas; Anderson, Clayton & Co. of Houston; Collins Radio of Dallas, and Campbell Taggart Bakeries of Dallas.

In the collateral lists, Dallas and Houston split the four biggest banks, all of which have resources of \$1-billion or more (including the Republic National Bank of Dallas with more than \$2-billion). Houston outranks Dallas in the top-30-banks list, six to five.

In the list of the top 40 life insurance companies, Dallas leads with 22, and Fort

Worth and Houston each have seven. The biggest company in the state, American National, is based in Galveston.

Statistically, the economy of Texas seems to be about one third based in Dallas, one third in Houston and the remaining third in the rest of the state.

BASEBALL ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, we are today nearing the high point of the 100th anniversary observance of organized baseball. Tonight the centennial banquet will be held at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel at which the all-time baseball team will be announced as well as the greatest player ever. Honored guests at the dinner will include the living members of the greatest team, members of the baseball Hall of Fame, heroes of past All-Star games, and the entire 1969 All-Star cast.

Tomorrow, President Nixon will have about 400 of these guests over to the White House for a reception. In the evening the All-Star game will be held at R.F.K. Stadium with the President in attendance.

This all began 100 years ago when a group of Cincinnati businessmen organized a professional baseball club called the Red Stockings. By openly offering attractive salaries, they recruited the best players from the amateur and semipro ranks, including the first famous Wright brothers, playing-manager Harry and star shortstop George. This team, headed by Cincinnati attorney A. B. Champion, then toured the eastern States in the early summer of 1869, taking on the top teams in each city.

On June 25 they came to Washington and defeated the Nationals 24 to 8 on the field then at 15th and S Streets NW. A large crowd of about 7,000 came out in holiday atmosphere to view the touring professionals. The Red Stockings were well received locally and the next morning they were given a tour of the city by the Washington club. President Grant received them at the White House, where he shook hands with them and complimented them on their play. He promised to witness their next game if his official duties permitted him. On June 28 the Red Stockings beat the Washington Olympics 16 to 5 before another large crowd which presumably included the President. At least his carriage was parked on the outfield grass.

This gave the Red Stockings 20 consecutive victories and they returned to Cincinnati on July 1 for an enthusiastic reception and to prepare for their western tour. At the civic banquet in their honor, Club President A. B. Champion rose to his feet and said:

Someone asked me today whom I would rather be, President Ulysses S. Grant or President Champion of the Cincinnati Baseball Club. I immediately answered him that I would by far rather be the president of the baseball club.

The team then toured to the west coast and back playing the leading teams in the country. They won all 65 games in their spectacular 1869 season and succeeded in stimulating a great interest in what was soon to become our national game.

It is interesting to note that President Nixon is emulating President Grant's gesture of a century ago by inviting baseball's greatest players to the White House. We are also pleased to note in this centennial year that the President has sparked interest in the national game by attending several Washington Senator contests. He has already attended five regular season games here. No President has shown that much interest in baseball in many years. Too often the only time a Chief Executive attended a major league game was to throw out the first ball on opening day, and sometimes that task has been turned over to the Vice President or some other top official. In fact, Mr. Nixon has been the only person to perform this duty as a Vice President, in 1959, and as President in 1969.

The only other Presidents to show such interest in major league baseball were Woodrow Wilson and William Howard Taft. In his first year in office in 1913, President Wilson attended seven games in Washington, where Walter Johnson was then the chief attraction. As the President left the park on one of his first outings, the fans hollered "Come again Woody," and he did, three times in 1 week. His attendance dropped off sharply after the 1913 season, because of the press of duties during World War I, and because of illness which restricted his activities.

President Taft, who initiated the practice of throwing out the first ball on opening day in 1910, saw a total of six games that year. Three were in Washington and three were on the road where he could take in National League games.

In the course of his 4-year Presidency, he saw a total of 14 major league games, including one game in Chicago, one in his hometown of Cincinnati, two in Pittsburgh, and three in St. Louis. On May 4, 1910, in St. Louis, he went to the extreme of going to the National League park to see the Cardinals play the Reds, only to leave midway in the contest to attend the game at American League park between the St. Louis Browns and the Cleveland Indians.

We are grateful for the attention President Nixon has paid to baseball in this anniversary year and we invite him to attend one of the games in Cincinnati before this season is over. He would see the hittingest team in many a year and it would be a fitting tribute to the city which sent out the first professional team 100 years ago.

OIL IMPORT PROGRAM

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, 1969, I spoke on the floor of the House

about the need to overhaul the present oil import program.

One month later, I introduced three bills—H.R. 10799, H.R. 10800, and H.R. 10801—that would phase out this program over a 10-year period. I was joined in this effort by 53 of my colleagues in the House from both sides of the aisle and from many areas of the country.

Since I introduced my bill, I have come across several interesting articles about the oil import program. I placed one of these in the RECORD on June 16 at page 16012, which I still think would be very good reading for my colleagues.

On July 18, the New York Times had an excellent editorial on the import program and specifically on the effect it has had on New England consumers. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

SERVICE FOR WHOM?

In an oblique attack on proposals to build an oil complex in Maine that would utilize imported petroleum at lower prices than currently available, Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel told the National Petroleum Council the other day that the present import quota system for oil had "served well until we began to develop many exceptions."

There is no question that import restrictions have well served those who profit handsomely from protected, high-cost domestic oil production. But for the many New Englanders who are compelled to purchase petroleum products, oil quotas have meant hundreds of millions of dollars a year in excessive prices. Professor Joel B. Dirlam of the University of Rhode Island estimated before a Senate subcommittee last spring that the proposed Maine refinery alone could result in savings for New England of as much as \$158 million annually.

It is the responsibility of the Interior Secretary, who is a member of the Presidential task force studying the Maine proposal, to serve a broader public interest than that of domestic oil producers.

POLITICS OF THE POPULATION EXPLOSION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, in his message to Congress last week, the President recommended certain steps to bring the current population explosion under control. The reaction, pro and con, to the recommendations gives an interesting insight into the politics of our runaway population.

It is said that politics make strange bedfellows. The wire service story in the Evening Star for July 19 attributes the following remarks to individuals and spokesmen for the groups indicated. The religious view, the NAACP professional's view, and the Indianapolis mother's view are those expected. The SIECUS approval of Federal money in its field, however, leads to a nasty suspicion that its endeavors with our children are not entirely unselfish when there is a dollar to be made.

Excerpts from the news story follow:

NIXON POPULATION PLAN STIRS BOTH PRAISE, DOUBT

"There is an implicit pressure in receiving from the same hand both a welfare check and advice on what to do to keep the family down," said Msgr. Hugh Curran, director of the Roman Catholic archdiocesan Family Life bureau in New York.

"The real question is one of freedom, not of contraception," Msgr. Curran said, adding that he did not think it was "the proper role of the government to embark on a contraceptive program."

Dr. Mary Calderone, executive director of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS), called the message "a tremendous step forward toward peace—peace because population pressures engender hostility, locally and nationally."

Marvin Davies, Florida field secretary for the NAACP, speaking for himself said, "I do not think the President's plan is in the best interest of the black people. Our women need to produce more babies, not less. Our problems are mainly economic ones, and until we comprise 30 to 35 percent of the population, we won't be able to really affect the power structure in this country."

