

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EFFORTS OF THE GLASS CONTAINER INDUSTRY IN PROBLEMS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Committee on Public Works recently ordered reported to the Senate, S. 7, a major piece of legislation in the control and abatement of water pollution and in enhancing the quality of our environment. As soon as this motion is cleared from the Senate and from conference with the House, the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of the Committee on Public Works will begin work on S. 2005, the Resources Recovery Act of 1969, introduced on April 29 by the distinguished junior Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE) who has given such outstanding leadership in the field of environmental legislation during recent years.

As the title of S. 2005 indicates, the focus of this legislation is on the recovery and reutilization of solid waste materials, not merely on their disposal. As Senator MUSKIE stated in introducing this measure.

If future generations of Americans are to inherit adequate economical supplies of the natural resources, we must move now to find new ways of reusing solid wastes.

In this respect I draw the attention of my colleagues to a publication of the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., entitled "The Role of Glass Containers in Solid Waste Disposal." As this article indicates, the glass container industry is thinking creatively and constructively about the problems of solid waste management with respect to this product. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the article be published in its entirety in the RECORD at this point.

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

THE ROLE OF GLASS CONTAINERS IN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

(By John H. Abrahams, Jr., Manager, Environmental Pollution Control Programs, and Richard L. Cheney, Executive Director, Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc.)

ABSTRACT

There seems to be a contradiction between the aims of the convenience packager, who uses a relatively durable material, and those of the waste processor, but the conflict is reconcilable.

Another problem, equally complex, is the entire cycle of raw material, use, and disposal of these materials. Even "final" disposal of these resources must be approached from a conservation viewpoint to avoid creating more pollution and to preserve our environment.

Thus, glass can be considered a universal packaging material, since it is made from the most abundant of raw materials and, during proper disposal, can be readily reduced to small particles and returned to the soil in virtually its original state, contributing nothing to air, waste, and land pollu-

tion. Further, glass can be remelted for use in the manufacture of new containers or as raw material for other industries.

Used as a packaging material, glass is inert, transparent, impermeable, non-porous, sanitary, odorless, and can be multi-colored and multi-shaped. Since it is inert, glass will not leach, rust, rot, mold, putrefy, decompose, or cause disease or noxious gases, as do many of the other packaging materials upon disposal.

In fact, glass has been shown to be of little or no problem in disposal. In a landfill, glass fragments will not contribute to settling problems; in incineration, glass fragments aid in aeration, do not produce gases, and can be reclaimed. In composting, ground glass acts as a soil conditioner if not reclaimed.

The role of packaging is to serve people. If, through laws and regulations, packaging is so modified to facilitate disposal that its efficiency and convenience to the consumer are substantially reduced, then the public is not being served.

On the surface, there is a contradiction between the aims of the convenience packager, which seem to call for a relatively durable material, and those of the waste processor. Fortunately, the conflict is not irreconcilable and research should uncover new approaches and new attitudes which will resolve these problems.

This paper considers glass containers, not only with regard to their disposability, but also the part they play in the overall ecology of our country, which involves the relation of mankind to the natural resources on which his whole way of life depends. There is great danger in discussing disposal or destruction of discarded consumer materials without regard to the whole cycle in which the packaging materials come off the land, and, if not salvaged, return to the land or to the atmosphere. To bring about the greatest good for the greatest number—and, in fact, to preserve life on this planet as we know it today—it is absolutely essential that we approach this subject as *conservationists* and not simply as packagers or waste processors.

Recently, a high government official likened the earth to a space ship circling in its orbit, without recourse to any outer source for provisions, or for the necessities of life. Except for the fact that earth received most of its original energy from the sun, most of our natural resources are not inexhaustible, as once thought. Thus, it is essential that they be conserved through selective productive use and recycling, wherever possible. This is the most important stewardship of our generation. Even "final" disposal must be accomplished in such a manner that it does not create pollution problems. To facilitate disposal at the expense of conservation and the preservation of our environment would, indeed, be to refute this stewardship.

Recognizing this, the glass container industry apparently was the first to set up an industry-wide environmental pollution control program whose primary purpose was to solve problems presented by its products in solid waste disposal. The program, set up by the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., in September 1967, also deals with air and water pollution problems of its member manufacturing plants.

Glass—the universal packaging material

People today are talking about an "ultimate" packaging material, referring to its utility and disposability. Perhaps they should be thinking in terms of an "universal" or "ideal" packaging material and measure existing materials against this ideal. This can be done with regard to glass containers.

Raw materials.—Glass is made from the

most abundant of raw materials—silica (ordinary sand), limestone, and soda ash, which are used in roughly the same proportion as they occur in the crust of the earth. Silica, which constitutes 73 percent of a glass container, is the most common substance in the earth's crust. It has been estimated that, at the present rate of use, the supply of these ingredients of glass would last some 3 billion years.

During proper disposal, glass can be readily reduced to small particles and so returns to the soil in virtually its original state, contributing nothing to air, water, or land pollution.

Moreover, these raw materials are well-distributed about the country and exist generally near the surface of the ground. The steps in their processing into containers are much fewer than for almost any other packaging material. Sections of quarries from which these materials have been removed are now being offered to municipalities as good locations for sanitary landfills.

The glass container manufacturing process is an unusually "clean" one, and the effluents from the plants have a very minimal effect on the environment. The basic raw materials are stored in closed hoppers, carefully weighed and mixed, and melted and refined in continuous furnaces. The glass is then fed into machines which automatically form the bottles in molds, after which they undergo controlled cooling and are inspected and packed, ready for use.

Properties.—In service, the properties of glass are such as to make glass a very nearly ideal packaging material from many standpoints. For all practical purposes, it is chemically inert. It is the most universally compatible packaging material, a fact which eliminates the need for compatibility testing or the need for modifying ideal formulations of products when they are packaged in glass. It adds nothing to, and takes nothing from, the contents.

Glass is transparent, impermeable to gases and liquids, non-porous, sanitary, odorless, and it may be made in various colors and formed in an infinite variety of shapes and sizes. It can be tightly sealed and resealed, which is a matter of great importance to products which are used a little at a time.

Glass containers are leak-proof and rigid, and have great vertical strength which permits stacking many tiers high for conservation of warehouse space and for easier handling. Their rigidity and transparency make possible high speed filling and inspection, while the inherent strength of glass enables this type of container to withstand the internal pressures generated by beer and carbonated beverages.

Future of glass in packaging.—Glass is a mature packaging material, time-tested, stable, low cost, and widely available. Even so, the industry is continually improving its products through extensive research. This continuing research is directed toward glass containers which will:

1. Properly contain and protect the contents and, at the same time,
2. Offer increased convenience at low cost,
3. Be lighter and stronger,
4. Be more easily disposable.

One goal is a glass container that will not break when dropped on a tile floor, for example, but when hit hard enough to eventually break, will fall into harmless granules. A university scientist is working on a water soluble glass, which would be protected by a coating inside and out but when broken would dissolve in the atmospheric moisture. Although there are some very serious practical problems to be solved, this and other new and imaginative approaches are encour-

aged by the glass container industry, and it again illustrates the versatility of this material called glass.

Disposal

Many of these same properties which make glass an ideal packaging material also make it suitable, if not ideal, for disposal. From time to time, however, glass has been singled out for criticism as a troublesome factor in solid waste disposal, but a number of facts established through the research activities of the Institute's Environmental Pollution Control Department support its desirable disposal attributes.

The chief dual-property of glass for both use and disposal is its virtually complete chemical inertness. It does not decompose and, thus, will not react with the adjacent land or water to pollute it. Since it is inert, it will not leach, rust, rot, mold, putrefy, nor cause disease or noxious gases. Glass is one of the few, perhaps the only, packaging material which is returned to the soil in nearly its original form. Thus, the cycle is complete since the raw material is removed in granular form and can be returned to the soil in similar form.

In the three generally approved methods of solid waste disposal in present use—sanitary landfill, incineration and composting—glass, when properly handled, has certain advantages not enjoyed by other packaging materials. Glass, in fact, makes positive contributions to the efficiency of these methods.

Glass in Sanitary Landfill.—Glass is the most friable of all packaging materials and thus articles made of glass are easily reduced in volume. If hit hard and often enough, glass can be reduced to harmless particles the consistency of sand. Therefore, in a properly operated sanitary landfill, glass containers can readily be reduced to small pieces, rather than like other materials, being partially compressed into forms containing undesirable voids which trap liquids and gases, and possibly breeding spots for insects. Thus, a maximum reduction in volume is possible. Obviously, the glass fragments will not contribute to settling and will create a firm foundation for landfill which is later to be used for building purposes.

Glass in Incineration.—Some criticism has been made of the effect of glass containers during incineration. Glass containers, in fact, enhance the operation of incinerators because they do shatter as a result of heat shock in such a way as to aerate the batch. This same general effect can be achieved in part by grinding all the refuse prior to incineration.

Glass and metal containers also have sometimes been cited as undesirable components for incineration because they show up as inert residue which must be hauled away. However, the organic matter "which goes up in smoke" uses huge quantities of oxygen from the air, and puts into the atmosphere tons of corrosive gases which, of course, corrode the metal parts of incinerators, and pollute the atmosphere. Also, recent studies by the U.S. Bureau of Mines indicate that glass fragments in the residue can be reclaimed. Thus, the non-combustible nature of glass and metal containers in the long run may very well be beneficial to our total environment.

Glass in Composting.—In the process of composting, glass reduces quickly to small, harmless granules in a grinder or shredder and thus it becomes compactible without clogging the grinder. In addition, it acts as a soil conditioner in the compost, definitely improving its quality.

Productive use of discarded products.—In terms of our stewardship of our natural resources, obviously salvage and recycling of waste materials from packaging is the most desirable system of waste disposal. Glass has unusual salvage prospects. For example, some waste container glass can be reused in the

manufacture of bottles and in other industries.

The returnable beverage bottle and milk bottle, of course, represent the ideal form of recycling. However, the increasingly high cost of recovery and cleaning and the resistance on the part of retailers and consumers to returning and handling the empties has resulted in the rapid growth of non-returnable containers. Extensive studies by marketing experts show that the consumer, mainly the housewife, likes the convenience of the non-returnable container, and will continue to use them in preference to the returnable container.

Serving the public

The role of packaging is to serve people, just as is the solid waste disposal function. If, through laws and regulations, packaging is so modified to facilitate disposal that its efficiency and convenience to the consumer are substantially reduced, the public is not being served. Experience has shown that the disposal people cannot transfer their problems to others, through restricting non-returnable containers, for example, because the consumer then simply discards the returnable containers which, being much heavier, only increase the problem. As Clarence Darrow once said, "Laws should be like clothes. They should be made to fit the people they are meant to serve."

From time to time the possibility of taxing containers according to some arbitrary index of disposal difficulty has been suggested. There are many obvious objections to such a procedure. In the end, of course, the consumer pays the tax, for it necessarily enters the price of the product, and becomes one of the "hidden" taxes. If the effect of such taxes is to discourage the use of glass containers, then, obviously, the result will be contrary to the overall public interest.

The better course is to supply adequate funds from local taxes to the municipal waste disposal departments. Industry generally pays for its own waste disposal, and it is only right that households should do the same. Industry should actively help to convince the public of the growing needs in this area and assist the municipal waste disposal people to obtain the necessary tax dollars to meet these needs.

Frequently, proposals are made that all packages should be made of materials which readily decompose when discarded, on the theory that roadside litter would at least thus gradually disintegrate. This, too, would be a poor solution to the roadside litter problem. Continuing roadside cleanup work would be a *must*. Discarded package remains, cluttering our roadsides, and gradually decomposing, may be more difficult and costly to pick up than present packaging. Moreover, the decomposing material may present a health hazard.

No suitable beverage container material known to the packaging industry today, either in the U.S. or in Europe, has the quality of degradability envisioned by those concerned with the role of packaging in litter. The so-called "degradable" beer container announced last spring in Sweden has been withdrawn from the market because of "insufficiently founded claims regarding degradability." It was said to take two years to "dissolve" and therefore could not be regarded as a valid answer to any part of the litter problem.

The best answer is an approach involving the following:

1. Public education to reduce littering.
2. Enactment and enforcement of more effective anti-litter laws.
3. Periodic roadside cleanup where and when littering does occur.

Much progress has been made through Keep America Beautiful, Inc., and its many local, state and regional cooperating organizations, in anti-litter education. Cooperating states report reduction in roadside

cleanup problems and costs. But much more needs to be done and the packaging industry should substantially increase its financial support of KAB and its related local activities.

GCMI's Environment Pollution Control Department is looking at the systems approach to solid waste management on an overall basis. Among other things, municipalities must seriously reappraise segregation of solid waste to facilitate salvage, reuse and recycling of the various waste materials. As part of the packaging industry, GCMI is interested in solving these problems, and is actively studying every possible reuse and secondary use of waste glass. In terms of our stewardship of our natural resources and environment, it is felt that after salvaging, composting should be used as widely as possible.

In summary, the glass container industry is making substantial contributions to the public needs:

For packaging:

Glass is made from abundant, non-critical raw materials.

It is easily processed into low cost containers.

These containers have exceptional qualities which make them ideal for many products.

For disposal:

Glass can be salvaged and recycled or reused.

Glass can be reduced by grinding to become a beneficial ingredient of compost. Glass is a desirable component of sanitary landfills and does not cause pollution of any sort.

Glass is returned to the soil in almost its original form.

In addition, the industry is actively researching improvement in its products and in ways and means of facilitating recycling productive use and disposal of waste glass.

ACOSCA—A TRIUMPH OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1969

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

[From the World Reporter, May 1969]

ACOSCA—A TRIUMPH OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

With the formation of the Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA) in September, 1968, what has often been called the "Dark Continent" became noticeably illuminated by the hopes of international cooperation and friendship.

What took seven years and the efforts of countless organizations to accomplish will probably affect the future growth of the African continent credit unions to the end of the century and beyond.

It all began in 1962 when the Saskatchewan League wanted to suitably celebrate its 25th anniversary. On the advice of Norman Riley, who had spent six months teaching about credit unions there, it decided to assist Tanganyika. The League's initial contribution of \$14,000 was the beginning of CUNA's first organized program in Tanganyika, now Tanzania. Before that, the World Extension Department had provided whatever assistance it could through the mails and had helped train Africans for credit union work, but there had been no on-the-spot program.

The Michigan League was happy to join in the venture, giving its assistant managing director, Jack Dublin, a leave of absence to

go to Africa. The Saskatchewan League contributed an additional \$10,000 and the Michigan League, \$60,000 in all, to enable Dublin to carry on his pioneering work. Today, the Tanganyika League is the strongest and most active center of credit unions in Africa because of these efforts.

After this small, but courageous beginning, CUNA continued to work with grassroots leaders in the development of cooperative savings and loan societies. After a while, government bodies took note of these societies, suddenly realizing what impact they could have on development.

Over the years CUNA, working with the Commissioners of Cooperatives of the different countries, cosponsored six international annual conferences in various countries. At these meetings leaders reported on progress, wrestled with their many problems, and tried to work out solutions with the help of knowledgeable national and international agencies.

Although Africans with widely divergent political and religious beliefs participated in these annual conferences, generally a spirit of good will and mutual help prevailed. After six years of working together in this manner, the historic decision was made. CUNA International and the Savings and Credit Union League of Tanganyika were asked to take the lead in convening a meeting to form a new and potentially continent-wide association of African credit union movements.

On September 12, 1968, the Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Association was actually formed when representatives from 15 African nations met in Nairobi with many organizations observing. Present were leaders from Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, the island of Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, and Zambia. Upper Volta, Sierra Leone and Congo added much to discussions but did not actually vote or sign the constitution and bylaws of ACOSCA.

For the present, political situations in the North and South will make ACOSCA primarily an association of East, South East and West Africa movements, but delegates made it clear that future memberships from other African movements will be joyously welcomed.

Eight member countries were elected to the first board of directors including Cameroon, Lesotho, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Mauritius. A ninth member will be added when another nation qualifies through establishment of a national committee, league or other growing organization.

The board then selected an executive committee consisting of Tanzania, chairman; Nigeria, secretary; and Lesotho, treasurer. The new association will have its main headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya, and three regional offices.

CUNA and CRS played a major role in launching ACOSCA, but the dedication and help of myriad other organizations were also essential ingredients of success.

The Credit Union Leagues Serving Saskatchewan and Michigan. Not only did these leagues make possible CUNA's first organized program in Africa, but they have contributed generously ever since. Michigan has given \$60,000 to the Africa project and pledged a further \$11,000 over a three-year period for the Tanganyika League. The Michigan League has also announced it will match any donations made by other leagues to the Africa Five Year Development Project up to a predetermined amount.

The contributions of the Saskatchewan League have also been commendable. Alongside the pioneering work done by Norman Riley in East Africa, one of its able young credit union leaders, Gary Churchill, spent two years in Ghana, West Africa, from 1963 to 1965. The credit union program he launched in Northern Ghana is very success-

ful today and has had the financial assistance of MISEREROR. Saskatchewan can be very proud that the Ghanaian credit union movement is still progressing beyond expectations and has merited assistance from several German Foundations; the Central Raiffeisen Bank of Utrecht, Holland; Catholic Relief Services; CAFOD (Catholic Funds Overseas Development of England) and U.S. Peace Corps volunteers.

Catholic Relief Services. Supporting the work of Father J. Van den Dries, probably the most knowledgeable credit union worker in Africa, and his assistant, Father Dugas, would be a sizable contribution in itself. But besides this CRS also provides one full-time promoter of ACOSCA; one full-time native fieldman for the Cameroons; one full-time native fieldman for Ethiopia; one full-time native fieldman for Ghana; one part-time local leader for Zambia; one part-time local leader for Sierra Leone; and one part-time local leader for Liberia.

Agency for International Development. When the AID contract went into effect in Tanzania in 1965, Jack Dublin stayed on for two more years as CUNA/AID Country Program Director. With this technical assistance, credit union membership has increased by 9,000 and savings tripled to over \$1.2 million since 1967.

MISEREROR. The German Catholic relief organization, MISEREROR, has repeatedly made financial contributions to CUNA's overseas programs. Most recently, it donated \$7,000 to cover delegate travel expenses to the ACOSCA organization meeting. And earlier, it gave \$11,400 so that 29 Africans could attend the Fifth African Conference on the Mobilization of Local Savings.

The Central Raiffeisen Bank of Utrecht, Holland. This national association of Dutch Raiffeisen credit cooperatives is donating \$46,200 over the next five years to assist credit union development in Ghana and Uganda as part of its celebration of Raiffeisen's 150th birthday.

Other Leagues. Through the Miles for Millions Project in Alberta, \$30,000 has already been made available for African development. In addition, a fieldman for Lesotho is being financed for three years through a \$13,500 contribution by the Alberta League. Ontario has been a participant in the Kenya project for over two years, and has now contributed over \$18,000. The Ohio Credit Union League is helping the Lagos League by financing a fieldman for that area.

Besides the above agencies, many other organizations are providing an unprecedented amount of financial and technical resources toward continent-wide development in Africa, including the Raiffeisenbanks of Europe, Canadian External Aid, the Peace Corps, several German foundations, the International Cooperative Alliance, the educational institutions of Africa, the Coady International Institute, and United Nations Development Program. Several other organizations have indicated interest in helping in the future.

But despite the vigorous participation of so many respected agencies, ACOSCA still needs much additional help if it is to get off the ground. During the September Nairobi meeting, a Five Year Development Plan Committee surveyed the needs of the countries represented and put together a minimum list of requirements for effective development over the next five years. There is a desperate need for \$2.4 million in additional funds over a five-year period to pay the costs of ACOSCA plus technical assistance in three regions. This is actually not a great deal considering that Africa has a population of over 300 million people divided into over 50 countries. But it is a crucial amount which will determine whether this project of hope dwindles or fulfills its promise of continent-wide betterment.

THE 15 YEARS OF PROGRESS—A SMALL BEGINNING

When the World Extension Department came into existence on October 18, 1954, the credit union world was far different from today. For one thing, the organized movement was limited primarily to the United States and Canada. Hemisphere totals listed only 8.9 million credit union members spread out in 19,683 credit unions. Total assets of this movement were only \$2.9 billion and loans outstanding were \$1.9 billion.

Outside of the United States and Canada, only a handful of countries had credit union-like organizations and many of these could be traced to the influence of the original Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch Societies of Germany.

Even though membership in CUNA was open to credit unions in the Western Hemisphere, there was still a tremendous need. In its first year of operation, the World Extension Department answered requests for credit union information from some 40 different countries.

Although complete figures for 1968 are not yet available, partial figures still give an impressive idea of the progress made in these fifteen years. Worldwide today, there are over 53,000 credit unions, over 33.3 million members, assets of \$16.8 billion and loans outstanding of more than \$12.6 billion. Outside of the U.S. there are almost 30,000 operating credit unions. Approximately 13.3 million members belong to these overseas credit unions.

At yearend 1968, region by region, approximate credit union figures were as follows: Canada, 4,700; Mexico, 700; Caribbean, 700; Latin America, 4,400; Europe, 300; Africa, 2,500; Asia, 2,100; Far East, 13,800; and the Pacific, 1,400.

Credit union members can be justly proud of this progress, but in truth, the surface has only been grazed, not even scratched. With over 3.4 billion people in the world today, the 33 million credit union members represent less than 1%. At least 10 times this number is needed to play a truly effective role in world development. Let's take a look at progress—and problems—in the various areas.

Latin America

The Latin American movement is beginning to mature, although there are still many problem areas to be resolved. The government's Extended Risk Guarantee Loan Program has gone into effect for Latin America and approximately \$1 million is expected to flow through it.

The Centralization of Funds and Accounting System (COFAC) is now operating in Panama, Colombia and Nicaragua. This system is designed to free sums for large-scale development by establishing effective federation interlending programs. At the same time, local groups are freed from paperwork and can concentrate on the crucially important work of member education and technical assistance.

The highly-successful Directed Agricultural Production Credit Program has now been applied to 34 credit unions in Ecuador, Bolivia and Costa Rica. These credit unions have 8,500 members and \$798,000 in savings. Under the DAPC program, credit union members will be able to permanently increase their productivity, income and standard of living. For example, in the affected areas of Ecuador, crop production has doubled as a result of DAPC.

The 12 Latin American countries with CUNA/AID contracts continue to make outstanding progress. Savings reached close to \$80 for each of the almost 746,000 members, a phenomenal amount considering that the average annual income is less than \$100 a year. Loans went up 14% in Latin American countries to over \$60 million. Membership too showed healthy growth, increasing over 18% from last year's figure of 630,000.

Yet despite the gratifying progress, there are many real problems in Latin America. Many countries desperately need the passage of credit union laws. In Mexico, a technician could easily work full-time seeking these laws. Other needs can be summarized as managerial training, member education, centralization of funds, seed capital organization and equipment.

In some countries, runaway inflation and devaluation of currency make it hard to justify savings to the impoverished. To combat this, CUNA and LARO are proposing that a Regional Financial Organization be set up to help provide for maintenance of value.

Heightening the problems in Latin America is its mushrooming population. The almost 2.3 million members are insignificant when compared to an estimated almost 257 million population which is growing at the fastest rate of any area. To communicate with as many people as possible, LARO worked full-time to publish manuals, leaflets, quarterly reports and several different publications. Over 1.8 million sheets of paper were processed—pretty good for only one moderately-sized press.

During the last year the CUNA International Foundation was able to give financial assistance to the following countries: Mexico, \$6,000; Peru, \$3,000; Uruguay, \$3,500; and Venezuela, \$6,000.

Uruguay and three other countries, Paraguay, Guyana and Surinam, presently represent the most crucial needs. CUNA has been giving them sporadic technical and financial assistance whenever possible, but these incipient movements are in a critical stage of development and could fall without further help.

The Caribbean

Over 700 credit unions are seeking a better way of life for their members in the many islands of the Caribbean Sea. Some of the movements like Jamaica and Trinidad have reached self-sufficiency, but the Eastern Caribbean territories are still in great need of technical assistance.

During 1968, two new regional credit union organizations emerged in this area, the Caribbean Conference of Credit Unions and the Eastern Caribbean Council of Credit Unions. The former is primarily an educational/promotional organization concerned with the annual seminar on credit union development in the region while the latter is a new federation of eight former British Eastern Caribbean territories.

One of the most promising programs in the Caribbean is to have experts from North America make short visits to consult on specific programs. R. A. Monruffet, Baldur R. Johnson and Barney Martin, managing directors from British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, respectively, made this short visit to Jamaica during 1968. Canadian External Aid is also considering providing technical assistance in these areas. But to be really effective, several full-time technicians are a necessity because of the difficulty in traveling between islands.

Africa

The formation of the Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Association is by far the greatest accomplishment of 1968, if not of the last 15 years (see lead article for more details).

From now on, the future of the over 2,000 African credit unions which have grown up in the last 15 years is largely dependent upon the success of ACOSCA. The five-year program formulated by members visualizes a full-time fieldman in each of the 15 countries where credit unions now exist plus a few additional fieldmen in those where there is sufficient interest.

Each one of three proposed regional areas will also need a native African director, backed up by a veteran credit union technician from a developed country. The plan

also calls for training centers for African credit union leaders and regional offices with bilingual staff.

Although there is already considerable assistance from AID (in Tanzania), Catholic Relief Service, several leagues and international groups, \$2.4 million is still needed in additional funds to make these plans a reality.

The Far East

Another milestone was achieved recently with the Third Asian Regional Credit Union Training Conference. Fifteen countries, twelve international organizations and various socio-economic development agencies from various countries participated to learn how credit unions can augment their other development activities.

Only five Asian countries, the Philippines, Korea, Hong Kong, Japan and China have leagues. As yet, these leagues are too young to stand alone. The Indian movement, which inspired Filene, has still not developed state, regional or national credit union organizations which could greatly speed development.

Many organizations are assisting in this area including SEARSOLIN (South East Asia Rural Social Leadership Institute); the Voluntary Credit Union Training Center in Taiwan; the Cooperative Educational Institute in Korea; the Credit Union Information Center of Sophia University, Japan; the Cooperative Training Institute in Vietnam; and the Social Institute of Indonesia.

Another helpful organization is the Socio-Economic Life in Asia (SELA), a development program operated by Jesuit missionaries backed primarily by the Asia Foundation. The Texas and Michigan Leagues have also helped the Korean and Taiwan Leagues, respectively. During 1968, Korea became the first Asian nation to participate in the CUNA/AID partnership.

But other countries in this region will get their primary help from the oriental regional fieldman who will soon be appointed. Unless other technicians join him, he has a gigantic task ahead of him, trying to serve this needy area which encompasses half the population of the world.

The South Pacific

The South Pacific may be a paradise in climate, but this does not keep poverty from stalking the shores of its many islands.

The 700 Australian credit unions are doing everything possible to help their 700 credit union neighbors, but the Australian movement is still young itself.

It is hampered by the vast distances involved and the slowness it takes to travel from remote island to remote island. One of the biggest hopes for the future is the large number of Peace Corps volunteers scattered throughout these islands. If they could be given direction and assistance by a few technicians, undoubtedly these Peace Corps volunteers could do much for economic development in the area.

In conclusion, the credit union movement has made a valiant beginning in attacking the overwhelming problems of overseas areas. In many areas the effects of mutual help are beginning to be felt, but it will take much more international cooperation and concern in the credit union tradition to win the final victory.

FOUNDATION GIVEN DONATIONS

Contributions to CUNA International Foundation during the last quarter took unusual forms as credit unions and leagues gave serious thought to helping struggling new credit unions overseas.

One of the largest proportionately came from the Oro Cooperative Credit Union, Cagayan de Oro City, the Philippines. Its gift of \$50 represented 8% of its gross 1968 income. Mordino R. Cua, credit union president, said the contribution was made "in the spirit of Raiffeisen, Filene, Desjardins, and Bergengren."

It was quite a sacrifice for a small credit union to make, but Cua wrote, "It makes us feel good to give this amount . . . and we shall hope that bigger and wealthier credit unions will see the value of this example for the good of our movement . . . full measure of support means that big credit unions feel it is their obligation to support poor credit unions, by foregoing some of the their dividends, knowing that this can bring about more valuable 'dividends' in terms of human development in areas we cannot even see or hear."

In Ontario, Hepcoe Credit Union again set an example in its league by contributing \$2,000 for the third time in three years. Its donation made up approximately two-thirds of the entire \$3,052 gift from Ontario.

Hepcoe was only one of nine Ontario credit unions which contributed to the league-sponsored Kenya project during March. Others were: Rochdale CU, \$420; CUNA (Hamilton) CU, \$200; Fecl (New Toronto) CU, Union Gas Employees of Chatham and Computing Devices Employees of Ottawa, \$100 each; Ingersol Machine Steelworkers and Oxford Farmers' Cooperative, Woodstock, \$50 each; Schell Employees, Woodstock, \$32. Total Contributions from Ontario to Kenya now total \$21,000.

Certainly one of the most regular contributors is the Adanac Credit Union Society Limited, Winnipeg. This year's check for \$100 was the fourteenth consecutive such donation. Other generous organizations during the last quarter were: Sherwin Williams Employees CU, Illinois, \$100; CUM Association (Michigan) \$100 for Mexico; E. G. Fritter Memorial Fund, \$50; EIML CU (Utah), \$25; Tamiami CU (Florida), \$100; Minneapolis Federal Employees CU, \$100; New Mexico Central CU, \$60; Humble Employees CU (Texas), \$25; Winnipeg Terminal CU, \$92; CU League of Saskatchewan, \$300 for Ecuador; Dartmouth (Nova Scotia) Community CU, \$100 for Lesotho; and Camera Heights (Mt. Dennis, Ontario) CU, \$200. The Massachusetts CUNA Credit Union Association and Michigan League gave \$15 and \$25 respectively in memoriam for Leo Corcoran.

Contributions were not limited to organizations either. Individual donations were received from W. A. Atkins, Archie Cameron, and Thomas Roby. The smallest donation was received from Quinte Chapter POR Meeting in Ontario. But the \$1.74 donation for Kenya will be very meaningful when used in a country where salaries may be as low as 14¢ a day.

FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS IN IMPACTED AREAS

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Norfolk Ledger-Star of July 29 included a thoughtful editorial on the program of Federal aid for schools in impacted areas. The editor of the Ledger-Star is William H. Fitzpatrick.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

LESSON FROM IMPACT FUNDS

Federal impact funds for schools will face another stiff test in Congress when the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Departments' appropriations bill comes up for debate.

In spite of a fund-restoring amendment Congressman Whitehurst is offering in the

House, the test appears potentially tougher this year for two reasons. President Nixon has proposed drastic cutbacks in the program, far greater than the reductions Mr. Johnson unsuccessfully sought; the pressure for meaningful budget trimming to combat inflation is at perhaps its greatest in this 91st Congress.

These two factors are also clues to the disturbing fact that too often the impact fund issue is not discussed on the questions that are pertinent but on other questions entirely. One of these is federal control over spending. An education lobbyist, obviously more interested in other types of school money, said that with impact aid "there is damn little red tape. There's certainly no problem counting the number of kids, multiplying by an amount of money and sending to Washington for your check."

The money can be spent as the school district sees fit. And here it contrasts with what is called "categorical aid," which must be spent for clearly spelled-out purposes such as poor children, library books or the like.