An Indianapolis woman, 36, with eight children and a husband making \$36-a-week take-home pay, said: "I wish somebody had told me about birth control before now. It's too late to do me much good but it will help my daughters."

FOREIGN AID BENEFITS CALIFORNIA ECONOMY

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, a program that both benefits our own country and benefits many other countries throughout the world exemplifies a high form of statesmanship. One program that meets these criteria is the U.S. foreign aid program.

Many people think of foreign aid as a generous means of helping less developed countries along the road to self-sustaining economic growth. Others point to its role as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy. What is often overlooked is the contribution the foreign aid program makes to our own economy. It contributes in a number of ways. By helping countries to modernize, aid builds new trade partners and markets for the United States. This is particularly important for the States on the shores of the Pacific highway to the developing countries of Asia. Foreign aid also makes a direct contribution to our economy; 98 percent of foreign aid purchases are made in the United States.

Among the States which benefit most importantly from foreign aid purchases is California. In the first half of fiscal year 1969 California manufacturers received AID-financed orders totaling over \$27 million. In addition, as of December 31, 1968, California institutions and individuals held technical service contracts totaling almost \$25 million.

In Orange County, in the first half of fiscal year 1969, 16 manufacturing firms held contracts totaling over \$400,000. This includes manufacturers in Anaheim, Costa Mesa, Fullerton, Newport Beach, Orange, and Santa Ana.

The dual nature of foreign aid becomes clear when we note that each of the \$62 million worth of AID contracts in California represents jobs and profits for the people of the State. At the same time, the products and services that are purchased will make a real contribution to world economic development.

**PRESIDENT NGUYEN VAN THIEU'S
STATEMENT OFFERING FREE
ELECTIONS AS A MEANS TO END
THE WAR IN VIETNAM**

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on July 11, 1969, South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu delivered a speech to his nation in which he reviewed the series of concessions made by himself and his government to bring about meaningful discussions for peace.

In this speech, President Thieu also made what I believe to be the most significant offer for resolving the war in Vietnam through elections in which all political parties in South Vietnam, including the Communists themselves, could participate if they renounced violence and pledged themselves to accept the results of such elections.

President Thieu unequivocally pledged to abide by the results of the election whatever the results may be.

I am placing in the RECORD today President Thieu's entire speech and I challenge those of my colleagues who have up to now criticized President Thieu and his honest efforts at peace to show me and the Congress of these United States, as well as the people of America, any efforts made by the Communists and any similar concessions to bring about peace in Vietnam.

I believe President Thieu has made an honest offer to help resolve this conflict.

The Communists' response has been as was expected—a tirade of invectives and abuses against the Thieu administration and against the honesty and integrity of President Nixon.

It is my hope that President Thieu's speech would get the highest distribution in this country so our American citizens can see the degree of concessions that the South Vietnamese Government has made in a sincere effort to find peace in South Vietnam.

I hope those of my colleagues who have been so critical of President Thieu's efforts will carefully read this speech and then join with me in rallying world opinion against the Communists for refusing this very generous offer.

Mrs. Binh, the chief Communist negotiator in Paris, recently stated that the North Vietnamese Communists are capable of continuing this war for as

long as necessary, perhaps 5, 10, or 20 years if need be.

The Communists, in rejecting President Thieu's proposal, make it quite clear that they do not intend to negotiate any kind of an agreement which would deny them ultimate control over South Vietnam.

I hope that those who have been so quick in denouncing our efforts to preserve the sovereignty of South Vietnam will carefully read President Thieu's speech. It would be my hope that we can, in the light of his truly generous offer and in the light of the Communists' arrogant rejection of this proposal, now unite the American people behind a sound program to win the war in Vietnam and restore peace to that very beleaguered nation.

No one can fault President Thieu for his latest proposal and it should now be patently clear that it is the Communists who do not want peace in Southeast Asia.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT THIEU

President Thieu's speech follows:

When I took office as President of the Republic, I pledged before the nation that I would devote my efforts to the restoration of peace.

The Vietnamese people from North to South long for peace after so many years of war and destruction.

All of Viet-Nam has not known real peace for over two decades.

A quarter of a century after the end of World War II and fifteen years after the Geneva Armistice, Viet-Nam is still at war.

War is unnecessary and cannot solve any problem in today's world.

The people and Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam stand for peace, independence, freedom, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. The authorities of North Viet-Nam profess that they are pursuing these same goals.

The major question is how best to achieve these goals.

We do not believe that any difference should be solved by means of aggression. After so many years of hostilities, North Viet-Nam should realize that it cannot impose its rule by force. On the contrary, North Viet-Nam's attempts to impose its domination by the use of force have brought destruction and suffering to the people in both parts of Viet-Nam, and nobody can predict the turn of events if this aggression continues much longer.

Our country is very richly endowed by nature. Our people are dynamic, courageous, and hard-working. The brightest future awaits the whole Vietnamese nation if only this fratricidal war could be brought to an end.

In the context of the balance of power in the world today, the basic objectives of peace, independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity which North Viet-Nam professes to pursue can be fully attained only if, first, peace can be achieved among the Vietnamese.

Toward that end, as President of the Republic of Viet-Nam, I have made relentless efforts and repeated acts of goodwill.

I can reveal now that, even before the beginning of the preliminary Paris conversations, I had requested the good offices of important international personalities and governments not involved in this conflict to bring about peace negotiations between North Viet-Nam and South Viet-Nam. These efforts did not bring concrete results because of the negative attitude of Hanoi.

Subsequently, on March 31, 1968, we agreed with the United States Government on the

cessation of bombing covering most parts of North Viet-Nam, in order to bring about the preliminary Paris conversations.

Later, in November 1968, we concurred with the United States Government on the total cessation of bombing over North Viet-Nam with the understanding that North Viet-Nam would begin serious talks with the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam. At that time, it was made clear that such talks could not be productive in an atmosphere where the cities were being shelled and the DMZ was being abused.

The acceptance by the Government of Viet-Nam of Hanoi having the "NLF" on its side at the Paris talks is another important gesture of goodwill on the part of the Government of Viet-Nam.

Later, the continued participation of the Government of Viet-Nam in the Paris talks despite the violations by Hanoi of the understandings relating to the total cessation of bombing of North Viet-Nam, constitutes another indication of our goodwill and sincere desire for peace.

Our acceptance of the formula of simultaneous withdrawal of Communist aggressors and allied troops is another manifestation of our good will for peace.

On March 25 this year, I made the offer to the "NLF" for private talks, without preconditions, toward the solution of the internal political problems of South Viet-Nam in a brotherly spirit. The offer still stands.

On April 7, I presented the Republic of Viet-Nam's six-point program for peace which is comprehensive enough to constitute a sound basis for discussions toward a peace settlement.

At Midway on June 8, with President Nixon, I expressed the intention to seek a just settlement to this conflict in a spirit of patience and goodwill.

President Nixon and I also agreed on the reduction of US troops in Viet-Nam. Further replacements of American troops will be considered at regular intervals.

Communist propaganda has distorted the facts, and reversed the roles in portraying the allied countries in Viet-Nam as aggressors, while they picture themselves as "liberators." The fact for all to see is just the reverse: Communist aggression had started many years before the allied nations began to participate actively in the common defense of freedom.