A Minnesota Congressman often identified with education matters takes particular exception to the lack of strings attached to impact money. He says the tendency of his fellow members to vote for impact funds "endangers other, better programs." What he means is that when reductions have to be made the Congressmen are reluctant to trim impact funds and so it is the "categorical aid" that suffers.

But perhaps in spite of the Congressman's doubts, there is a lesson—not a danger—in the impact fund program. For the federal government might go a long way toward eliminating its own red tape, trimming its top-heavy operating costs and generally controlling its spending if more—not less—of its revenue could be channeled into the localities under formulas as clear, logical and simple as that of impact money, which now assists communities on the basis that property tax sources are lost as a result of major federal presence.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my distinguished colleagues the following letters as they appeared in the Boston Herald, Boston Record American, and the Christian Science Monitor in connection with this year's observance of the Captive Nations Week in Boston, Mass.:

[From the Boston Herald Traveler, July 14, 1969]

THE HERALD TRAVELER'S READERS WRITE—ACTION MUST BE TAKEN FOR CAPTIVE NATIONS

To the Herald Traveler Editor:

The week of July 13-20 is the "Captive Nations Week," dedicated to the once free and independent nations of Central and Eastern Europe which are presently ruled by Communist Russia. Moscow's occupation of Czechoslovakia and continuous unrests in Ukraine, Armenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and other captive countries have attested the foresightedness and importance of the Captive Nations Week Resolution of July 17, 1959. These nations have unequivocally manifested their demands for national freedom and self-determination.

A few observations:

The U.S. cannot accept "status quo" in Central and Eastern Europe as long as captive nations are held by Moscow. We must reject the "Brezhnev Doctrine," which gives Moscow "the right to intervene in socialist countries." In fact, any U.S. negotiation and talks with Moscow must include the status of the captive nations.

Our Congress should finally establish a special committee on captive nations, which will perform a vital task in the formulation of our foreign policy.

The United Nations must investigate Russian Communist aggression in Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Armenia, Byelorussia and all captive countries and implement the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights in those countries.

Moscow has expressed "unhappiness" about President Nixon's visit to Romania. This is no surprise! The visit will undoubtedly be heard in Ukraine, Armenia, the Baltic States and other captive countries. It will not bring about miracles, but it will demonstrate to these peoples that the U.S. is concerned with their freedom.

OREST SZCZUDLUK,

Director of Public Relations, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., Boston Chapter.

BOSTON.

[From the Boston Herald Traveler, Apr. 21, 1969]

EISENHOWER'S EFFORTS FOR CAPTIVE NATIONS TO THE HERALD TRAVELER EDITOR:

For captive nations under Russian Communist domination, President Dwight D. Eisenhower will always remain a great promoter of their freedom and national self-determination.

On July 17, 1959, he signed the first Captive Nations Week proclamation, in accordance with the Congressional Captive Nations Week Resolution which designated the third week in July as "Captive Nations Week." The Captive Nations Week Resolution, now Public Law 86-90, charged Communist Russia with the subjugation of 22 countries, such as: Ukraine, Armenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Byelorussia, Hungary, and others. It called for support of the just aspirations of the captive nations.

On June 27, 1964, President Eisenhower unveiled a statue in Washington, D.C., in honor of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet and champion of universal freedom and justice.

In his speech, President Eisenhower encouraged poets in Ukraine, in Eastern Europe, and around the world to embody in their poetry mankind's demand for freedom, self-determination, for national independence, and for liberty for all mankind.

There is substantial evidence that President Eisenhower's speech reached the Ukrainian people. It has been reported that during the trials of Ukrainian intellectuals in 1965-1967, some were charged with the crime of possessing copies of President Eisenhower's address at the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue.

The captive nations under Russian Communist domination are aware of our work. Our work on behalf of their national self-determination must be intensified.

OREST SZCZUDLUK.

BOSTON.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Record American, July 19, 1969]

HOUSE NEED CITED

WEST ROXBURY.—This year's "Captive Nations Week" from July 13 to 20, provided immense opportunities for advancing the cause of the captive nations. The United Nations must investigate Russian Communist aggression in Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Armenia and other captive countries and implement the United Nations Declaration of

Human Rights in those countries. We must dispell the concept that the Soviet Union is a nation and that Russia is the Soviet Union.

The Communist dictators are afraid of the truth. We must use the truth. Recently, Gromyko made an overture to the United States for friendly relations. In any talks with Moscow, our government must include the freedom for all captive nations under Communist domination.

OREST SZCZUDLUK.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, July 16, 1969]

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

To The Christian Science Monitor:

From July 13-19 many Americans observe the 10th anniversary of Captive Nations Week. It was first observed when President Eisenhower issued a proclamation in response to a resolution approved by Congress in 1959.

The majority of the captive nations are in Europe. That the nations within the Soviet Union are captive cannot be disputed. History records when and how Communist Russia conquered Byelorussia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia, Armenia and several other countries, and then forced them to join the Soviet Union. Moscow also controls several "satellite" nations. It has openly revealed this by its action in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia last year. Communist aggression and domination are realities in Asia also.

Freedom and independence have been denied these nations. The Captive Nations Week resolution calls for the restoration of freedom and independence to these nations and thus express a hope held by many Americans.

ALEX D. HARBUZUK.

ELMHURST, ILL.

ILLUMINATED FLAGS IN MIDLOTHIAN, ILL.

Hon. EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the village of Midlothian, Ill., recently undertook a patriotic program to have illuminated flags installed throughout the community. I ask unanimous consent that an article published in the Midlothian-Bremen Messenger concerning this program be printed in the RECORD.

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

MIDLOTHIAN IS CALLED "ALL-AMERICAN" VILLAGE

Midlothian Mayor Harry Raday and the Chamber of Commerce's sparkplug John Horn co-hosted a formal flag-lighting ceremonial dinner on Sunday evening at Cavallini's. Honored guests were those residents and businessmen who have installed illuminated flags in Midlothian, which now lays claim to the title of America's most flag-illuminated village.

Over 20 illuminated flags have been raised in Midlothian, to fly around the clock, flood-lighted, in accordance with a new provision to a governmental code, which was discovered by Horn, who installed the first one at his McDonald's Hamburger Restaurant on Crawford Avenue.

Special guest Mr. Earl Fox, president and founder of Fox College, spoke with pride of his former student, John Horn, who, as stu-

dent body president, gave Fox College the flag it has in use today. Mr. Fox congratulated Mayor Raday and Horn for the patriotism displayed by all of Midlothian, calling it "the greatest example of Americanism to be seen today—Midlothian is truly the All-American village." Mr. Fox has an illuminated flag flying day and night atop the college's administration building.

A symbolic lighting of all the flags was held in the darkened banquet room as each guest held a red, white and blue ribbon.

Mrs. Charlotte Slattery, former village trustee, assisted Mr. Horn in arranging the dinner. Among other special guests were Village Board members James Dolan, Robert Hickey, Fred Massat, Oliver Loven and Bob Hansen and their wives, Father Richard, O.S.F., of St. Christopher's parish; Chamber of Commerce president and Mrs. Ed Cebulski and chamber vice president and Mrs. George Eberhardt.

OIL INDUSTRY MUST HAVE ADEQUATE INCENTIVE

HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the United States maintain sufficient oil and gas reserves to insure an adequate supply for defense and domestic needs in the years ahead. Exploration is the only way to identify reserves.

Exploration for oil and gas is a high-risk gamble. Producing wells make news but dry holes—expensive dry holes—fade rapidly from our memory. To attract the capital investment needed for exploratory drilling, it is necessary to provide tax incentives. Income from disappearing capital assets cannot, in fairness, be treated as ordinary income. It was for these and other valid reasons that Congress years ago provided for the depletion allowance.

Congress has recognized that over 100 minerals, in addition to oil and gas, require an allowance for depletion in our tax structure in order that underground resources can profitably be extracted and put to use for our health, safety, and comfort.

In my opinion, this Nation simply cannot afford to remove incentives and fair tax treatment from individuals and industries engaged in development of our mineral resources.

On this subject, Mr. Speaker, I include as a part of my remarks an editorial appearing in the Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Miss., on July 30, 1969. It follows:

OIL INDUSTRY OF STATE, NATION MUST HAVE ADEQUATE INCENTIVE

The nation's oil industry faces a threat in a move by Congress to reduce the oil depletion allowance from 27½ per cent to 20 per cent already voted by the House Ways and Means Committee. It is part of a broad tax "reform" measure which eventually will go to the Senate.

Mississippi's rank among major oil-producing states gives us a special interest in this proposed legislation which could have an adverse effect on the petroleum industry.

Spokesmen for the industry have con-

tended over a period of time that the depletion allowance is in the public interest and that as to the rate itself, a good case can be made for increasing rather than lowering it at this time.

Under the federal depletion allowance, an oil well owner is allowed to deduct from his taxable income an amount equal to 27½ per cent of the well's gross production value each year, up to a maximum 50 per cent of net income from the well.

It has been estimated that the cut in the allowance would boost government revenues to the tune of some \$400 million annually. Industry spokesmen remind Congress that the percentage depletion allowance for 40 years has stood the test of repeated, searching examinations by the national lawmaking body.

The tax credit arrangement has been most helpful in enabling the industry to keep the American people abundantly supplied with petroleum energy vital in modern life.

This country is using oil and gas faster than new reserves are being found, industry officials stress. Because of the high risks and enormous costs involved, there is a continuing decline in the search for new oil fields and, in all probability, the supply and demand gap will widen even further if the proposed cut in depletion allowance is passed into law.

Reduction in the depletion allowance percentage, spokesmen insist, would result in reduced exploration for the new oil and gas reserves our country must find. Far from being a "tax loophole," as some call it, this percentage depletion works in the best interest of the public which depends on petroleum and oil products.

EEOC FILM AVAILABLE

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission recently announced the availability of a motion picture presentation that should be of interest to all Americans.

"Even Chance," a 20-minute black-and-white film explaining the activities of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, is now available for public release, EEOC Chairman William H. Brown III announced.

The film describes the experience of a single black man in his personal encounter with job discrimination, and the efforts of the EEOC to identify and to eliminate the discriminatory employment practice.

His story typifies the many thousands of cases brought to the Commission each year by not only black people, but Spanish Americans, Mexican Americans, American Indians, Puerto Ricans, Eskimos, oriental Americans, members of religious minority groups, and women as well.

Produced in English, the film is aimed at showing the general public how the EEOC, under title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, handles complaints of job discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex and national origin; and how the EEOC promotes affirmative action programs with business and labor unions

to achieve equal employment opportunity.

Individuals or groups interested in booking the film are asked to write the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Public Affairs, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20506.

AMERICA'S YOUTH REAP EDUCATION VICTORY

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives is to be commended for the outstanding work it has accomplished in the last 2 days of debate and amending the 1969 appropriations for our educational institutions throughout the Nation.

Back in the 83d Congress in 1954 the House defeated the first major national education bill involving the sum of \$450 million. In those days that sum appeared a gigantic figure as compared with 1969 inflationary values. That bill was defeated by four votes out of approximately 350 on the rollcall. The action of the House at that time was an unforgivable mistake as education was no doubt denied to many millions of our youth in the last 15 years. No one can predict the percentage of discontented and unemployed modern-day youth that have been partaking in riots and disturbances over our Nation in the last few years by reason of being denied proper educational facilities.

The 89th Congress, 4 years ago, made an outstanding step in correcting that mistake, but now we find the 91st Congress is called upon to combat the executive department's program to again curtail our educational facilities.

Yesterday's action of the House is to be commended for increasing the pending appropriation bills and reinstating almost \$1 billion more than President Nixon has requested in his education curtailment recommendation.

I hereby incorporate with my remarks an editorial in today's New York Times which commends our great victory of yesterday:

A BOOST FOR EDUCATION

The House took a significant step toward reordering national priorities and extending aid to the hard-pressed states and local communities in an area of critical need when it tentatively appropriated \$4.2 billion for Federal education programs—\$600 million more than was appropriated last year and \$1 billion more than President Nixon requested.

The increases above the Administration's regressive budget include \$180 million for slum schools, \$131.5 million for vocational education, \$110 million for school libraries and equipment and \$40 million for student loans. There are also additional funds for the construction of public libraries, education of handicapped children and construction facilities for the mentally retarded. This is no mean achievement for a Congress which has customarily voted, as Senator Mondale recently put it "billions for defense, peanuts for human problems."

Although the billions approved by the House for education are certainly not peanuts, they are still small potatoes compared with the need and with the targets Congress set for itself in adopting the pioneering education legislation of recent years. Even if the Senate goes along fully with the House proposal, Congress will be providing this year only 44 per cent of the funds authorized in various education measures. The President's budget would have furnished 35 per cent of that total.

But in voting these funds, the House could not resist a deep dip into the old pork barrel. In fact, the pork-barrel opportunity was no doubt the main factor in obtaining this new money for valid educational programs.

More than half a billion dollars was earmarked by the House for aid to "impacted areas." Ever since the Korean War, Congress has voted special school handouts for communities in the vicinity of Federal installations. These have been granted on the grounds of hardship, although Federal installations are avidly sought because of the economic benefits they bring to surrounding areas. It is time this unwarranted bonus for an undeserving few was redistributed among the many. The half billion for "impact areas" ought to go to the other programs designed to meet the legitimate educational needs of all children.

THE CONTROL OF TECHNOLOGY

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, Dr. O. M. Solandt, who is Chairman of the Science Council of Canada, was a guest of the House and the Committee on Science and Astronautics at its ninth annual meeting of the Panel on Science and Technology, which explored the topic of "Applied Science and World Economy."

Dr. Solandt described the utilization of scientific and technical resources in our neighboring country to the north in an interesting paper. He mentioned and stressed the fine cooperation which our two countries have developed. A biologist and doctor from the University of Toronto, his career is long and distinguished, and he holds the U.S. Medal of Freedom.

He has written an editorial for the authoritative magazine *Science* to discuss the control of technology, and I offer it for the *RECORD* so that all Members may become familiar with it. It touches on the theme of technology assessment, with which the House Committee on Science and Astronautics has been engaged, and on which we are developing some useful guidelines.

The editorial follows:

THE CONTROL OF TECHNOLOGY

It is often argued that science is morally neutral, neither good nor bad. If science is defined as man's accumulated knowledge about himself and his environment, then this is a defensible point of view. It is then technology or the application of science that raises moral, social, and economic issues. The great debate about the responsibility of scientists for the introduction of nuclear weapons has died down, but we are beginning to see that we are faced by a growing number of decisions about the future use of tech-

nology that, in total, may be much more important to mankind than even "the bomb."

The tragedy of thalidomide is probably the most clear-cut recent example of the catastrophic effects that can result from a new application of technology where the preliminary research had not been carried far enough to reveal all the long-term effects. The present furor over DDT and other "hard" insecticides is an example of a more complex case of the same kind. The foreseeable dangers from the introduction of new technology range all the way from the relatively clear-cut cases such as thalidomide, to the more complex problems of the widespread use of supersonic aircraft, and on to the infinitely involved social and economic changes that will result from the widespread use of electronic systems for information management.

Society must so organize itself that a proportion of the very ablest and most imaginative of scientists are continually concerned with trying to foresee the long-term effects of new technology. Our present method of depending on the alertness of individuals to foresee danger and to form pressure groups that try to correct mistakes will not do for the future. A rational institutional framework that will assign a formal responsibility for this critical task to a well-selected, well-organized, and well-financed group of scientists is urgently needed. Clearly, this agency must also have strong representation from the social sciences, including law, and close links with political leaders and with "the man in the street." Its task is too important to be left to scientists alone, but scientists must supply the leadership.

In this problem, as in so many, mankind is steering a precarious course between Scylla and Charybdis. On one hand are the dangers of the uncontrolled exploitation of new technology, and on the other are the dangers of such rigid control that progress will cease. Obviously action must begin in individual nations, but it should quickly become international in scope because so many of the potential problems are worldwide. Fortunately we have made a beginning. Suitable control mechanisms have already been formed or are being considered in many areas, such as food and drugs, where the hazards are clear and obvious. The problem now is to extend the same kind of control to broader problems where long-term dangers are potentially more serious and the task of forecasting is much more difficult.—O. M. SOLANDT, *Chairman, Science Council of Canada, Ottawa*

BRIDGE OF REMAGEN

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, 1945, the American Ninth Armored Division made its surprise crossing of the Bridge of Remagen. This was one of the most historic episodes in American military history. It turned the tide of the war in Europe and saved many American lives. The movie "The Bridge at Remagen," for which my eminent colleague, KEN HECHLER gave technical advice and which was based on his outstanding and bestselling historical account of the same name, opened recently in Baltimore. I think it is, therefore, a particularly fitting time to honor those men who took part in the Remagen crossing. I recently asked Baltimore area residents to let me know if they were

veterans of this first historic crossing of the Rhine River. Six men responded, and I should like to honor them now by including their names in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Anthony Astarita, 141 N. Decker Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

John Beudet, 7 Lakeview Drive, North Linthicum, Md.

Abe Greenberg, 4170 Crestheights Road, Baltimore, Md.

Jacques J. Jackel, 9832 Fox Hill Road, Perry Hall, Md.

Alex M. Leban, 4726 Bonnie Brae Road, Pikesville, Md.

Benjamin Silver, 5037 Queensberry Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

SCIENTIFIC SUB SENDS GREETINGS

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend for your attention the following articles from the Savannah, Ga., newspapers regarding the vital involvement of the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., in probing both outer space and "inner space":

[From the Savannah (Ga.) Morning News, July 26, 1969]

SCIENTIFIC SUB SENDS GREETINGS

Drifting at a depth of 700 feet off the coast of Georgia, the research submarine Ben Franklin radioed a message to Chatham Counties Friday praising development of an oceanography program here.

Dr. Jacques Piccard, Swiss scientist who designed the vessel, also sent greetings to employes of the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. here. Grumman and the U.S. Navy are directing the bus-sized sub's mission, to explore 1,200 miles of the Gulf Stream.

Addressing himself to Mayor Curtis Lewis, Dr. Piccard said: "I am aware of your efforts to establish an ocean science center on Skidaway Island in conjunction with the University of Georgia. I wish you and the ocean science center well in your future developments and commend you for your farsightedness in selecting such an exciting and interesting and undeveloped field."

FROM 700 FEET DOWN

Piccard said he was transmitting from 700 feet below the surface of the Atlantic and 157 miles due east of Savannah. The sub began her undersea journey July 14 off West Palm Beach, Fla. and has been drifting at a snail's pace to examine aquatic life and bottom formations.

Five others are aboard the Ben Franklin and her mother ship, the *Privateer*, is cruising above the sub maintaining sonar contact and assisting in scientific experiments.

During her cruise, the Ben Franklin has reported spotting marine creatures 10 times their normal size, coral heads 2,000 feet down, huge columns of water welling from the bottom of the surface and sudden temperature drops in the surrounding water.

DEEP QUESTIONS

"These are a few of the questions we hope to answer from the abundant photographs the crew is taking," said Al Kuhn, a Grumman engineer in West Palm Beach.

"Are the giant fish really overgrown members of a known species or are they something unknown to science? Are the coral heads remnants from a few million years ago

or does coral grow deeper than we thought? What makes the water well up, and why the temperature changes?"

The submarine is expected to surface about 200 miles southeast of Boston.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) Evening Press, July 28, 1969]

GRUMMAN PRAISED BY CITY COUNCIL

City Council today passed a resolution congratulating Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. for scoring a scientific and technological "first" by participating in exploration ventures in outer space and under the sea simultaneously.

On hand for the ceremonies was Fred J. Eckert, manager of Grumman.

The resolution noted that the component vehicles of the "firsts" were the lunar excursion module from which astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin stepped onto the surface of the moon, and the research submarine Ben Franklin now exploring the gulf stream 2,000 feet below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean.

Grumman designed and built LEM for the Apollo space project and sponsored and financed the Ben Franklin under the supervision of famed underwater explorer Jacques Piccard.

The resolution said Grumman has "contributed measurably to the scientific and technological advancement of this nation," and that the City of Savannah "is extremely proud to count the Grumman organization among its many good citizens."

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, frequently, hasty conclusions are drawn about the effect of U.S. Government purchases abroad on our balance of payments. This is the case with the purchase of Pratt & Whitney engines manufactured in Canada. A recent major transaction will illustrate my point.

On July 10, 1969, the Canadian Department of National Defence placed an order for 50 Bell utility tactical transport helicopters (CUH-1N). The amount of the order was \$50,200,000, of which about \$30 million will go to the Bell Co. in the United States. The remainder is for engines to be built by Pratt & Whitney in Canada from materials of which 50 percent will be American built.

Thus, from a trade balance point of view, the United States is ahead by about \$40 million.

Since the original order provides for the purchase of 20 more CUH-1N's, it is more than likely that the total quantity of 70 will be increased in the future.

I do not believe it is illogical to conclude that if the CUH-1N helicopter did not include the Canadian assembled Pratt & Whitney PT-6 engine, the Canadians would not have made this purchase.

So it seems that cooperation between the United States and Canadian Governments is in the best interests of both countries. Understandably, nationalistic pride could cause one to conclude that engines used in military helicopters should be American made, but in this

case, as in so many others, there is another side to the issue.

Frequently the national interest and our country's balance of payments are best served by international cooperation.

MAYOR JOSEPH M. BARR OF PITTSBURGH URGES MASS TRANSPORTATION TRUST FUND

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, Mayor Joseph M. Barr of Pittsburgh testified this week on behalf of the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, urging the establishment of a trust fund to get on with the job of providing a balanced transportation system for the Nation.

I am delighted to bring the testimony of the mayor of my city—a recognized expert in urban problems—before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, to the attention of my colleagues at this point in the RECORD.

The testimony follows:

STATEMENT OF MAYOR BARR

I am Joseph M. Barr, Mayor of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. My statement is presented on behalf of the National League of Cities and the United States Conference of Mayors representing over 14,600 cities in all 50 States.

I appear today with an urgent appeal for action. It is vital that this Congress act and create a trust fund providing substantial, long term Federal support for public transportation.

Mr. Chairman, the cities of America—large and small—face an unprecedented crisis of traffic circulation which is stifling economic growth and social progress. A new program of tremendous impact is necessary.

In large cities, inadequate public transportation services forces the use of private autos which degrades the quality of urban life with increasing traffic congestion, air pollution and we are losing millions of dollars from our tax rolls as we build more highways and parking lots.

Inadequate public transportation service is becoming a major gap between the people who live in our central cities and the job opportunities which are growing in the suburbs. This leaves the city with the enormous problems of the unemployed and the disadvantaged.

Even in the smaller cities, the inadequacy of public transportation cuts off many people from jobs, shopping, schools, and health care.

We should consider another fact also. The Department of Housing and Urban Development estimates that one-third of our urban population cannot drive automobiles. They are people who are either too young, too old, and/or too poor to provide their own transportation and are totally dependent on mass transit.

In brief, more than ever in our history we need a balanced transportation system in our cities—a system of roads, a system of rapid and mass transit created through governmental leadership and supported by public subsidies. Such a system can only be provided by heavy assistance from the Federal Government.

This Committee created the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 essentially to fund limited improvements and to test and demonstrate various programs of improved transit. The time has come to take advantage of the benefits gained from the numerous demonstration projects. The time has come to provide funds for hardware on a massive scale.

We compliment you, Senator Williams, for your leadership on Senate Bill 1032, which recognizes the need for financial resources, for prompt action and not for continued delays.

Under Secretary of Transportation James Beggs told this Committee last week the Administration expects to submit a proposal for a public transportation program by August 15. I know I join you, Senator Williams, in hoping that the Administration submits legislation calling for a Trust Fund.

Many of the members of the NLC and USCM have told the President and his advisers of the importance we attach to the need for a Trust Fund to finance the public mass transportation program. However, if the Administration does not submit such a proposal, the NLC and USCM would like to join with you and other members of this Committee in seeking passage of S. 1032.

My experience of more than 30 years of public service has shown me that major public works programs demand a commitment of public funds over a long period of time. Only a Trust Fund can provide such a commitment. Without the trust fund financing formula, our great Interstate Highway System could not have been built.

We need these assurances in order to plan our transportation systems to acquire our rights of ways, to engineer systems, to order and to buy equipment. Moreover, we need these long-term assurances of the Federal Government before we can produce the support necessary to develop funds to meet the local share of these undertakings.

Let me amplify on what I mean by a long term Federal commitment. I don't mean legislation which authorizes programs or contracts with the promise that funds will be forthcoming sometime in the future. I mean cash on the barrelhead. I mean the appropriation of funds specifically reserved for mass transit over a period of years so we don't have to sweat out annual appropriations on a stop-and-go basis, which in my experience, produces a waste of time, energy and results.

The National League of Cities, and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, at their respective annual conventions have adopted policy positions urging adoption of a public transportation trust fund.

I ask, Mr. Chairman, that the policy statements of these two groups supporting a public transportation trust fund be included in the record at this point.

Now in addition to requesting a long term commitment of funds through a Trust Fund, let me make another point clear. A public transportation program must include supports for bus systems as well as rail systems. Only 15 to 20 cities in this country will ever develop rail transit systems. Most of the small and medium size cities of this country will need improved bus systems to meet their public transportation needs.

An interview between Federal Highways Administrator Francis Turner and a reporter for Engineers News Record was described in the May 19, 1969 issue of that Journal:

Rail lines require high-density areas and can find economic use only in strip-corridor development, as in Manhattan or Seattle. Most cities have sprawled in a circular or rectangular fashion with spokes or radials leading out from dense population areas at the center to lightly populated areas at the edge. As the wedges between these radials widen, people turn away from mass transit to the private automobile. Here's where the

flexibility of the bus comes in. Big improvements must be made on current bus operations. Bus routes will have to be realigned at about eight-block separations in a grid pattern. Frequency and comfort of service have to be upgraded. This is probably going to require subsidy, Mr. Turner said and I end the quote.

As a representative of the Mayors and City officials in communities across America, we have five suggested changes in S. 1032. I will comment on one of them. All are discussed in a memorandum I am submitting for the record as part of the detailed testimony of our organizations.

The principal change the NLC and USCM would urge in S. 1032 is the increase in the annual level of funding. The testimony of Mr. James Beggs, Under-Secretary of the Department of Transportation before this Committee quoted a study prepared by the Institute of Public Administration. This study indicated a capital requirement for a rapid rail system of 12 billion dollars over the next 10 years.

Dr. William J. Ronal, speaking in behalf of the Institute for Rapid Transit, called for 10 billion dollars in Federal funds in the next decade to help finance a 20 billion dollar need for both rail and bus systems.

We urge this Committee to provide a ten year program calling for 10 billion dollars. The first full year should provide 500 million dollars, the second 750 million dollars. After that, we would be prepared to use one billion dollars a year.

Unless we are prepared to devote this magnitude of public investments in transit systems, we will never resolve the transportation crisis in our cities—large and small.

We will only be kidding the people—setting up elaborate machinery but never supplying the financial energy to get the machinery in operation.

We have seen too many well intentioned Federal programs to aid Urban America die of financial malnutrition. We cannot—and will not—let this happen to mass transportation of this nation's citizens.

MONDALE-FRASER BILL REMOVES INCOME LIMIT RESTRICTION ON SECTION 312 REHABILITATION LOAN PROGRAM

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my colleague in the Senate, WALTER F. MONDALE, in sponsoring legislation to remove a major flaw in the 1968 Housing Act. Our bill repeals the provision in the 1968 act which places income limitations on the use of section 312 rehabilitation loans.

Prior to the passage of the 1968 act, the section 312 program provided that all property owners in rehabilitation and code enforcement areas were eligible to receive 3-percent Government loans for property improvements. Under the 1968 act, these loans are now available only to those property owners whose income is low enough to qualify them for admission to 221(d)(3) housing.

Local housing and redevelopment agencies throughout the country are discovering that these limits will seriously impede the operation of many rehabilitation and code projects that have just begun operation. In the past, the sec-

tion 312 program has been a key rehabilitation tool in these projects. But the new income limits are so restrictive as to make this program virtually inoperable in many areas.

In my district, the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority estimates that approximately 50 percent of the people who had been eligible for the 3-percent loans before the passage of the 1968 act would no longer qualify. Those people disqualified by the new regulations tend to be younger homeowners with incomes in the \$8,000 to \$10,000 range, which is slightly above the 221(d)(3) limit for an average size family in Minneapolis. These are the people we need most to provide stability in our older residential neighborhoods. But we are actually encouraging them to leave the neighborhood when we tell them that they can no longer obtain the 3-percent loan even though they must comply with the home improvement standards established for the rehabilitation or code enforcement project in their area.

The income limits were written into the Housing Act last year because of the concern over the possible abuse of the section 312 program by property owners with high incomes. It seems to me, however, that if isolated abuses are discovered, administrative action should be taken to deal with these abuses on an individual basis. At least in my district I know that virtually all section 312 loans have gone to middle-income and lower middle-income homeowners. Since the inception of the section 312 program, 3-percent loans have been granted to 424 property owners in Minneapolis. The loan and grant department in the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority estimates that close to 90 percent of these people have been owner-occupants with incomes under \$15,000 a year.

The Minneapolis experience with the section 312 program provides good documentation, I feel, for the need to repeal the income limits provision.

The bill is reprinted below:

H.R. 13273

A bill to amend section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 to eliminate the provision which presently limits eligibility for residential rehabilitation loans thereunder to persons whose income is within the limits prescribed for below-market interest rate mortgages insured under section 221(d)(3) of the National Housing Act

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 312(a) of the Housing Act of 1964 is amended by striking out the last sentence.

WHATEVER MUELLER DID, IT WORKED

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. Speaker, a key man in the Apollo program is Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate Administrator of NASA and head of the manned

space flight program. Since 1963 Dr. Mueller has worked long and hard to assure the success of the Apollo program and build a base for our future national space effort. An article in the July issue of Today outlines well Dr. Mueller's dedicated participation in our national space program and I commend it to your reading.

The article follows:

WHATEVER MUELLER DID, IT WORKED

In 1963 it was clear that American efforts to land a man on the moon were floundering.

NASA officials could see that the first manned Apollo test would not go aloft on schedule. The space project was having technical problems, but worse, it was having organization trouble, disagreements and sagging morale.

The main mission, a man on the moon by 1970, was in grave danger. James E. Webb and other NASA brass decided a new broom was what they needed.

He persuaded the research and development vice-president of a major West Coast NASA contractor, Space Technology Laboratories of Redondo Beach, to take the assignment.

The new man, George E. Mueller (he pronounces it Miller) justified Webb's confidence. In two years, the Apollo program was back on its timetable.

Mueller's background in research and teaching reached back 23 years before the date of his appointment as director of the space program and associate administrator of NASA, in the early fall of 1963.

Fresh out of Purdue in 1940, he was hired by Bell Telephone's research laboratories in New Jersey, and for six years helped pioneer designs of microwave transmission and receiving equipment. Then he joined the Ohio State University faculty, and spent 12 years there earning a Ph. D. in physics, working on microwave antenna and tube design research, and teaching. He became a full professor in 1952.

In 1958 Space Technology Laboratories, a Thompson Ramo Wooldridge subsidiary, lured him to California to run its electronics laboratories. For the next five years Mueller worked on space projects—guidance, tracking, communications and telemetry for unmanned satellites and space probes, such as the solar orbiter Pioneer V. He also worked on ICBM development. Promoted three times, he was successively director of the "Able" space program (an Air Force missile project), vice-president of space systems management and finally vice president for research and development.