A few days ago, allied troops have begun to be reduced. Allied troops came to Viet-Nam after Communist aggression had started, and are being reduced before the Communist aggressors accept to leave the scene. These are facts, and show clearly who, in this conflict, are genuinely for peace.

In contrast to our repeated acts of goodwill for peace, the Communist aggressors have continued to infiltrate troops and war materials into South Viet-Nam and to violate the DMZ, and the neutrality and territorial integrity of Laos and Cambodia. They continue their indiscriminate shellings against the civilian population, and their acts of terrorism. Recently, the Communists' desperate and futile attacks against Tay Ninh and Benhet, their attacks against Muong Suoi in Laos, and their repeated violations of Cambodian territory amply demonstrate the continuation of their aggression, and their desire to seek military victory instead of a peace settlement.

The Communists also persist in refusing to hold serious talks in Paris and in maintaining their absurd demands for the overthrow of the legal Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, and for the unconditional unilateral withdrawal of allied troops.

However, this war cannot be permitted to last indefinitely. It should be ended one way or another. We, the peace-loving people, would like to solve this war by way of reconciliation.

To move the negotiations forward, I feel that a major initiative is needed. To that

effect, we are willing to make, as another act of goodwill, a comprehensive offer for the political settlement of this conflict.

Both sides in this struggle have said that the internal affairs of South Viet-Nam should be decided by the South Vietnamese themselves, in a free and democratic fashion.

The only way for the people of South Viet-Nam to exercise their right of self-determination, to participate in public affairs, and to determine the future of the country, is through elections in which they can genuinely express their choice, free from fear and coercion.

In this spirit, free elections can be based on the following principles:

(1) All political parties and groups, including the "NLF" which is now bearing arms against us, can participate in the elections if they renounce violence and pledge themselves to accept the results of the elections.

(2) To make sure that the elections would be conducted in all fairness, an electoral commission could be set up, in which all political parties and groups, including the "NLF" now fighting against us, could be represented.

The electoral commission will assure equal opportunities in the campaigning to all candidates.

It will also enable all political parties and groups to participate in watching the polls to see that people vote absolutely freely, and in watching the counting of the ballots to see that they are honestly counted.

(3) An international body is to be established to supervise the elections, and to make sure that the elections are held under conditions fair to all.

(4) We are prepared to discuss with the other side the timetable and the modalities under which the elections will be held.

(5) There will be no reprisals or discrimination after the elections.

(6) The Government of Viet-Nam declares that it will abide by the results of the elections, whatever these results may be. We challenge the other side to declare the same.

The other side claims that it controls 30 percent of the population of South Viet-Nam. We say that they dominate by force only a small portion of the population. Let these claims be put to the test of elections. If the other side really believes its own claims, and really stands for the right of self-determination of the Vietnamese people, there can be no reason for it not to accept our offer of genuinely free elections, in which they can participate without discrimination, not only in the voting but also in the control of the counting of the votes, with international supervision.

To be meaningful, elections should be conducted under conditions under which the South Vietnamese people can exercise their choice, free from fear and coercion.

Thus, there is an obvious connection between free elections, supervised withdrawal of non-South Vietnamese forces, and an end to violence and terrorism.

Today I renew the offer of private talks with the "NLF", without preconditions, to discuss the above and any other questions, toward the restoration of peace and national reconciliation.

The other side should not misconstrue our desire for peace as a sign of weakness. It should not be induced by our repeated acts of goodwill into believing that it has only to remain adamantly negative for us to accept eventual surrender.

We are fighting for a just cause and in self-defense, and we are becoming every day stronger. We shall not grow tired in this struggle. In fact there is a point beyond which we shall get tired of making unilateral acts of goodwill. Hanoi will then have to bear all the consequences of the protracted war, and it has to assume full responsibilities for the sufferings that it imposes on the people in both parts of Viet-Nam.

Dear Fellow Countrymen, the fact that

today we make another initiative of peace, after many initiatives of peace in the past, clearly demonstrates to public opinion everywhere that the Republic of Viet-Nam once more has maximum goodwill for peace, in contrast to the negative attitude of Hanoi and its auxiliaries. It shows that we never neglect any opportunity to take positive actions for peace.

These are correct actions, and it is our duty, as peace-loving people, to undertake them even when we are the victims of aggression and are determined to struggle until aggression is ended.

Besides, initiatives of peace indicate also our real strength. Today, everybody has seen that militarily the Communists cannot defeat us because they have become weaker and more disorganized, while in contrast we become stronger every day and can assume an increasingly larger share in the defense of our country. Politically, we can challenge those who are fighting against us to accept the test of the free choice of the people through elections.

We can do so because we have self-confidence, and because we are convinced that, when the Vietnamese people are given a free choice, they always choose freedom.

For a long time, we the peace-loving people have put forward the policy of national reconciliation, suppression of hatred, and national union. We have sincerely carried out that policy. Today, we continue that policy. Therefore, we do not require those who are fighting against us to surrender. On the contrary, if they renounce violence and terrorism, and sincerely accept the democratic procedures, we shall be most glad to have them cooperate with us in the reconstruction and development of this country, with all the rights and obligations of regular citizens.

As far as I am personally concerned, with the responsibility and conscience of a leader in the face of a war which has been ravaging this country for so many years, which has caused the death of so many brave soldiers, cadres and innocent civilians, which has seen women and children daily killed by the Communists and the destruction suffered by our countrymen, although we have no other choice than to fight to defend our independence and our freedom, I have constantly, every day, searched for possibilities to restore a just peace which can spare the lives of the population, end the sufferings and mournings, and preserve this beloved land from Communist domination.

The country needs peace. We have to rebuild South Viet-Nam to make it strong and prosperous, and prepare for the day when the entire country can be reunified. I cannot go against these national aspirations, which are the aspirations for peace. Therefore, I have constantly devoted all my thoughts and efforts to serve these aspirations of the whole population.

The Communists always pretend that they stand for peace, but have never demonstrated goodwill and are always adamantly negative. They have only one objective, that is, the conquest and enslavement of South Viet-Nam under Communist rule. Therefore, they obstinately pursue this goal by every means, direct or indirect, immediate or long-range actions.

The Communists, in their propaganda, clamored for a so-called "peace government" in South Viet-Nam to negotiate with them. I have declared, and I repeat today, that the present Government under my leadership, which represents the peace-loving people of South Viet-Nam, is a peace government. This I have many times proven not only by words but also by deeds, through many acts of goodwill and positive initiatives of peace, and the repeated request which we have made to the other side to negotiate seriously toward the speedy restoration of peace.

Today, I make another initiative of peace because I feel that it is my duty toward the people to do so, and because I place the inter-

ests of the Fatherland and the aspirations of the people above everything else.

My personal position and interests do not count in the face of the supreme interests of the Fatherland and the aspirations of the people.

Therefore I trust that the initiative of peace which I make today will be approved and supported by all the strata of the population, all the members of the Armed Forces and cadres. It provides a peaceful and rational solution to terminate this war.

I am also confident that, at any time when the circumstances materialize for the people to exercise the right of self-determination through free and democratic elections for the restoration of a just and guaranteed peace in our beloved country, this will have your approval and support.