When Webb persuaded him to take the NASA job, he moved his wife, Maude, and two daughters to Washington and began, as he puts it now, "trying to get everybody moving in the same direction."

He built an organization inside the organization, its aim to keep the manned space program's scattered centers (one in Florida, one in Alabama and one in Texas) tuned in and working without conflict, under a tightened central control from Washington.

"What I did was to create an infra-structure," is Mueller's cryptic explanation.

Whatever he did, it worked.

"We hope we will be able to carry out the lunar landing this month," he told a Cape Canaveral Press Club luncheon two weeks before the Apollo 11 launch date. "We may not. But if we do not, we still have the equipment to do it, and it will be done soon."

Mueller talks more these days about what will happen after the Apollo landing, and the others after it for which the equipment has been ordered and partly built. The manned space program as it is now laid out ends abruptly in 1972 at the latest—sooner if some of the equipment is used up ahead of schedule by accident or changed plans.

"We are faced with a series of decisions that must be made in short order if the nation is to continue to have a manned space program," he told the Cape Press Club. "What would be a sensible long-range program?"

He thinks he has the answer—"reusability." "A Saturn V does not cost much more a pound than a Boeing 707," he argues. "If you threw one of those away every time you used it, there wouldn't be many airlines in business."

What he wants to do is build a space station orbiting the earth and another orbiting the moon, and then have "shuttle" rockets flying back and forth to them. All the "shuttles" would be craft that could be used over and over, unlike the present huge rockets which fall in the ocean, burn up in the atmosphere or are discarded in space, leaving only the relatively tiny spacecraft section to return—and even that is not used again.

Mueller figures it costs more than \$100,000 using the Saturn booster-Apollo spacecraft-Lunar Module arrangement, to carry a pound of weight from the earth to the moon and bring it back. With a shuttle and space station setup, he figures the round trip cost per pound will fall to \$200.

It would, he confesses, cost about the same amount that it took to develop the present equipment to develop the new kinds he envisions. That means \$22 to \$23 billion.

Mueller thinks that is "not a wildly outrageous set of numbers," and says if NASA gets it, the new system can be in operation sometime in the 1970s and then there could be hundreds or even thousands of space flights possible for each one we can make now.

A quiet professorial-acting type, Mueller is regarded by his associates as "cool," meaning calculating and hard to rattle.

He used to play handball and tennis, but since joining NASA "my work is my hobby," he says. As a college student and as a young researcher for Bell, he used to read science fiction—Jules Verne, H. G. Wells, Astounding magazine.

Looking back, he thinks that may have lighted the fire of his enthusiasm for space, a subject on which he admits he is a "zealot." The story is not uncommon. A study of NASA executives and engineers; especially those under 50, would be sure to show that a high proportion of them grew up soaked in the science fiction pulp magazines of the 1940s.

LA PLATA MARINE WOUNDED, DIES AFTER LEG AMPUTATION

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Cpl. Robert S. Shegogue, a fine young man from Maryland, was killed recently in Vietnam. I would like to commend his courage and honor his memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

LA PLATA MARINE WOUNDED, DIES AFTER LEG AMPUTATIONS

Lance Cpl. Robert S. Shegogue, a 19-year-old who had talked for years about joining the Marines, died July 18 in Japan after having both legs amputated because of injuries received in the Vietnam war.

Corporal Shegogue's mother, Mrs. Arthur M. Shegogue, of La Plata, Md., said yesterday her son received "multiple fragmentation wounds" of the legs, arms and face while on

a search-and-clear mission June 10 in Quang Nam province.

Both legs were amputated at the Da Nang station hospital, and a second, later operation removed the young marine's right leg to above the knee.

After Corporal Shegogue was transferred to the Army 106th General Hospital in Yokohama, Japan, the remainder of his right leg was amputated to the hip, she said.

Mrs. Shegogue said her son was transferred two weeks ago to Tachikawa Air Force Hospital in Tachikawa, Japan, where he died at 3:20 A.M. July 18. She said she was with him at the time.

Corporal Shegogue signed up for the Marine Corps in April, 1968, and joined the Marines shortly after graduating from La Plata High School the following June. He had been in Vietnam since last January.

Mrs. Shegogue said yesterday that her son "knew I was bitter about the Vietnam war before he went over there" but that he wrote letters home telling her: "I feel we really have to be here. I'm not sorry I came over."

Besides his mother, Corporal Shegogue is survived by his father, Arthur M. Shegogue, three sisters, Patty, Janet and Millie, all of La Plata; two brothers, Greg, of La Plata, and Ralph, of Southbridge, Mass., and his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Murdock, of Portland, Maine, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shegogue, of Clinton, Md.

Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

EFFORT TO PROTECT SHOE INDUSTRY

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have included in the RECORD a resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to adopt legislation to protect and promote the American shoe industry. In this way, the Massachusetts House of Representatives has addressed itself to an important national problem.

The shoe industry of the United States has been faced with a deluge of low-priced imported footwear. Since 1960 the importation of foreign shoes has increased over 600 percent. Within the last year alone the volume of imported foreign footwear has increased by 27 percent. Even the most conservative estimates concerning the future volume of foreign imports alarmingly augments these disturbing figures. The most conservative predictions indicate that by the year 1975 over 50 percent of the American footwear market will be eliminated by foreign shoes. The continuation of this high influx of foreign shoes has implications which not only adversely affect employment within the footwear industry, but threatens the well-being of the industry itself.

In order for one to more fully appreciate the magnitude of this problem one should be aware that there are presently over 1,100 footwear factories located in over 600 communities throughout the United States. These facilities, primarily located in towns where the industry is the principal means of employment, provide jobs for over 200,000 Americans. Many of these newly trained workers

were once unproductive members of the hard-core unemployed. The livelihood of these hard-working Americans is now in jeopardy. In the first half of 1969, for example, seven New England shoe factories have been forced to close down. The American shoe industry and its workers clearly need relief from this existing oppressive and dangerous import situation.

In answer to the urgent demand for action, my good friend and colleague, the distinguished Congressman from Massachusetts, the Honorable JAMES A. BURKE, has performed an outstanding service to the Nation in regard to solving this serious problem. As a result of the efforts of Mr. BURKE, a petition signed by more than two-thirds of the Members of the House of Representatives, has been forwarded to the President of the United States. The document, directly dealing with this problem, requests that the White House take immediate measures to enter into negotiations with the principle footwear supplying nations. The ultimate aim of these talks would be to establish a much-needed system of voluntary import limitations. The recommendations made to the President are part of an effort to return the shoe industry to its position as a healthy functioning member of the economy. It is part of a desire to give both the foreign and American footwear industries a fair share of the ever-expanding American footwear markets.

The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO ADOPT LEGISLATION TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE SHOE INDUSTRY

Whereas, Many shoe factories have closed down in the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, The import of low-cost shoes with low-tariff duties has glutted the shoe market to the detriment of the shoe industry and threatens to destroy one of the Commonwealth's most vital industries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as may be necessary to protect the shoe industry so vital to the economy of the country and to subsidize said industry in areas where it may be necessary so that the industry will not be wiped out in various parts of the country, particularly in the New England area and the Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth transmit forthwith copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress of the United States and to each member thereof from the Commonwealth.

House of Representatives, adopted, July 8, 1969.

WALLACE C. MILLS, Clerk.

BUSING PROHIBITED

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, this House wisely prohibited the use of funds for the busing of students to

schools out of their home area. This reaffirms the law we have on the books prohibiting such busing. During the recent presidential campaign, President Nixon said, and I quote:

I oppose any action by the Office of Education that goes beyond a mandate of Congress; a case in point is the busing of students to achieve racial balance in the schools. The law clearly states the desegregation shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial balance.

Yet despite his statement and despite the law, President Nixon has allowed his appointed officials in both the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Justice Department, to condone the busing of students to achieve racial balances.

Mr. Speaker, my people just do not understand how the Federal Government can blatantly violate the provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act while at the same time prosecuting individual offenders who violate the same law. My people have written me to ask why and I cannot tell them.

It is not just the white people of my State that are opposed to busing. On February 25th of this year, I placed in the RECORD a number of letters from Negro students, teachers, parents and school trustees who opposed the closing of their very fine St. Clair County training school so that integration might be achieved in that county. These people wanted to retain their own school, their own football team, band, glee club, and their own identity. Yet, come September, their school will be closed.

I sincerely hope that President Nixon, HEW's Secretary Finch, and Attorney General Mitchell will give some consideration to the fact that the House has once again prohibited the use of Federal funds for busing to achieve a racial balance.

At this point, I would like to insert again some of the letters from my Negro constituents who oppose the closing of their school this September.

The letters follow:

PELL CITY, ALA.,
January 30, 1969.

HON. BILL NICHOLS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. NICHOLS: We, the members of the Trustee Board of the St. Clair County Training School, are deeply concerned with the abolishing of our High School Department. The school presently consists of Grades 1-12, and we would like to maintain these grades. If the High School Department is taken away, there will not be one predominantly all Negro High School in St. Clair County. Our school is accredited by the State Department and one of the few schools in the State of Alabama to be accredited by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

We, as board members, feel that we have one of the finest schools in our county, district or State, with an excellent curriculum designed to meet the educational and cultural needs of our children. We realize the excellent job that our competent and qualified principal and staff are doing in preparing our children to be worthwhile citizens and to be able to meet the challenge of tomorrow.

The losing of our High School will bring bleakness and despair to the students, teachers, parents and the immediate and surrounding communities.

So, we are faithfully asking you as our

representative to render your service and efforts in helping us to maintain the present status of our school.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

LONNIE DAVIS,
Chairman of Trustee Board.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Board Member.
Rev. JAMES KIRKSEY,
Board Member.

PELL CITY, ALA.,
January 30, 1969.

HON. BILL NICHOLS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. NICHOLS: We, the Parent Teachers Association, and citizens of the Pell City and surrounding communities are deeply concerned with a perplexing situation. We have been informed that in the very near future, our school, the St. Clair County Training School, located in Pell City, which presently consists of Grades 1-12, will become an Elementary and Junior High School. Our school, a modern brick veneer structure, with a competent and an energetic principal and a qualified staff are working faithfully and diligently with our children in trying to meet their educational, social, and cultural needs. It will be very regrettable to us that if the High School Department is taken away, there will not be one predominantly all Negro High School in St. Clair County. We feel that we have one of the finest schools in our county, district, or the State of Alabama. It is accredited by the State Department of Education and the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

We are seeking your help as our Congressman and representative from the State of Alabama and our district to render your service and efforts in helping us to maintain the present status of our school.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

GEORGIA L. KIRKSEY,
President of P.T.A.
LOUIZA LANE,
Member of Executive Committee.
LIZZIE BORMAN,
Member of Executive Committee.

PELL CITY, ALA.,
February 14, 1969.

HON. BILL NICHOLS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. NICHOLS: We, the student body of the St. Clair County Training School, are soliciting your assistance in helping to maintain the present status of our school, Grades 1-12. Many of us who had our beginning at the County Training School would like for it to be the school that we could refer to as "our dear Alma Mater." We, the Elementary, Junior and Senior High School students have anticipated being the potential graduates of this school.

Another one of our basic concerns is that we would like to maintain our high school so there might be one predominantly all Negro school in St. Clair County. We feel that we have an outstanding school, for there are many former students who have pursued higher goals in life and have been very successful. Every effort is being done by our qualified principal and staff in providing knowledge and skills that will help us to become useful and productive members of our society.

The school being accredited by the State Department and one of the few schools accredited by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges is a remarkable accomplishment for us. Taking the High School Department away will destroy these accomplishments that we have diligently toiled to obtain.

We are seeking your help as our Congress-

man to render your service and efforts in helping us to maintain our school.

Very truly yours,

ALICE GAMBLE,
President of Student Council.
PEGGIE FORMAN,
Secretary.
MARGARETTA TINSLEY,
Student Council Adviser.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC AGENCY

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, today I am cosponsoring with Chairman ALTON LENNON of the Oceanography Subcommittee, a bill which will, if enacted, establish a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency. It is my hope that this agency which is being referred to as NOAA will advance our oceanographic efforts to the same degree that NASA has done in advancing our space technology.

If the Apollo flight has done nothing else it has shown us what near-miracles can be achieved by a unified, coordinated agency with clearly defined goals. No one has anything but praise for the way the NASA agency has developed our space capacities. When NASA was founded, the United States was a poor second in space; today we are unquestionably first.

But, there is another frontier besides that of space, and that is the ocean. It is much closer to us, yet we know almost as little about it as we do about space. And this other frontier has infinitely more possibilities of benefiting mankind.

At the present time our governmental oceanographic studies are fragmented and diffused among many different departments. The Department of the Interior, the Department of Transportation, the Departments of the Army, the Navy, the National Science Foundation—all these have agencies that work extensively on, in, and under the sea, and interaction with the atmosphere. Additionally it is the oceans. There is duplication, there is lack of coordination, and most important, there is a lack of impetus, of priority of a common mission.

It is a lack of national direction and purpose that the establishment of NOAA is designed to overcome. To coordinate the efforts of these agencies, this legislation would group them together into one single entity. And to give them direction, it would establish a national advisory committee, composed of top-ranking industry, scientific, and educational representatives, who would advise the NOAA agency.

Exploration of our planet's "inner space"—its oceans and atmosphere—holds promise of greatly benefiting mankind. The ocean's potential for food production, for mining, even for habitation, is enormous, and almost totally untapped. With a coordinated national effort, working in conjunction with the sizable civilian sector in this field, we can begin to exploit this largely untouched resource.

Establishing such a unified agency, of course, is only the beginning. We must continue to increase our commitment to this vitally important endeavor. In spite of a recent rise in interest in oceanography, we have as yet barely broken the surface as far as a truly comprehensive national effort in oceanographic research and development is concerned.

Establishment of such an agency, too, can be a logical first step toward joint efforts in exploring and developing the resources of international waters. Some international efforts have been made in this direction, but much more can and should be done, and I see NOAA as a prime vehicle for participating in such future cooperative efforts.

Establishing NOAA can be a valuable step forward in improving both our national and international coordination in exploring the seas. It is an important beginning, and I am proud to be associated with this legislation.

GEORGIA NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON APOLLO 11

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, much has already been written regarding the now historic moon landing. However, I feel the following editorials from some of the fine newspapers of Georgia's First District should be noted as they express the feelings of our everyday citizen for the greatest technological experience and most important scientific achievement the world has ever known:

[From the Statesboro (Ga.) Bulloch Herald Times, July 24, 1969]

The following is a poem written by Frances Hill Hathaway, a Special Writer for "Today" a daily newspaper published in Brevard County, Florida, which is called the "Birthplace of the Space Age." The poem appeared in the Wednesday 16, 1969 issue of "Today," the day of the launch of Apollo 11 at Cape Kennedy.

"LET IT BEGIN"

"I am a Dream.

I was birthed in the minds and souls of men. But a greater force than man seemed to surround by drive to become reality.

"I am a Challenge.

I represent the impossible achieved. I am a shout to the heavens that man craves to know, and is coming to find out.

"I am a Fulfillment.

I am a mighty physical creation, dazzling in my proportions. But I am also in men, often in their courage. I offer proof that man has infinite ability to do what he wills, and that these energies can be a powerful force for good.

"I am Hope.

That in opening the door to a new era all peoples may profit from the benefits that accrue. That as he fulfills a long-felt destiny man may greet this new day in a spirit of cooperation and humility—and unity.

"I am a Prayer.

That by reaching into the unknown and seeking such heights, man may become more mindful of his own perspective. That the Faith which propels him on his farthest journey also brings him nearer to his neighbor.

"I am Tomorrow.

I carry men to walk upon the moon. And things will never be the same again.

"I am Now.

I am an idea whose time has come. And I am eager.

"I am Columbia. I am Eagle. I am Earth.

"I am Apollo 11.
And I am ready.
Let it begin."

[From the Millen (Ga.) News, July 24, 1969]

OUR SPACE ACHIEVEMENTS

Every American should stand a little taller after the successful landing on the moon by the men of Apollo 11. Insofar as we can ascertain this is one of man's greatest achievements and has set a mark that will be hard to excell.

This landing on the moon certainly should convince everyone that we have a lot of "know-how" in America. It has created an image that we are not a static people and just satisfied with the status quo or the affluent society that we have been accused of enjoying.

Millions of words will be written and spoken but we find words are inadequate to express our deep gratitude for being an American and for being able to actually witness such a feat. We shall ever press forward and be prouder still that we are Americans. There is much work to be done but we are well on our way if only our people would just find a quiet spot; take stock of what they have that others haven't and just be a little more appreciative of the freedoms that we enjoy and come to a realization that America is the land of opportunity and challenges. We believe that we Americans will measure up.

We were interested to read the thoughts of Werner von Braun, an eminent man of science whose rockets are taking men to the moon, and we quote:

"Manned space flight is an amazing achievement, but it has opened for us thus far only a tiny door for viewing the awesome reaches of space. Our outlook through this peephole at the vast mysteries of the universe only confirms our belief in the certainty of its creator."

Our prayers are for the safe landing of the "Men on the Moon" on earth, as we go to press.

[From the Screven County (Ga.) Sylvania Telephone, July 25, 1969]

THE EAGLE LANDS

A dispirited and restless America badly needed a boost and over the weekend the scientists, engineers, technicians, and above all the astronauts of the national space program gave us one.

It has been a long time since Americans have been as united in their enthusiasm as they were Sunday, pulling for Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins to accomplish what seemed virtually impossible to most laymen—the first landing by men on the moon.

Most of the experts had agreed that the touchdown on the moon was the most dangerous and most critical part of the entire exploit, so a national sigh of relief—or maybe a cry of exultation—went up with Armstrong's words: "Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."

This was the climax of long years of struggle. Back in 1957 the Russians quietly

launched the first satellite, while our much-publicized Vanguard blew up on the pad. The Russians were first to put a man in space, first to put a man in orbit, first to orbit the moon with an unmanned satellite—for years it seemed that the United States was not doing well with its space effort.

But the failures added to the determination as well as the technical and scientific know-how of the thousands of men and women in the program. Even the biggest blow of all, the fire which took the lives of three astronauts early in 1967, did not critically hurt the program. A full year spent in checking and re-checking safety provisions probably paid off in the long run and the entire program "rocketed" ahead with a burst of speed that astonished even Dr. Werner von Braun.

A team effort it certainly was. Everyone responsible for solving the fantastic scientific problems and the equally fantastic administrative complexities is due full credit. But we don't believe that the wild acclaim for the three astronauts is unjustified. Men who have the courage to undertake a journey like that one are entitled to the unrestrained admiration of their countrymen and at this stage in our national history a little hero-worship will not hurt us a bit.

America has many problems—slums, pollution, noise, racial strife, student unrest, everything that has dominated our attention in recent years.

These problems are still with us and will be around for years to come. But maybe we can now eradicate the worry and frustration of recent years and face the future with the confidence that a nation which can send men to the moon can solve these problems too.

[From the Dublin (Ga.) Courier-Herald, July 24, 1969]

AFTERMATH OF MOON VISIT

For ages men and women have, poetically at least, sighed for the Moon. Lovers have basked in the golden glow of the earth's satellite, and the acme of something to ask for was the Moon.

Through the ages poets have characterized the Moon in many ways, but the Moon remained a mystic ball that changes its shape with mathematical regularity, brought tides and ebb tides to both sides of the oceans. The influence of the Moon as interpreted by men ran the full gamut of human emotions, depending in large measure on the mood of the observer.

But until last week, the Moon was an unattainable and mysterious body, unknown to men, a night object more than a quarter of a million miles away.

Three Americans, with the aid of thousands of earth-bound associates, are in the process of eliminating much of the mystery of the Moon. Soon the scientists in U.S. laboratories will critically and exhaustively analyze samples of the rocks and dust that were picked up on the Moon. The vast amount of information that has been accumulated by Apollo 10 and Apollo 11 will add to man's ability to understand what has been a mystery since the beginning of man.

Has the Moon lost its romantic associations? It has not, we think, but those associations will be enhanced as men delve into the mysteries that have puzzled mankind.

The soft, golden glow will still fall upon the earth. The rising ball of fire will still come up over the horizon and gradually assume the golden globe that it has for centuries past.

But man has been on the Moon, and rather than detract from the associations emotionally and psychologically that men have had for ages, there will come, and is already here, a new appreciation of man's knowledge of and his ability to learn more of the space and bodies that make up the world beyond his immediate touch.

[From the Garden City (Ga.) Perimeter, July 24, 1969]

GREAT EVENT

A dream came true Sunday night when man set foot on the moon.

It would be safe to say that most men living today have had that dream, and perhaps have secretly wished that it would come in their life time. And it did.

Probably the Moon Walk will rank as the single most important event of our lifetime, if not in the entire history of mankind. It clearly demonstrated man's ability to break the bonds of earth and reach out into the universe.

This tremendous step forward, with all of its excitement and wonder, carries with it some sobering implications too. And these center on the uses to which this magnificent feat will be put. Will it eventually be for the betterment of mankind, or will it lead finally to his own destruction? By his own hand?

There is no doubt in anyone's mind where all this should lead, but the big question is "Will it?" That is one which man can only answer himself.

What once was a wild tale of scientific fantasy, though at times, while watching the telecast of the exploration, there was the feeling that this was some science-fiction movie, or the animation of the Buck Rogers or Flash Gordon comic strips. Then came the realization that this wasn't just another movie, but the real thing.

Never before has mankind watched anything like it. Marco Polo did his exploring alone, and reported back his findings and adventures. The same, too, with Christopher Columbus, Lewis and Clark, Admiral Byrd, and all the other famous explorers and their discoveries. While the world, or part of it, waited, the real work was done, and not known for months, and in some cases years.

While the moon landing came a totally new experience. The entire world was there! And while we will have to wait for outcome of some of the experiments, everyone with access to a television screen saw the real discovery as it occurred.

Within minutes—even seconds—this big old tired world, which had been growing smaller with each new discovery, had suddenly shrunk to a small object indeed. And with it, man, himself.

If there is a lesson, or a new objective, as a result of the Apollo XI flight, it is that man must settle his squabbles, end his wars, solve his problems, and get busy in harmony to continue on the path set by this great achievement.

This next item which appeared in the Savannah, Ga., Evening Press is, I think, a most eloquent retort to the critics of our space program.

SORRY ABOUT THAT

A fable:

"I regret to tell you this, Columbus, but we've decided against sending you on that voyage," said Queen Isabella. "It's nice to explore the unknown and discover new lands, and it would be interesting to know if the world is really round, but we've decided to call off the voyage and spend the money on problems here at home."

INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL INCOME MAINTENANCE ACT

HON. JAMES F. HASTINGS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill, entitled the "Fed-

CXV—1383—Part 16

eral Income Maintenance and Public Assistance Act" which I feel is needed to achieve long-overdue reforms in our public welfare system.

This bill would bring a new concept to our social service responsibilities by creating a uniform formula of payments for welfare recipients throughout the Nation, regardless of the State in which they live.

It would place in the hands of the Federal Government under an income-maintenance program the responsibility for needy persons who are blind, aged, or disabled, set up a standard Federal-State public assistance program for needy individuals and families not otherwise eligible under the income-maintenance program, establish work incentive programs by permitting welfare recipients to retain a part of the money they earn without suffering a reduction in their welfare payments, provide for the withholding of funds for those physically able who refused to work, and attempt to remove some of the causes of our growing welfare rolls by providing a voluntary family planning service.

It would crack down on the disappearing father of children born out of wedlock to guarantee payments for their support through reciprocal agreements between States, relieve the burden of States by increasing to at least 75 percent the Federal Government's participation in programs for the medically indigent and provide by block grants to States a much-needed stimulant for research programs to find ways they can divest themselves of the titanic paper work and repetitive bureaucratic chores with the major goal being to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

Our welfare system has developed vastly different responsibilities since its emergent days of the depression. Like Topsy, it grew and grew to a point where costs have soared beyond the ability of the people to pay.

The States' efforts to carry out their responsibilities in the field of public welfare has been an abject failure. Major reform is needed now to bring order out of the present jungle-like system with its jumble of differing regulations, making it a monstrous complexity totally incomprehensible and justifiably irritating to everyone.

My State of New York has been especially concerned and frustrated with this problem.

This bill has been prepared after long conference with one of the most esteemed members of the legislature of that State, State Senator William E. Adams, Republican of the town of Tonawanda.

He is chairman of the State senate social service committee and joint legislative committee on social services and was named recently by Governor Rockefeller to head up a commission to investigate and revise New York State's social services law.

The Federal Government must be equally sensitive to the need for drastic changes now. I might also mention that New York State earlier this year called on the Federal Government to enact just such a law, noting that in today's society, States are no longer able to control or

reduce the causes of rising welfare rolls; nor are they able to adequately finance their systems.

This bill seeks to establish a national criteria, consistent with health and human dignity, below which welfare payments would not be permitted to fall.

Through it, the Federal Government by creating an equitable reimbursement system for all States, would be accepting its national commitment to provide a decent standard of living for all citizens no matter where they reside.

It would also reduce the serious problem—especially critical in our urban areas—created by people migrating from States with low payments to States with high payments.

The minimum living standard would be determined by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, taking into consideration such factors as regional price levels, age and composition of families, and differences in costs of living between urban and rural areas plus conditions of health such as blindness and disability.

Let me cite just one example of present-day payment disparities according to a report for March 1969 on old age assistance.

A State in the Midwest listed 23,100 recipients on its rolls receiving a total payment of \$2.4 million for an average payment of \$106.20. Yet a southern State with almost five times as many recipients—114,000—paid out about three times as much or \$7 million for an average of \$61.95.

I realize that differing conditions such as living cost are factors to be considered, but the variance is obvious.

This bill provides for a simple standardized formula for Federal reimbursement for public assistance. It will promote more equitable benefits for the recipients and a financially fairer social service program for the States without penalizing those States and their people whose systems are now more comprehensive.

I respectfully urge my colleagues, as I know they will, to give this proposal their earnest study to prevent total disaster in our national welfare system.

STERNGLASS SENSATIONALISM
CRITICIZED

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, all Members of the Congress received a scare letter from Esquire magazine enclosing a copy of an article it is going to publish authored by one Ernest J. Sternglass who is a college professor. For some time Sternglass has been under severe criticism for sloppy scholarship and for dressing up his theories as if they were facts. The following article appears in today's Washington Star and quite properly takes Sternglass to task for trying first to bend theories into facts and then use the result as an argument in the ABM debate:

SENSATIONALISM ON ABM DECRIED

(By Judith Randal)

Esquire Magazine, which thrives on controversy, added a new ingredient to the debate over the anti-ballistic missile this week with newspaper advertisements which many leading scientists regard as irresponsible.

Esquire's ad heralded an article on the ABM luridly entitled, "The Death of All Children." It described this as "a summary of research on the matter of nuclear fallout, pulled together for the first time by Ernest J. Sternglass, professor of radiation physics at the University of Pittsburgh."

So important is its article, Esquire said in promotional letters to newspaper editors and reporters, that although it was received after deadline, it was incorporated in the "September" issue (published July 29) as a stop-the-press insert.

Actually the closely printed four-page "Footnote to the ABM Controversy" is a rehash of tired old arguments aired by Sternglass in various forums over the last six years and discredited almost without exception.

To assert that Sternglass' sensational claims against the ABM are unjustified is not to say that a case cannot be made against the system now nearing a vote on Capitol Hill. There are plenty of arguments against the ABM that make sense—social, geopolitical, technological and scientific—but Sternglass' isn't among them.

There is the danger, from the point of view of opponents of the ABM, that Sternglass' overstatement of risks could actually backfire, even perhaps changing a last minute "no" vote to a "yes" vote.

Sternglass' thesis—which he has aired in testimony before Congress, on television, and in articles in "Science," "The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists," and a doctor's newspaper called "Medical Tribune"—is that atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons has had a marked and measurable effect on live births in the United States since 1945, when the atomic age began with an explosion near Alamogordo, N.M.

Sternglass claims that nuclear testing has led to "almost one excess death per hundred live births" or a total of "over 440,000 baby deaths" during the nuclear age.

Looking ahead, he has asserted that genetic damage from the detonation of ABM warheads defending against a missile attack "could itself produce sufficient (fallout) in the following few months to seal the biological doom of mankind."

In the Esquire article, he goes even further. "The fact is this," Sternglass writes, "a full-scale ABM system, protecting the United States against a Soviet first strike, could, if successful, cause the extinction of the human race."

Sternglass says nothing about what may happen if the ABM is unsuccessful, or the possibility that developers of the defense system may be unable to stay ahead of determined builders of an offensive capability.

But, whether by accident or intention, he falls into all sorts of traps as he builds his case against the ABM.

Take the matter of excess infant deaths. Sternglass claims the pre-natal exposure to fallout resulting from the 1945 New Mexico tests quickly led to the maintenance of relatively high fetal and infant deaths in distant states lying along the path of the fallout.

In fact, however, measurements recorded at the time of the tests showed that the explosion injected only a minute amount of fallout into the stratosphere, and that the debris was confined to New Mexico and parts of nearby Kansas and Nebraska—not the states where the decline in infant mortality failed to level off as expected.

In reproductive experiments on mice, cited repeatedly by Sternglass (but not done by him), for instance, large numbers of fetal

deaths or damaged offspring resulted from injections of radioactive strontium.

But mice are not men, the dose was enormous by human standards, and injection is not the way strontium 90 enters the body after fallout.

Feeding experiments at doses comparable to those following a nuclear explosion in species closer to man have yielded far less sensational results.

Sternglass blames fallout for such things as the reduced birth weight of babies over the past 30 years, although every mother knows that this has come about through altered pre-natal care methods which deliberately hold down the mother's—and the baby's—weight during pregnancy.

In marshalling his "facts" to show a rise in childhood leukemia, he cites what he says was an alarming increase in one metropolitan area where, owing to population growth, the rate has actually remained stable.

This is the sort of "science" for which Sternglass would flunk a graduate student for trying to palm off in the guise of a research paper.

Fraught as it is with irrelevancy and error, the article can add little of consequence to lucid debate on the ABM, and can only cause confusion and emotionalism in a situation already too confused and emotional for anyone's good.

INDIANA STATE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT ROBERT K. KONKLE DESCRIBES INDIANA TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RESEARCH

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, we all know that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and in the vitally important field of highway safety this is especially true. The following article, Analogue 1000, which appears in the August 1969 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, by Indiana State Police Superintendent Robert K. Konkle, describes the intensive study undertaken of 1,000 fatal traffic accidents in Indiana, and the recommendations made at the conclusion of the study:

ANALOGUE 1000

(By Robert K. Konkle)

Analogue 1000 is the history of 1,000 fatal traffic accidents that occurred on rural Indiana roads and highways between August 1965 and April 1967 and claimed a total of 1,238 lives. This study was an effort to determine exactly how those accidents happened through a probing, in-depth examination of any incidents or factors that might have had some bearing on the causes of the tragedies.

The total motor vehicle accident situation is an enormous and complex problem. Efforts in engineering, public education, and traffic law enforcement to prevent accidents are virtually overwhelmed by the rapid and continuous growth of traffic volume. New roads cannot be built fast enough nor can older routes be repaired or redesigned quickly enough to absorb this growing mass of vehicles.

In the field of education, legislative action to tighten up licensing requirements and improve traffic court systems is painstakingly slow. Driver education programs in schools and among adult groups are generally insufficient. Law enforcement is hampered by lack of manpower. The greatest problem facing police in this regard is that the large

number of accidents causes investigators to do little more than report their occurrence rather than conduct thorough investigations.