I am strongly convinced that all the Vietnamese who love freedom and democracy will triumph when they exercise their right of self-determination and free choice. I am sure that all of the 17 million of our countrymen will choose freedom and democracy.

Because of our patriotism, our pride, our self-reliance and our determination not to bow to brutal force, our just cause will prevail and we shall overcome Communism.

Then, I shall consider that I shall have fulfilled my personal aspirations as well as the aspirations of all of you for the establishment of just peace in our beloved country.

ABRAHAM BEAME SPEAKS OUT AGAINST TIGHT MONEY AND PROHIBITIVE INTEREST RATES

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, former comptroller of the city of New York, Abraham D. Beame, is one of the most respected voices in fiscal administration of major jurisdictions in the country today. Consistently he has labored on behalf of providing necessary service to growing urban populations with careful consideration given to urban fiscal responsibility. Sunday he made a major statement in regard to tight money policy on the part of the Federal Reserve Board. He also struck out at the recent hikes in the prime interest rate, remarks which I think were very well taken. I feel that his comments are worthy of inclusion in the RECORD for the enlightenment of the House.

The text of his comments follows:

STATEMENT OF ABRAHAM D. BEAME

Abraham D. Beame, Democratic Candidate for Comptroller, today took sharp issue with the decision of the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board to continue its tight money policy as disclosed in reports yesterday from Washington.

"The tight money policy being followed by the Nixon Administration is increasing inflationary pressures," Mr. Beame said in a statement addressed to the New York Democratic Congressional Delegation, in which he urged the Delegation to use all its influence to combat the present tight money policy of the administration.

"The policy of full employment, pursued as a national policy by past Democratic Administrations, is being abandoned by the present administration. According to the Washington report, some of the money managers are beginning to worry about the problem of preventing the expected decline from turning into a sharp recession that would send unemployment skyrocketing. This can

have dire consequences. The first to feel the pinch of unemployment will be the poor, the uneducated, the blue collar worker.

"The prime rate has been increased five times since last December, when it stood at 6½% as contrasted with today's rate of 8½%. This high rate has not halted or slowed down inflation. In many ways, it is adding to it. For example, it has driven mortgage money to the highest point in history, with a consequent slow down in new housing startups.

"The high cost of money, let's not fool ourselves, is being passed ultimately to the consumer in higher prices, thus adding to the very inflation it is supposed to check.

"Full employment, full production of consumer needs are our objectives.

"For these reasons, I ask that you do all in your power to combat the tight money policy of the present administration," Mr. Beame told the Democratic Delegation. In closing he said, "as reaching the moon was the goal of this decade, the aim of the next decade must be to give first priority to maximum economic growth and full employment for all. In other words, more jobs not fewer."

Text of telegram sent by Abraham D. Beame, Democratic Candidate for Comptroller, City of New York to: Hon. Wright Patman, Chairman, House Banking Committee; Hon. Emanuel Celler; Hon. Seymour Halpern; Hon. Joseph P. Addabbo; Hon. Benjamin S. Rosenthal; Hon. James J. Delaney; Hon. Frank J. Brasco; Hon. Shirley Chisholm; Hon. Bertram L. Podell; Hon. John J. Rooney; Hon. Hugh L. Carey; Hon. John M. Murphy; Hon. Edward I. Koch; Hon. Adam C. Powell; Hon. Leonard Farbstein; Hon. William F. Ryan; Hon. James H. Scheuer; Hon. Jacob H. Gilbert; Hon. Jonathan B.ingham; and Hon. Mario Biaggi.

"The tight money policy being followed by the Nixon Administration is increasing inflationary pressures.

"The policy of full employment, pursued as a national policy by past Democratic Administrations, is being abandoned by the present administration. This can have dire consequences. The first to feel the pinch of unemployment will be the poor, the uneducated, the blue collar worker.

"The prime rate has been increased five times since last December, when it stood at 6½% as contrasted with today's rate of 8½%. This high rate has not halted or slowed down inflation. In many ways, it is adding to it. For example, it has driven mortgage money to the highest point in history, with a consequent slow down in new housing start-ups.

"The high cost of money is being passed ultimately to the consumer in higher prices, thus adding to the very inflation it is supposed to check.

"Full employment, full production of consumer needs are our objectives.

"As reaching the moon was the goal of this decade, the aim of the next decade must be to give first priority to maximum economic growth and full employment for all. In other words, more jobs not fewer. For these reasons, I ask that you do all in your power to combat the tight money policy of the present administration."

ABRAHAM D. BEAME,
Democratic Candidate, Comptroller,
City of New York.

TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEERS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Oak Forest-Tinley Park Times is a

weekly publication serving the southwest suburban area of Cook County. An editorial Wednesday, July 9, carried a very timely tribute to volunteer groups who provide wonderful grassroot spirit that is one of the greatest assets of our country.

The editorial follows:

A TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are unsung heroes and heroines who devote their time and talents to aid suffering humanity in hospitals and institutions, promote programs for and work with young people; or perhaps it is a neighbor who can always be relied upon to offer assistance in times of emergency.

One never ceases to wonder why these people devote so much of their time to worthy causes. Their only reward is one of personal satisfaction.

They are the men and women who are always first to volunteer when help is needed.

Especially rewarding is working with young people in organizations such as the 4-H clubs, scouts, church and other young people groups.

Many a boy without a father has grown and developed into a fine responsible adult with a man who has become a father image; one whom he can pattern his life through association. He may be a coach, scout leader, or a Sunday School teacher.

It seems fitting that we publicly thank and bless all adults so involved. After all, is that not what Life is all about—giving and sharing so that life may be a little more joyful for those less fortunate, and helping to shape young lives to prepare them for the time when they will take their place and do their share.

REFLECTIONS ON THE APOLLO 11 MISSION

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, for a moment let us reflect on the events of the last few hours. Last night and early this morning we watched two men walk on the surface of the moon. This afternoon we watched the liftoff of the lunar module and the successful docking of the Columbia and the Eagle.

This is a great day for America, and a great day for all mankind. The President of the United States has declared this National Participation Day. I know that each of us in Congress feels a keen sense of participation. We have considered and authorized the program and appropriated the money. We continue to debate the merits of our space effort and we try to fit it into the scheme of other problems and priorities we face on our agenda for the Nation.

President Kennedy set the goal of reaching the moon by 1970. With the support of Congress, the work of our magnificent space team and the enthusiasm of our fellow countrymen that goal is accomplished and the world has seen it happen.

I am not one who believes that the exploration of space supersedes the search for solutions to the problems of man on the scale of national priorities. I am one who believes, however, that a solid continuing space program will render concrete benefits to all mankind.

With the walk on the lunar surface we have proven that man can set the most unbelievable goal—and then accomplish it. Can we now focus this energy, technology, and ability on solutions to the problems of poverty, pollution, and peace? This is a part of the challenge of man's first walk on the moon.

Fantastic as it would have seemed a few short years ago, the systems analysis approach utilized in the space program may well be brought to bear on environmental and social problems like pollution in our lakes and streams and poverty in the city and the countryside.

What does man's walk on the Moon have to do with peace? We claimed the Moon not for America—as the traditions of nations in exploration might have dictated. We claimed the Moon for all mankind and signaled our desire that the conflicts of man will never be taken beyond the confines of the earth. For a few dramatic moments last night and this morning most of mankind was uniquely united in the fervent wish for the success of the mission. Perhaps we sensed that we are, indeed, riders together on a very small sphere in a vast universe. Let us hope that the bond between men of different nations and races and creeds that was established last night can be expanded into the common dream for the establishment of peace and harmony between all men.

Who knows what we have begun with Apollo 11? In the House of Representatives I represent Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., which is located at the intersection of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. I understand that in the mid-1800's there was a debate in Congress over the feasibility of a lock between the two lakes at Sault Ste. Marie. Henry Clay reportedly scoffed at the idea with the comment that Sault Ste. Marie was the remotest place this side of the Moon. Our former colleague, Mr. Clay, would have marveled at the ultramodern \$40 million lock we dedicated there last month as we would marvel if only we knew what we have begun with Apollo 11. Perhaps man will learn to live together and expand his horizons farther out into space beyond the stars and as centuries pass, will people planets yet unknown. None of us know what we have begun any more than Henry Clay understood the advisability of a lock at Sault Ste. Marie. But we know we have begun something that people scoffed at only a few short years ago. We also know that man must learn to live together in peace, and to find solutions to his problems here on earth if the ultimate dream of Apollo 11 is ever to become a reality.

WERNHER VON BRAUN: "SPACE AN ALTERNATIVE TO WAR"

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, our brave astronauts, Armstrong, Collins, and Aldrin, are well on their way returning from the Moon. As

they continue successfully to complete this remarkable flight, it seems important to reflect on the importance and significance of our national space program.

Dr. Wernher von Braun in the August 1969 *Pace* magazine offers a thoughtful commentary. Dr. von Braun points to the value of our space program as an alternative to war. When Congress considers the authorization and appropriation of funds, this is certainly a significant aspect in the determination of congressional support. I commend this thoughtful discussion to your reading:

FORESEEING AN ALTERNATIVE TO WAR

(By Wernher von Braun)

Suddenly the eyes of the powerful man across the table lose their humor. "How sad," he reflects, "that scientific progress has been fastest when nations were fighting. Now the space program is doing what war used to do. For the first time in history a nonmilitary program is making enough demands on human ingenuity."

The authoritative, guttural voice is that of Dr. Wernher von Braun, master of both war and space. His V-2 weapons of World War II came close to changing history, and he masterminded the giant Saturn V rocket which thrust man to the moon.

"At last man has an outlet for his aggressive nature," he explains. "Unless you give a small boy an outlet to vent his energy and his sense of contest he'll come home with black eyes. Then you can either chew him out and make a sissy of him or channel his energy into sport or skills. That's the way it is with space."

Wernher von Braun was eight years old when he first dreamed of playing with stardust. He was practicing the violin in the nursery of Wirsitz Castle in Prussia when his mother, the Baroness Emmy von Quistorp, an amateur astronomer, returned from the market with a small telescope. The boy ran outside into the frosty night and looked at the moon. "How near it is!" he shouted. "One day I'm going up there."

Two decades and a world war later Dr. von Braun arrived in America as the world's first expert on rocketry. Today his castle is a steel-and-glass one rising above the cotton crops and dairy herds on verdant hills near Huntsville, Ala. Here he conceived and developed Saturn V.

Since his first telescopic look at the moon, Von Braun has kept telling himself, "How near it is—how near!" Now he reflects, "When we wheel out one of the rockets to the launch pad I find myself thinking of all those thousands of parts—and all built by the lowest bidder—and I pray that everyone has done his homework."

At 56, Von Braun is athletically fit. It has been said that when he sucks in a breath he creates a vacuum around him—one of many legends about a man who is a pilot, skier, skin diver, mountaineer, pianist, philosopher, writer and theologian.

"The most fateful question of our time? I would say that it is simply how people are going to use their knowledge."

The blue eyes move to the ceiling. "Let's understand that science itself has no ethical standards. Take drugs. They are neither good nor bad. It's the same with nuclear power—it can blast cities into cosmic dust or create a new Renaissance. Space technology can bring the best out of men or hold terror over their lives and homes."

Von Braun compares the exploration of space and NASA's role with the Renaissance "which was also a time when the mental and spiritual blocks of mankind were blasted away. As old concepts came under scrutiny and as the spiderwebs were pulled away, the church had its problems. But in the end of

the church and the spirit of man benefited. The same thing is happening now.

"What I'm saying is that the space program is the cutting edge for science and technology. Man needs a cutting edge as he hunts for truth."

He is convinced that space will bring nations closer together. "Space people have a tremendous respect for each other," he says. "The world knows we're not going to the moon to put up a sign, 'Uncle Sam was here.' Nor is it just to bring back samples of moon sand. Our purpose is to extend human knowledge."

After the moon Von Braun and his technicians will be looking at Mars—"and probably going there in 15 years. We must evaluate the options available to us in the continued exploration of the universe. We need a timetable."

This is the year of the moon—the year dreamed about by a small boy, who lived in a faraway castle, who looked through a telescope and said, "One day I'm going up there."

His Parthian shot: "I still plan to."

CRISIS IN THE SKIES

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, like every American, I am ecstatic over the safe and successful landing of American astronauts on the Moon. But I am profoundly concerned about the impending crisis in the skies closer to the Earth. A complete breakdown in U.S. air travel is threatened. And I, for one, place the blame squarely at the doors of the Federal Aviation Administration and the airlines of this Nation. Instead of dealing with the fundamental failures of the present air traffic system they are reacting badly to the symptoms of those failures.

The facts are that the present air control system in this country is hopelessly inadequate and outmoded. It needs to be scraped and a totally new system substituted in its place. The present two-dimensional radar air traffic control system must be replaced with a three-dimensional system similar to the radar system for the proposed ABM.

The conclusion that the present system is inadequate and extremely dangerous is inescapable. Last week the FAA released a study that shows that there were probably some 4,000 near-collisions in U.S. skies last year.

Most present jet airports, as every air traveler knows, are frightfully inadequate. New airports are needed and existing ones must be expanded and modernized. The air traveler must help pay for these improvements for his own safety.

Ground crew practices are antiquated and have failed in numerous instances to transform crash landings into survivable accidents.

Instead of dealing with life and death issues the airlines vie with one another to develop new, more colorful and shorter miniskirts for their hostesses and more tasty, cooked-in-the-air meals.

The FAA, instead of dealing with the genuine physical and psychological exhaustion of its air controllers, has an-

nounced it will discipline the controllers whose protest of concern over the present outmoded system slowed air travel last month.

Even before FAA Administrator John H. Shaffer announced this decision, the 7,000-member professional Air Traffic Controllers Association announced that if the disciplinary action was not dropped, there would be mass resignations of controllers this week. Compounding an extremely bad situation, the FAA also announced it would end a dues checkoff plan for the air traffic controllers organization.

Spokesmen for the controllers said the resignations will occur after the successful splashdown of Apollo 11.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe it is an exaggeration to say that a crisis impends. I believe the Congress must act promptly and I have today requested Chairman HARLEY STAGGERS of the House Commerce Committee which has oversight jurisdiction over FAA activities to promptly schedule hearings on the impending crisis and develop an effective legislative program to correct the fundamental failures in the present system. I plan to continue to address myself to this situation in the days ahead.