In July 1965 the Indiana State Police, without benefit of any special grants or financing, launched a study project in hopes that probing accident analyses would provide more and better information on the exact causes of traffic accidents.

The project encompassed 1,000 fatal smash-ups. The size of the sampling was limited in order to keep research within manageable proportions. State police investigators believed the circumstances surrounding these accidents would substantially reflect similar elements of all traffic accidents.

All investigations were conducted by Indiana State Police troopers who are trained accident investigators. At the time of the study, there were 570 troopers assigned to patrol duties in Indiana's 92 counties.

Troopers were given an outline showing only the minimum information which would be required. Beyond this, they were asked to use initiative and investigative judgment comparable to that required in homicide investigations. Their reports were submitted in narrative form and forwarded to State police headquarters in Indianapolis for tabulation and analysis by Lt. Richard A. Berger of the department's traffic division.

Information from these reports was encoded into an information retrieval system. Data from the system cards were then analyzed and compiled for this report.

Blood or breath specimens were obtained in most cases. Blood samples were checked for any trace of barbiturates, amphetamines, and alcohol. Breath samples were analyzed for blood-alcohol content.

FINDINGS

Analysis of the data compiled produced the following findings:

1. Human consumption of alcoholic beverages is the number one cause of rural traffic deaths in Indiana. In this study 746 persons died as a result of accidents in which a drinking driver was involved.
2. The educational level of a driver affects his chances of becoming involved in a fatal traffic accident.
3. Novice drivers, on the road to gain driving skill by means of experience, accounted for 263 deaths according to trooper investigators and in themselves present a critical problem.
4. Approximately 40 percent of traffic law violations in this study could be considered to have been willfully committed.
5. Drivers in certain vocations are more likely to make driving errors that result in traffic fatalities.
6. If groups of people may be categorized, we concluded that the group causing the greatest portion of our traffic accidents is not likely to be reached by safety campaigns.
7. A history of traffic arrests and minor traffic accidents has little to do with the probability of a particular driver's having a fatal accident. By and large, fatal accidents seem to be chance occurrences.
8. Two percent of highway deaths might possibly be suicides.

ALCOHOL

An analysis of figures showing drivers who were known to have consumed alcoholic beverages prior to their respective accidents revealed that 389 (82 percent) were at fault, 33 (7 percent) were partially at fault, and 52 (11 percent) were not at fault. In addition, 18 percent of all drivers who had been drinking were under Indiana's legal drinking age of 21. This portion of the study also showed that half the total number of drinking drivers had blood-alcohol levels of above 0.16 percent. Indiana's legal limit is 0.15 percent.

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Blood specimens only were analyzed for alcohol, amphetamines, and barbiturates

and, for the most part, were obtained from deceased drivers.

AT FAULT—ALCOHOL—BY AGE

Age	Total	Had been drinking	Percent of total who had been drinking	At fault	Percent at fault and alcohol
Under 16.....	22	2	9	2	100
16 to 21.....	311	82	26	68	83
21 to 30.....	339	132	39	112	85
30 to 45.....	376	141	37	115	82
46 to 60.....	263	84	32	63	75
60 to 75.....	144	26	18	23	88
75 and over.....	50	7	14	6	86

Although we were unable to fully gage the extent drugs played in this study, we did find that nine drivers had consumed barbiturates and five persons were found to have consumed stimulants prior to being involved in fatal wrecks. Four of these persons had also consumed alcohol in addition to the drugs.

VOCATIONAL FACTORS

It was difficult to categorize groups of drivers by vocation because of the ambiguity of the terminology and the debatable nature of the categories selected.

One example of this is where to classify truckdrivers. We put some in the skilled group, some in the semiskilled, and some in the unskilled category depending on qualifications, type of operation, and previous experience.

Office administrators were considered skilled, while file clerks were generally considered to be semiskilled. The professional group contained those persons engaged in commonly recognized business and technological pursuits. The list below is based on tabulations of known vocational data:

Vocation:	Percent
Semiskilled	44
Skilled	16
Students	12
Unskilled labor.....	11
Housewives	5
Farmers	4
Professional	4
Armed Forces.....	3
Technological	1

Vocations	Total	Percent of total	Mechanical defects	Had been drinking	Percent who had been drinking
Unemployed.....	44	3	4	22	50
Retired.....	81	5	2	15	19
Professional.....	45	3	3	4	9
Skilled technical.....	10	1	1	4	40
Skilled other.....	181	12	14	69	38
Semiskilled.....	477	32	58	150	31
Unskilled.....	123	8	43	70	57
Armed Forces.....	29	2	0	9	31
Farmer.....	44	3	0	6	14
Housewife.....	59	4	2	10	17
Student.....	141	9	22	21	15
Unknown.....	271	18	55	94	35

WEATHER FACTOR

Weather conditions, according to the project study, were an important factor in the overall accident picture.

When a driver is unable to stop at an icy intersection and crashes into another vehicle, it may be construed that the accident was caused by weather conditions. Yet it may also be said that because of the driver's lack of skill in driving on icy pavement and his lack of experience and good judgment, he slid into the intersection and collided with other traffic.

This situation appears analogous to an ice skater who falls on the ice. Did he fall because it was slippery or did he fall because he was not sufficiently skilled at ice skating?

We concluded that the young, inexperienced driver is more likely to misjudge or

exercise poor judgment than the older more experienced driver. For example, if a driver misjudges his speed approaching icy intersections several times without killing himself, he will probably develop reasonable judgment and skill in this particular weather-related situation.

MARGIN FOR ERROR

All of us have observed that driving is deceptively easy and that a margin for error does exist, particularly for those drivers who commit hazardous errors and still manage to avoid accidents. Arrests by our troopers for serious moving violations outnumber the fatal accidents we investigate by nearly 100 to 1. This ratio does not take into account the myriad dangerous driving acts that are not seen by officers on patrol.

How, then, can the less experienced person gain driving skills and good judgment without placing other motorists on the road in danger? We consider this a serious problem, substantiated by the study findings.

For example, drivers in the 16- to 21-year-old group accounted for 21 percent of all drivers in the 1,000 fatal smashups. They also accounted for one-third of all drivers in the "drove too fast for existing conditions" category which was primarily weather oriented. Finally, 60 percent of all those drivers shown "at fault" in this age group committed their driving errors as a result of inexperience.

NAMES CHECKED

All drivers' names were checked through Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicle files, Indiana State Police accident records, and the National Driver Register (NDR). Out-of-State drivers were checked through the NDR only. The NDR at the time of this report, contained only the names of those drivers who had been convicted of a serious traffic violation, such as leaving the scene, driving while suspended or intoxicated, or reckless homicide.

We were surprised at how few drivers had previous arrest and accident records. We had surmised that a fatal accident was the climax of a history of minor accidents and traffic arrests. The statistics from Analogue 1000 do not effectively substantiate this theory. Paradoxically, the study raises the question of whether or not a history of traffic accidents can be interpreted to mean that the builder of such a record has gained driving experience which has helped improve his driving skills.

TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATIONS

Traffic enforcement and education efforts imply that traffic accidents do not just happen—they are caused. The implication is that errors, or traffic violations, are willfully and flagrantly committed. If not committed out of intent, then they are done out of ignorance of the law or carelessness.

The following chart reflects our findings in this area. Intoxicated persons were presumed to have been willful violators:

Violation causes	Number	Percent
Deliberate.....	373	41
Carelessness.....	280	30
Inexperience or attention diverted.....	264	29
Total law violations.....	917	

Deliberate violators, for purposes of this report, were defined as those who were speeding, passing on a hill or curve, or committing other acts of recklessness.

Violations committed out of carelessness are changing lanes without looking, failing to signal a turn, making a left turn into the path of oncoming vehicles, and others.

Violations in the last category represent those over which the driver has little or no control. For example, a driver crosses the centerline because, in the first instance, he ran off the roadway and, in trying to get

back on the pavement, overcorrected and swerved to the opposite lane into an oncoming vehicle. Also inserted in this category were the drivers inexperienced in driving on icy roads.

- Deliberate violations:
- Excessive speed.
- Passed on hill.
- Passed at intersection.
- Passed on curve.
- Passed without sufficient clearance.
- Failed to observe automatic signal.
- Failed to observe stop sign.
- Followed too closely.
- Fled from police.
- Improper or no lights.
- Unintentional violations:
- Drove off roadway.
- Failed to signal.
- Ran into rear of another vehicle (but not following too closely).
- Speed too fast for conditions.
- Speed too slow.
- Failed to yield the right-of-way at a stop sign.
- Failed to yield at private drive.
- Failed to yield right-of-way (other).
- Drove left of centerline.
- Wrong way on one-way road.

Routine accident statistics can be misleading. For example, compilations of accident data in Indiana for 1966 showing "driver errors" were published in part as follows:

- Failed to yield right-of-way, 24.4 percent.
- Drove left of center, 6.5 percent.

The casual observer notes that a leading cause of accidents is failure to yield the right-of-way and might automatically conclude that all such violations are deliberate and committed out of impatience or other reasons. If failure to yield the right-of-way were generally a conscious and deliberate act, then 24.4 percent of Indiana's motor vehicle accidents in 1966 were either suicides or attempted suicides. This, however, is not the case.

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES

A breakdown of our study figures shows that 209 drivers failed to yield the right-of-way and that 93 of these violations were committed at stop signs, 35 as a result of making a left turn in the path of oncoming traffic, 15 at the end of private driveways, and 66 fell under the category of "failed to yield right-of-way—other."

The analysis of these cases revealed that only 10 of the 93 violations committed at stop signs were deliberate, while eight committed in making left turns were deliberate. Two from a private driveway and six in the "other" category were also done deliberately. A close look at the analysis shows, therefore, that 26, or 12.4 percent, of the drivers in our study who failed to yield the right-of-way committed these violations deliberately. The foregoing example illustrates how routine accident statistics can be misinterpreted.

We note that "drove left of center" accounted for 6.5 percent of all the accidents in Indiana in 1966. Were these conscious acts?

Of those drivers in Analogue 1000 who were on the wrong side of the road at the moment of impact, 90 (27 percent) had no intention of being there. A total of 60 percent committed this violation because they were under the influence of alcohol.

Strict enforcement of traffic laws may prevent the rapid rise of accident rates because deliberate violators are probably deterred by seeing police on patrol and are motivated to pay strict attention to their driving to avoid arrest. It appears doubtful that strict enforcement has any measurable effect on unintentional violators.

SUICIDE

Suicide by way of a traffic "accident" may occur more frequently than we realize. This method of suicide can easily be used to defraud insurance companies if the victim ex-

ercises reasonable guile in his own execution.

Life insurance policies often have double indemnity clauses which make such an "accidental" death more appealing to the would-be suicide in that he or she might be able to leave a substantial amount of money to survivors. And when fraud is the intent, there is obviously no suicide note left behind.

The cases in this category were placed there because of the circumstances existing prior to the death and the fact that other evidence indicated a possibility or probability of suicide.

The number shown in the report therefore is, in reality, a sum of probabilities rather than proven facts—20 men and eight women, half of whom were under the influence of alcohol at the time of impact.

We believe it is important to recognize that some fatal accidents are suicides and that police investigators should never overlook this possibility.

None of the investigations in the study disclosed evidence of premeditated murder.

MECHANICAL DEFECTS

Mechanical defects, for purposes of this study, included only those defects which in most cases were not the primary cause of the accident. But, had the defect been absent, the accident might not have occurred. This segment of the study therefore is a tabulation of investigative judgments.

MECHANICAL DEFECTS

	Number	Percent
Faulty steering.....	11	5.3
Faulty brakes.....	25	12.2
Faulty suspension.....	5	2.4
Faulty lights.....	17	8.3
Faulty window glass.....	6	2.9
Faulty windshield wipers.....	2	1.0
Faulty exhaust system.....	6	2.9
Miscellaneous other.....	13	6.3
Faulty tires.....	121	58.7

In most cases the officer and a garage mechanic examined the wreckage. We have every reason to presume that all defects contributing to the cause of accidents cannot be found. In some cases disintegration was such that the detection of preexisting defects was impossible.

In our opinion the "faulty tire" category may be misleading. Since 106 faults were termed "excessive tread wear," the question arises what might have been the outcome of the accident had the skidding vehicle been equipped with tires in good condition? We surmise that some accidents might have been less severe with increased braking traction and that perhaps some would have been avoided completely under the assumption that no uncontrollable slide would have occurred in the first place.

Fifteen of the tire faults were so listed because they blew out or lost air before the accident and, in the investigators' opinion, contributed directly to the cause of the accident.

In summary, we believe that mechanical defects pose a real hazard in the total traffic accident picture. Based on that belief, the department strongly endorses mandatory vehicle inspection programs.

CONCLUSION

We are aware that Analogue 1000 is not a scientifically perfect research program. But the findings of an indepth investigation of 1,000 fatal traffic accidents have provided us some valid facts.

We believe the information gained concerning alcohol-related accidents reflects the need for more effective controls on the drinking driver.

In the area of mechanical defects, the figures clearly reveal that the combination of safe drivers operating safe cars can help cut down the accident toll.

In still another area, this study points up the need for establishing some kind of controlled traffic training environment in which young drivers can gain driving experience under all kinds of road and weather conditions without endangering lives.

In the final analysis, traffic safety is not just a police problem. It is a "people problem" in which there are achievements still to be gained from responsibilities yet to be assumed by people who administrate, who enforce, who judge, who teach, and, finally, by people who drive.

We have learned how to project man into outer space and return him safely to earth. Now, we have got to find a way to keep him alive on our streets and highways.

THE NEED FOR RESTRAINT

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the able and distinguished Assistant Attorney General, Jerry Leonard, spoke yesterday before the Council of State Governments meeting in Mobile, Ala.

His statement is an excellent and thoughtful presentation of the need for restraint on the part of the Federal Government in dealing with the problems of disruption and violence on the campus.

These remarks are most appropriate in my judgment and deserve the attention of the Members of the House:

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL JERRY LEONARD, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION, JULY 31, 1969

I am very pleased to be with you today. We are witnessing an attack on the basic foundations of society. Our American institutions are being assaulted by a barrage of "non-negotiable demands" for reform.

Society must recognize the need for change. We must not be insensitive to demand for change; but, there are those who wish more than a change in our way of life. They wish to destroy us from society. They have no plan; they have no proposals for a new society or a new government; their only promise is the total destruction of the Nation. They are revolutionaries and their cause is anarchism and nihilism.

The institution most easily reached and closest to these agitators is the college campus. The unrest these revolutionaries foment on the campus is challenging every known orderly process of our educational institutions.

One of the great difficulties in dealing with campus unrest is the inability to recognize those students who seek university reform as an end and those revolutionaries who use university reform as a tactic. Unfortunately, the former are too often lumped together with the latter.

Colleges are and have been far from perfect. While advocating and realizing vast change for others, for themselves the status quo has been their watchword. The college professor, tweed suit, pipe in hand, philosophizing about the poor and the masses while demanding intellectual cadence of all he surveys, is the picture of the status quo.

There are legitimate demands for reform which must be recognized, must be met, and require appropriate attention from college faculties and administrators.

We created a technological revolution to conquer the moon. Our accelerated industrialized society must now begin to deal

with the effects on our every day life that this new technology has brought.

The colleges must deal with today's space age society and begin to meet the needs of the space age student, and more importantly, those college administrators and faculty who would blame all student unrest solely on the failure of government to "end the war" or "feed the poor" or "right racial injustices" must be exposed for what they are; charlatans and demagogues.

David Lawrence, Editor of *U.S. News and World Report*, in a recent editorial put the situation in proper perspective. Recognizing that some student unrest does result from controversies over public affairs, he concluded:

"It is unfortunate that the educational institutions have not tackled the problem of how to help an individual to get ready for the type of career in which he would be most likely to succeed. Instead, a large number of students are bored with courses of study they do not like. They continue for four years to worry about what their future is going to be.