CLARENCE MITCHELL

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, Clarence Mitchell has been and continues to be one of the most constructive proponents and effective activists for civil rights. His continuous dedication to the goal of equality for all and his contributions to the rights of his fellow Americans were recognized last week as the NAACP honored him with its Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement. I would like to add my sincere congratulations for this much-deserved award and my personal appreciation for the task which he has undertaken in behalf of his country.

As lobbyist for the NAACP since 1950, Mr. Mitchell has been working with laws as his part in the civil rights movement—creating new ones, changing the old, insuring enforcement of all laws so that every citizen may enjoy equal opportunity. Law, he believes, is "the only true guarantor of equal rights." From this philosophy comes the importance he attributes to voter registration drives and to black candidates for public office. From this belief also springs his total commitment to influencing the lawmakers and the policymakers concerning the necessity of civil rights legislation.

Clarence Mitchell does not create a spectacle as he quietly moves among the diverse political circles on Capitol Hill, talking and persuading, yet the results he achieves are spectacular. Among his most outstanding achievements in the field of civil rights are the roles he played in the 1964 civil rights bill and the 1968 open housing legislation. The no-

compromise sections in the 1964 act and even the passage of the 1968 bill can be credited to his behind-the-scenes involvement. He is presently battling the administration's so-called voting rights proposals and is working for extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Speaking as a member of the Judiciary Committee where much civil rights legislation is developed, I know that this committee listens very carefully to his testimony and keeps his position in mind throughout its deliberations.

There is no more deserving recipient of the NAACP's Spingarn award than Clarence Mitchell in recognition of his optimism, his courage, and his dedication to a dream of a "color-free society."

AREA FIRMS TIED TO APOLLO HAIL LANDING ON MOON

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, along with Americans everywhere and people throughout the world, I salute the Apollo 11 team.

As they hurtled toward the moon, they carried with them the prayers and hopes of all Buffalonians, and our prayers and best wishes are with them on their return journey.

Not only are we immensely proud of their feat, but we are also proud of the significant part that Buffalo area industry played in mankind's first landing on another celestial body.

Among the local firms which made outstanding contributions to the Apollo 11 mission are: Cornell Aeronautical Lab; Bell Aerosystems; Linde Division of Union Carbide, Houdaille Industries; Aro of Buffalo, Inc.; Taylor Devices; Carleton Controls; Newbrook Machine; Kistler Instrument; Moog, Inc.; Taber Instruments; Scott Aviation; and FMC Corp.

As usual, the ingenuity and capability of our Buffalo area's industrial might was not found wanting.

And to our astronauts—Godspeed.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following article which appeared in the Buffalo Courier-Express, Buffalo, N.Y., July 21, 1969:

AREA FIRMS TIED TO APOLLO HAIL LANDING ON MOON

Following the successful Apollo 11 lunar landing and the astronauts' moon walking Sunday, the expressions of "terrific . . . fantastic . . . a wonderful success" were among observations of Buffalo area firms which had contributed to the historic project.

Peter Sorce, director of engineering and general manager of Aro of Buffalo, Inc., Cheektowaga, which produced hand-held ventilators for the astronauts, said his firm was "very pleased and proud to be involved in the program," noting that there "were really no adequate words to fully describe the feat."

SORCE PROUD

Sorce echoed millions of other Americans when he said:

"It's hard not to be a little proud at a time like this—you just get choked up."

The ventilators made by Aro were carried by the astronauts as they left the ready-room just prior to Apollo 11's blastoff last Wednesday.

Richard D. O'Connor, manager of advertising and public relations at Scott Aviation Division here, said:

"We are proud of the small part we played and although our products will not be on the moon, we have the greatest pride that our products were chosen as back-up life-support systems for the astronauts on the moon."

RESCUE TEAMS

Scott provided self-contained breathing apparatus for the rescue teams for Apollo 11, and fuel cell regulators which provide power to the service module from the orbiting command module.

Wayne Hawk, vice president and general manager of the Aerospace Division at Moog Inc., noted the moon walk was "a complete success" and voiced the hope that it would encourage the government to go forward with additional space programs. Calling Apollo 11 "the most complex vehicle ever launched," Hawk said he was proud of Moog's involvement.

An East Aurora firm, Moog built the servo-actuators that enabled the astronauts to steer the vehicle on their way to the moon.

JUST BEGINNING

"I think it's just the beginning and I'm sure, as we all are, that it will continue to be a success," said John Schneider, marketing manager at Carlton Controls of Elma.

When the two astronauts walked on the moon, they wore life-support back packs made by Carleton. On their way back from the moon, they will use main oxygen supply regulators, also manufactured by Carleton.

Ted Smist, manager of safety and public relations at the Tonawanda Linde Division of Union Carbide, was "extremely pleased and happy" with the entire project. Linde provided the four million pounds of liquid oxygen—70 percent of the rocket's total weight at the time of blastoff—necessary to boost the rocket into space.

PLANNED NAP

Smist said he and his family had planned to take a nap before it was announced that the astronauts would step out earlier than planned. "A lot more people have been able to see it because of the time change, and we're very proud," he said.

A spokesman for Bell Aerospace in Wheatfield, the largest contributor to the Apollo moon flight, had this to say:

"This is an epic-making achievement for the United States and for all mankind. The management at Bell and all our employees are particularly proud of this unique accomplishment because of our outstanding association with the nation's manned-space program.

"Now that the objective set forth by the late President John F. Kennedy has been achieved," he continued, "we pray for the safe return to earth of astronauts Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins."

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, as the end of the last war was in sight, one could see its wreckage everywhere. We were awestruck by the loss of wealth worth billions of dollars, and the human losses running to tens of millions. But it seems that the war-sick world, especially the

free world, was to witness another catastrophe which has proved as shocking and heartrending, involving the fate of more than 100,000,000 helpless souls in Europe alone. And the sad aspect of this problem is that to date the leaders of the free world have not been able to resolve it in any satisfactory manner.

The tragedy of the captive nations stems directly from the aggressive policy of the Soviet Union. Seeing that democratic forces in Europe were weakened by the war, and anxious to spread communism in as many countries as they could, Soviet authorities installed Communist governments in all East European countries and then isolated these countries from the free world by raising the Iron Curtain between East and West. Thus while the free world was busy in the huge salvage work from the war's wreckage, the Soviet Government built up its East European hegemony, enslaving all peoples in lands extending from the Bay of Finland to the Black Sea. Faced with such a sad and shocking situation, and understandably resolved not to start another war in behalf of these 100,000,000 innocent souls, the leaders of the free world have done their utmost to better the unenviable lot of these peoples. They are still trying to do this.

We on our part have always felt keenly about the fate of these nations. Ten years ago Congress enacted a joint resolution providing for the establishment of Captive Nations Week. By Presidential proclamation the third week of July was designated as Captive Nations Week, to be observed annually until the liberation of these nations from Communist totalitarian tyranny. I am indeed glad to participate in the observance of this annual event.

SHOWING THE FLAG—COMMUNIST STYLE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, overshadowed by the historic events of the week-end, two side-by-side items in the news should be called to the attention of all Americans.

The Soviet warship visit to Cuba put a guided missile cruiser, frigate, and destroyer, with launchers for missiles assumed to be capable of carrying nuclear warheads, in the Gulf of Mexico. Those of us who represent Americans from the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico are disturbed over the showing of the Communist flag at our doorstep.

At the same time, we are said to have received informal notice that the Communists will soon agree to the formal opening of strategic arms limitation talks.

Elementary logic indicates that this Soviet move is either in good faith or it is fraudulent. If it is fraudulent no more need be said of its value. If it is in good faith must we not assume that the Soviet leaders feel that they have achieved

a naval parity, or superiority over the free world, which it desires to guarantee with American arms just as it did the security of Communist Cuba.

Although I can see no useful purpose to be served by any such talks, perhaps it would be appropriate for our Secretary of State, who has already proposed that they open on July 31, to suggest that they be conducted aboard the Communist missile cruiser, *Kynda*, anchored in the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles offshore from the coast of my State of Louisiana. Americans would be less easily deceived under such circumstances. It might remind some Americans above the age of 30 that a very effective arms limitation agreement was signed aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* anchored in Tokyo Bay.

I include the two indicated news articles from the Evening Star of July 18, 1969:

SOVIET NAVY SHOWS POWER

(By Henry S. Bradsher)

The squadron of Soviet warships scheduled to sail into Havana harbor Sunday closes a circle in the development of Moscow's military might.

After seven years on route, the Soviet Navy is finally getting to Cuba, the place where—in a sense—modern long-range Soviet sea power began.

The Cuban missile crisis of October 1962 demonstrated painfully to Kremlin leaders their inability to exert any conventional military force as far from their borders as the Caribbean.

They had nothing to fill the big military—and political—gap between the unarmed freighters hauling missiles to Cuba and intercontinental missiles with nuclear warheads. Supremely powerful on the ground so far as their tanks could roll, the Russians were too muscle-bound to reach far beyond their borders with any force useable in less than all-out war.

NEW FLEXIBILITY

The squadron that is about to visit Cuba for a week represents a new flexibility in Kremlin military policy, a new ability to exert influence in distant places.

The days of gunboat diplomacy are long ended. But the mutual deterrence of nuclear weapons has heightened the continued importance of conventional weaponry.

Warships lying off a coast can still have psychological significance in a world of turmoil.

The Soviet Union realized this in the Cuban missile crisis. They were convinced that they had to get their navy out of home waters.

A Soviet naval task force cruising off Cuba in October 1962 might not have changed the result of that crisis. President John F. Kennedy was too determined to get the Russian missiles withdrawn, the U.S. Navy was too strong.

But a red flag fleet at hand might have given then-Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev a wider range of maneuver in the crisis. Kremlin leaders realized they needed a long-range navy.

"Cuba was the catalyst," a U.S. Navy captain observed.

Experts on Soviet military policy point to a speech on Army-Navy Day in Moscow, Feb. 22, 1963, four months after the missile crisis. It was made by Adm. Sergei G. Gorshkov, commander of the Soviet fleet.

NAVAL ACCENT

The navy must take to the high seas, he said. It must learn to operate there in all seasons and under all conditions. It must demonstrate that the oceans of the world are no longer dominated by the United States.

Although the warship construction pro-

gram that would make this possible had already gotten under way before 1962, Gorshkov's speech was a radical reversal of direction for Soviet naval thinking. The Russians, both tsarist and Communist, had always had a navy that stayed close to port, defending the homeland rather than roaming the seas as an offensive military-political tool.

Less than two years after the Cuban crisis, the U.S. Navy began to see Soviet warships venturing into the Mediterranean with a new technique. For the first time, they were resupplied at sea—an essential practice for long-range operations, but one the Soviets had never previously bothered to develop.

Soviet naval operations in the Mediterranean increased rapidly. From 1,800 ship-days in 1964 the total rose to 12,000 ship-days in 1968, the average fleet cruising there reaching 35 ships.

A POLITICAL CRUISE

Naval maneuvers reached into the South Atlantic for the first time in 1967. Then last year the Soviet navy drew worried attention from the West by its first big political cruise.

A cruiser, a guided missile frigate and a guided missile destroyer visited 10 ports in eight nations on the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. It was the first time the Communist naval ensign had been shown in that part of the world.

Most worrisome, it came as the British were cutting back to almost nothing their military presence in the area.

The large and rapidly expanding Soviet merchant fleet often operates as part of the navy. The squadron visiting Cuba is accompanied by a civil tanker, the Karl Marx. Such help makes long-range warship operations possible.

MISSILE CRUISER

The visitors to Cuba are led by a 4,300-ton guided missile cruiser of the new *Kynda* class. It carries eight launchers for Shaddock surface-to-surface missiles, which are assumed to be capable of carrying their nuclear or conventional warheads.

The cruiser and two accompanying missile warships, a frigate and a destroyer, plus two diesel-powered submarines sailed to within 400 miles of New Orleans. The Shaddock has a range of 450 miles.

Two years ago Admiral Gorshkov complained about U.S. 7th Fleet vessels in the Sea of Japan close to the Soviet Far East. "How would the Americans like it," he asked publicly, "if rocket-launching Russian ships maneuvered in the Gulf of Mexico 80 miles off New Orleans?"

Now the Cuban visit has brought them close to that. The U.S. Navy does not like it.

The U.S. Navy remains overwhelmingly more powerful than the Soviet navy. But the new ability of the Soviets to put warships into any international waters raises potential problems.

Many American diplomatic thinkers have assumed in the last few years that the Soviet task force in the Mediterranean has limited U.S. capabilities there. For instance, they say, the United States might not be able to land the Marines again the way it did in the Lebanon in 1958 because the Soviets might sail into the way.

Some U.S. Navy sources doubt this, saying "vertical envelopment" by helicopter landings still would be possible. But it could be more difficult, perhaps awkward.

Some diplomatic thinkers wonder if the Cuban visit could portend a capability of operating in the Caribbean. They go on to ask, would the Soviet navy maybe be in the way of any future Dominican Republic-type operation?

The Soviets have not so far shown the capability of carrying their black beret marines on distant cruises. So the question has now arisen of Moscow's responding to calls for help from Communists or just simply desperate leftist factions in unstable countries.

But the capability is developing behind the new long-range naval operations.

And it comes back to a Kremlin view of the world that developed out of the Cuban missile crisis. The Soviet squadron putting into Havana harbor on Sunday is coming home to its conceptual birthplace.

SOVIETS HINT READINESS TO SET ARMS TALK DATE

The U.S. government has received informal notification from Moscow that the Soviet Union will shortly agree formally to the opening of strategic arms limitation talks, sources said today.

The word passed by Soviet contacts was that July 31 would be too soon but the talks could open within several weeks after that.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers proposed to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin in June that the talks open July 31. Rogers told the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday that there still had not been any formal response.

A favorable reply was foreshadowed by the Moscow speech of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on July 10.

Stressing the importance of arms control in the field of strategic weapons, Gromyko noted that the United States had said "it is getting ready for an exchange of opinion" on the subject.

"The Soviet government is also ready for it," he said. "One would hope that both sides will approach this problem with full understanding of its great importance."

Sources here said the United States still has not received any indication what the Soviet position will be in the talks. Both Soviet officials and the Moscow press have been silent on the subject.

The U.S. position is still under consideration, with a third meeting of the National Security Council on the subject being planned. The talks will deal with both missiles and anti-missile defenses.

VOYAGE TO THE MOON

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that I am not alone in finding myself speechless today. The monumental journey of man to the moon represents a turning point in the history of civilization on this planet. With this fantastic journey behind us, the possibilities for the future become infinite.

But I find the words of one of my distinguished constituents, Archibald MacLeish, fitting for the greatness of this occasion. In a poem entitled "Voyage to the Moon" that appeared on the front page of the New York Times for July 21, 1969, Mr. MacLeish eloquently portrayed this most momentous of all events.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I include Mr. MacLeish's poem in the RECORD at this time:

VOYAGE TO THE MOON

(By Archibald MacLeish)

Presence among us, wanderer in our skies,
Dazzle of silver in our leaves and on our
waters silver,

O silver evasion in our farthest thought—
"the visiting moon" . . . "the glimpses
of the moon" . . . and we have touched
you!

From the first of time, before the first of
time, before the first men tasted time,
we thought of you.

You were a wonder to us, unattainable, a longing past the reach of longing, a light beyond our light, our lives—perhaps a meaning to us . . .
Now our hands have touched you in your depth of night.

Three days and three nights we journeyed, steered by farthest stars, climbed outward,

Crossed the invisible tide-rip where the floating dust falls one way or the other in the void between,

Followed that other down, encountered cold, faced death—unfathomable emptiness . . .

Then, the fourth day evening, we descended, Made fast, set foot at dawn upon your beaches,

Sifted between our fingers your cold sand. We stand here in the dusk, the cold, the silence . . . And here, as at the first of time, we lift our heads.

Over us, more beautiful than the moon, a moon, a wonder to us, unattainable, A longing past the reach of longing, A light beyond our light, our lives—perhaps a meaning to us . . .

O, a meaning!
Over us on these silent beaches the bright earth, presence among us.

A THREAT TO MAN

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 1969

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article appearing in the July 11, 1969 issue of Life magazine entitled "Evolution on a Bad Trip" or "Can Man Survive?" at the American."

Perhaps this warning will help to alert Americans to the vile and evil things they are doing to their environment.

The article follows:

EVOLUTION ON A BAD TRIP—"CAN MAN SURVIVE?" AT THE AMERICAN

(By Wilfrid Sheed, a theater, film and book critic and author of four novels)

One of the gentler memories of any New Yorker's childhood is the Sunday visit to the American Museum of Natural History. There, in a drowsy Rittenhouse Square atmosphere, you could see how evolution had finally worked out: rickety, loose-knit dinosaurs, stuffed grizzlies and You, the Lord of Creation. One departed with the feeling that Nature's fangs were permanently under glass and Mankind was sitting pretty.

Recently, though, the museum has changed its tune. The message of its centennial exhibit, *Can Man Survive?*, is that the way things are going, there may not even be any natural history much longer. When the old museum worries, it is probably time for everyone to worry. So crowds of up to 2,000 a day are piling in to see what the problem is.

You can tell something is wrong the moment you walk in. A harsh, raised structure, appropriately called a truss, has been plunked down in the middle of sedate Roosevelt Memorial Hall. Inside the truss, walls jab at you, electronic music jangles you, ramps rise and ceilings dip—more like a fun-house than a biological cathedral.

The first enclave is calm enough. On a split screen, nature goes through its old dreamy paces. The animals eat each other, but "that's the way it goes," as a Negro girl sitting on the floor said. On the walls leading out of that, we get a hasty briefing on agricultural history, early tools, man's ever-lengthening forehead; no museum show would be complete without this rundown, but *Survive* has the grace to make it brief.

Now the sound changes from bird song to a goofy industrial cacophony. Progress as Fun is the next theme. Rocket-launchings, a bottling plant and a mysterious monkey on ice skates are flashed on the screen. *Survive? Man* will probably die laughing. But this does not fool the museum for one minute. The noise in the corridor changes again, becoming more strident. Voices shout, machines clatter meaninglessly. That throbbing technology is beginning to gibber. And we are ready for our lesson.

It is not, God knows, an original one—only, the suggestion is, a matter of life and death. Overpopulation, pollution, starvation. On one wall, the screen shows sick babies being saved by Science, to lead hungry desolate lives. Across the way, we see fishes dying in poisoned water, cities dying in swirls of manmade gunk. On blocks, built to look like the rocks on a tomb, messages of doom pile up. The earth is worn out from the pounding Man has given it. And the pounding gets worse.

There is no great finesse about this display. The museum has 20 minutes to ram its thought home to a largely high school audience, or face its own crowding problem. But if the medium is sledgehammer repetition, the message itself seems to play fair. According to Dr. Harry L. Shapiro, the museum's curator emeritus of physical anthropology, the estimates of disaster are about the most conservative possible. "Let one expert say that we're crazy and we're ruined," he said.

The final scene is Armageddon itself. Thrusting from the wall like stalactites are pictures of the ultimate traffic jam, of a junkyard that never ends and a rush hour that girdles the globe. The noise is splintering, but over it can still be heard the whinny of platitudes: optimistic and hard-nosed pieties about life on the moon and the imperatives of free enterprise.

Visitors fresh from the desert may be shaken by all this. But for most of us, this is not the future but the present. The museum has once again understated its case and our burned-out nerves barely manage a twitch. Some young boys came kibitzing through obliviously at this point—making one despair of man's ability to learn and at the same time rejoice, perversely, at his refusal to be snowed. But in the next room, some other boys sat on the floor watching the film about the undernourished babies again and again, jaws slightly open, faces frozen in shock. "We had planned to make the show more analytical," said Dr. Shapiro; but shortage of space in the truss has reduced it to a sharp little belt in the mouth.

The stone steps leading out of the museum were strewn, on a fine Sunday evening, with thousands of candy wrappers, crushed cola cans and cigarette butts. These constituted the final items in the exhibit.

SENATE—Tuesday, July 22, 1969

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by Hon. MIKE GRAVEL, a Senator from the State of Alaska.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art above and beyond but ever near, we stand in Thy presence this day to thank Thee for man, for the majesty and mystery of his person, for the brilliance and ingenuity of his mind. We rejoice that "when the morning stars sang together" at the dawn of time, Thou didst crown all creation by making man in Thine own image, and breathing Thy creative spirit into him.

Eternal Father, we thank Thee now for the new dimensionless and unfathomable vistas opened to all mankind, as by his wisdom and in Thy good providence man has slipped the bonds of earth and soared to lunar lands and spaces. Give Thy servants journeying mercies on the return voyage to the haven of home amongst us on this planet.

As we offer our thanks and praise for the wonder of the realms beyond, we en-

list anew in the service of Thy higher kingdom to abolish poverty, to eliminate injustice, to banish hate and war that the sins of earth may not be exported because Thy kingdom of righteousness has first been fulfilled here. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., July 22, 1969.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. MIKE GRAVEL, a Senator from the State of Alaska, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
President pro tempore.

Mr. GRAVEL thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 18, 1969, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S.38. An act to consent to the upper Niobrara River compact between the States of Wyoming and Nebraska; and

S.1590. An act to amend the National Commission on Product Safety Act in order to extend the life of the Commission so that it may complete its assigned tasks.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 7517. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code to provide cost-of-living adjustments in cash relief payments to certain former employees of the Canal Zone Government, and for other purposes;