"Aimlessness, frustration and restlessness are today making many young people receptive to mob psychology, as they yield to incitements by agitators and activists bent on creating disturbances in our country."

Now to a discussion of the methods by which those who demand seek fulfillment of their ends.

We miss the point when we categorically dismiss student demands as just more evidence of Communist activity. To many of these anarchists, the Communist party itself is part of the "establishment" which they seek to tear down. We must avoid the tendency to simplistic analysis of the problem and thus rush to embrace simplistic solutions.

Let me give you an anatomy of a campus disorder based on a composite of actual developments on several campuses:

To start things off, a conference is scheduled, perhaps a "Conference on Black Revolution." Active black militants are invited, both conservative and radical, to lend visibility and credibility to the effort. Conference topics include: black literature, origins of negritude, the role of the church in the black revolution, the necessity for militancy, black students and the white university "establishment," public schools in urban communities, violence and crime and the failure of the black man to obtain his share of America's benefits.

Nothing wrong with discussing these subjects, but unfortunately there are those who seek greater visibility for their cause.

The militants decide it is necessary to resort to active measures: they unsuccessfully try to disrupt a sports event but have much greater success in efforts to march from building to building and interrupt classes—they also receive better publicity doing this.

At this point, in the development of the campus disorder, campus security police, largely inactive so far, notify local police and the sheriff's office, but even with this help they cannot outmaneuver the "hit and run" tactics of the activists; so the national guard is called in and cordons off the campus. This acts as a catalyst and swings many previously "uncommitted" students against the law officers. The militants have succeeded in radicalizing the student body.

Thus a demonstration that first involved 50 students making demands grows to 300 marching on a basketball game and finally gains active support of 5,000 or about 20% of the campus. In the meantime, other radical groups use this situation to gain publicity for their own ends.

In our composite college it turns out that major steps had been taken for black people, such as lowering admission standards; setting up of a black studies program; but the school authorities in a characteristic noblesse

oblige attitude neglected to inform the students and the public of these programs. This failure to communicate is multiplied over and over again: failure to communicate with students, with faculty, with the public. There is a conspicuous lack of dialogue and a conspicuous abundance of polemic. Students who seek information and advice from faculty and administration frequently end up frustrated.

Black students, great numbers of them, have a compelling desire to go back to the ghetto to help their brothers break the cycle of ghetto life. This is a sincere desire; but all too often educators and administrators either don't listen or they engage in intellectual paternalism and can't understand the students' viewpoint. In short—they don't "relate."

Too often, we in a consensus orientated society look for the one man who speaks for the black man or the student or the militant. No one person does, any more than one person speaks for any other racial, ethnic or political group.

We see here the symptoms of a problem manifesting itself in a disaffection of the student toward college curriculum and instruction. He is joined by a large number of students who want colleges to prepare them for space age living.

These students want to know why most freshmen and sophomores are taught by graduate students. Why can't the colleges achieve lower student-teacher ratios so all students may benefit from exposure to professors in the classroom?

The lack of answers to these questions results in a feeling among lower classmen that they are helpless in a monolithic society. Frequently, they vent their frustrations by attacking computer centers where the students think machines control their lives. This monolith syndrome is compounded by the grotesque size of too many campuses; frustration by the competition for grades, which they must obtain for good jobs and entrance into graduate schools. It is disillusioning for the serious student, who seeks knowledge and truth from the college, to see the guardian of knowledge and learning, demand, not improvement of the mind but "publish or perish" as the standard for success; quantity, not quality. Plato and Aristotle would have failed miserably in today's college because they were concerned with the development of men's minds.

So, you see the problem on today's campus is not a simple one and cannot be solved with a simple solution.

The President and the Attorney General have made clear the position of the central government. We are not to be the enforcers of order on the campuses.

It has long been recognized that the local community is best equipped to handle the problems of law and order. Each campus disorder has its own particular character. To enact a national law to cover these differences requires broad language—broad language means different interpretations, in different situations and presents a danger to constitutional guarantees.

It is the responsibility of the academic community to recognize and deal with the problem of campus reform and campus unrest. The American Council on Education has made clear that unless the community solves their problem it will be solved for them.

State and local governments are better equipped to pass laws and enforce existing laws to deal with local problems than is the National Government.

Today, universities across the country are recognizing this responsibility. At Cornell, Wisconsin and Stanford, scenes of major campus disorder, rules are being formulated to control and prevent future outbreaks. State legislators are passing laws regulating the use of sound amplification devices and other mass communication tools of student revolutionaries.

College and university governing bodies are adopting reasonable rules and regulations, they are recognizing that a difference exists between those individuals who wish reform and those who wish destruction.

In a survey of 194 campus disorders involving 577 incidents such as sit-ins, disruptions, walkouts, etc. the university responded 73.9% of the time by calling in the police making arrests, disciplining students.

Every sit-in is not disruptive. Every civil disobedience does not cause destruction. Yet, everytime the law is broken it must be enforced. Thoreau wrote his famous essay from prison and Martin Luther King preached non-violence from his jail cell.

We do not have need of the Federal presence or federal law. There are those who would cut off federal money from these schools. If we carefully examine this approach we see clearly that this is a "massive retaliation" approach. Every one of the top ten schools in this country who receive federal assistance have had campus disorders. These schools are heavily engaged in government research involving hundreds of millions of dollars. The programs and missions of the Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education and Welfare and National Aeronautics and Space Administration would be seriously impaired.

Let me emphasize the position of this Administration by quoting part of a letter sent to Congressional leaders by Attorney General Mitchell and HEW Secretary Finch, just a few weeks ago:

"First, forcing institutions to submit or certify that they have developed such policies and plans dealing with campus disorders would imply a Federal standard by which their policies and plans would be judged. The Federal Government must not be placed in the role of enforcer or overseer of rules and regulations for the conduct of students, faculty, and other university employees.

"Second, the administrative independence of colleges and universities is an essential element of the academic freedom which this Nation has always cherished for its institutions of higher education. Responsibility for the orderly maintenance of these institutions should not be preempted by any Federal agency.

"Third, federal legislation already exists which withdraws aid from students who engage in disruptive violent acts at college. To extend this cutoff to institutions would be beyond existing laws and punish the entire academic community which is, after all, the victim, not the instigator, of violence."

This is not to say that the central government does not have an interest in campus disorder. A riot on a campus is no different than a riot any place else. It can result in violations of law, which, if not properly attended to by local jurisdictions, can become a matter of federal concern. Riot instigators who cross state lines; police who over-react and administer summary punishment; rioters who destroy federal property, all run the terrible risk of involvement with the U.S. Government.

But, we must not let a handful of revolutionaries achieve the one goal they are most anxious to attain—the destruction of the university.

At Columbia 3 percent of the students actively participated in disorders; at the University of Chicago 2.8%; at Berkeley 6.9%; at Ohio State .19% and at the University of Illinois 1.51%. These are typical examples.

We must not let this minority succeed. We must work to reform the universities. The universities and the States must work together to develop procedures to deal with the revolutionary radical.

When an individual does not obey the law he is arrested. If he continues to disobey the law he is imprisoned—expelled from the community until he is rehabilitated.

When a student does not obey the rules of

the university he must expect to be disciplined. If he continues to disobey the rules he must expect to be expelled from the academic community.

The Council of State Governments must be in the forefront to assist our states in developing plans and enacting laws to deal with the campus problem.

ANTHONY SADOWSKI—POLISH
PIONEER

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, I introduced H.R. 12740, legislation authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to issue a special postage stamp in honor of Anthony Sadowski, known as the "Polish Daniel Boone," in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of his birth.

Anthony Sadowski was a Polish frontiersman of Pennsylvania, who had settled and left his mark on what later became Berks County, and more particularly Amity Township which Sadowski helped to found.

Early this year more than 500 people came to old St. Gabriel Cemetery in Douglasville, Pa., and took part in a ceremony to honor someone who had been buried there 233 years ago—Anthony Sadowski.

The people that gathered in that cemetery did so because of Sadowski's ancestral link with Poland where he had been born 300 years ago. They were mostly Polish Americans from the Reading and Philadelphia area and had one common interest, that to revive the spirit of Anthony Sadowski by the unveiling of a monument to his memory.

The man who really brought life to the spirit of Sadowski was Mr. Edward Pinkowski, the chairman of the Sadowski memorial committee, for which he was awarded a certificate of appreciation by the Amity Township 250th Anniversary Committee.

Mr. Speaker, in order that my colleagues may be better informed on the background of Anthony Sadowski, I wish to include, as part of my remarks, the history of Anthony Sadowski written by Edward Pinkowski and which was released in the official publication of the Sadowski memorial committee, issued in connection with the dedication of a Sadowski historical marker at Douglasville, Pa., on September 18, 1966.

The story on this Polish pioneer follows:

ANTHONY SADOWSKI: POLISH PIONEER

(By Edward Pinkowski)

On April 23, 1736, having grown weak, wistful and wise at the age of sixty-seven, Anthony Sadowski died quietly in Amity Township, 50-odd miles up the Schuylkill River from Philadelphia, and his remains were buried, in the presence of his family and a few intimate friends, in the graveyard of St. Gabriel's Church not quite a mile down the river from his home.

Hardly anyone thought of it at the time, but generations later, when descendants tried to trace their lineage back to Anthony

Allene Miller Williams presented it to me at her home in Champaign, Illinois. Some details from Jane Sandusky and Mrs. Taylor were added to the story.

It probably happened at the beginning of the Great Northern War in 1700 when Sweden invaded Polish territory on the Gulf of Riga. Brave, adventurous, loyal subjects of Poland, Anthony Sadowski and his brother quickly left home to take up arms in defense of their country.

Misfortune followed them. Somewhere in the invasion of Riga by the Swedish troops under Marshall Fleming in the spring of 1700, Anthony was captured by a "press-gang" and his brother was killed in a surprise attack on their position. When Anthony refused to enter the service of a group of Swedish soldiers, he was brought before one or two Swedish officers for questioning. He refused to reveal the sites of Polish fortifications, how many men held them, and where the Polish supplies were kept. He guarded such vital information with his life.

To force him to talk, his captors put him upon a rack, an unusual looking wooden framework, tying his ankles to the bottom of the frame and his wrists to a wooden bar at the top. He was questioned again. At the same time the bar was turned in such a way that he felt his joints were being pulled apart. For two days he endured this torture. When he stubbornly refused to reveal any secrets, he was removed half dead to a prison ship in the Gulf of Riga.

On board ship he apparently pretended he was dead. He was left unguarded. His hands and feet, of course, were numb, but he could stare past his guards into the water and estimate the distance to shore. When the ship was nine miles from shore, he got a chance to take off his clothes, tie ten pounds of coin in a sack around his neck, and jump from the ship under the cover of darkness.

The moment he got into the water he was faced with stiffness. He was not sure he could swim to shore. But even as he struggled in the water, he knew he had only postponed the inevitable. The best he could hope for would be a quick death by drowning rather than the long, drawn out torture at the stake. His mouth must have twisted in an ironic grin. It might have been better after all if his captors had tortured him to death.

Instinctively, he swam as the water wet his body. A few minutes of swimming gradually restored the circulation to his arms and legs, which had been tightly bound for two days. He held on desperately as he narrowed the distance between him and shore. He floated whenever he needed to catch his breath, but each stroke took him closer to freedom and he forced himself on. Finally he reached land and limped away into the countryside, sore and bruised, but safe.

Evidently he did not go back home. He would have been shot or hung if recaptured. Some American branches of the family, together with the Sadowski in Poland who talked with Mrs. Taylor in 1919, created confusion by claiming that two brothers came to America. Jacob E. Sandusky, who wrote an account of the family in 1888, was aware of this confusion, and he specifically said that the progenitor of the American clan "was the only one of the name that ever came to America." Not until I met Joan Sandusky, a member of the branch that settled long ago near Danville, Illinois, was I able to clear up this confusion about the two brothers. In her family it was always said that one was killed in battle and the other came to America. Credit Mrs. Taylor, however, for learning that Anthony Sadowski left Poland, leaving family and possessions behind, at the time of the Swedish invasion.

Another puzzle is the question of where he spent two or more years prior to his emigration to the New World. Everybody agrees that he came to this country in the reign of Queen Anne of England (1702-1714)

and landed at New York, but no two branches of the family agree on the exact year and whether anyone accompanied him or not. Did he make his way to Holland and come with the Dutch to New York? Or to France and across the Atlantic with some Huguenots? Or was he one of the immigrants brought over from Scotland and England?

As pieces of information were added to the puzzle, the evidence confirmed a tradition that Anthony Sadowski, prior to his emigration to the American colonies, spent a few years in Scotland. The first records that refer to him in America tie him in with William Laing, a Scotch immigrant and a wealthy planter of Freehold, New Jersey. The first record is dated May 21, 1709, when Anthony Sadowski, William Laing, and Richard Clark were witnesses to the will of Benjamin Cook, another planter of Freehold. William Laing died about the same time, and when an inventory of his estate was filed in 1710, it showed that Anthony Sadowski owed him one pound and five shillings, but the debt was paid by the time the estate was settled in 1716. William Laing's brother was master of a school in Cannongate, Edinburgh, Scotland, and his cousin was master of a school at Leith, Scotland. It is believed that Anthony Sadowski fell back on his linguistic skill to earn a living and taught a foreign language in one of the private schools in Scotland. But of this no one can be sure, except that the two schoolmasters from Scotland, both named Alex Laing, picked Anthony Sadowski to make a detailed account of William Laing's estate in 1710.

If one studies family records, however, one can find evidence that he was in America much earlier than 1709. His wife, Marya Bordt, or Mary Bird as it was Anglicized, came of Dutch forebears who were located at Mespach Kills (Newtown), Long Island, as early as 1682. According to records of the Raritan Dutch Reformed Church, she was still not married in 1704 when she was a witness to the baptism of her brother's child. The average age of girls who married then was 14 or 15 years. Presumably she was about that age when she married Anthony Sadowski, who was at least twice her age.

Their daughter, Justina, gave birth to a son, James Warren, named after her husband, on May 3, 1722. If Justina was at least 16 years old at her son's birth, she would have been born not later than 1706. Thus it is reasonable to suppose that Anthony Sadowski and Mary Bird were married between 1704 and 1706, and that he arrived at New Amsterdam, as New York was then known, between 1702, the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, and his marriage to Mary Bird.

Brief and incomplete as it is, this is the background of a Polish pioneer in America. In later life Anthony Sadowski made no speeches and wrote no memoirs reminiscing about his European experiences. His early descendants likewise recorded but little. They carried stories about him in the oral tradition for more than two centuries, and small details, unusual words or phrases like "nine miles from shore," "press-gang," "ten pounds in coin," "put upon the rack," and other things indicate that folklore, if used with facts and figures, can be a valuable tool in writing history. This account of his early life is necessarily a composite of many traditions.

II

Crossing the wide, deep Atlantic Ocean in the early part of the eighteenth century meant more than merely giving up charming castles and gilded uniforms for a rugged land of wild animals and still wilder Indians.

It had not been an easy matter for some aristocrats to leave the luxuries they had always enjoyed in Europe for the harsher life of America.

As his ship approached the island of Manhattan, Anthony Sadowski, gazing out at the quaint, slant-roofed houses and a windmill

or two in the low inland hills, thought anxiously of his decision to seek freedom in America. In Poland he would have been a prisoner of war. In America he was a trail-blazer. Some friends probably asked him before he got on the sailing ship if he knew the practical obstacles he faced. He had to learn a new language. He had to practice new customs. He had to deal with more different groups of people than he ever did in the Old World.

To his amazement, he found, at the seaport where he landed, that a number of Poles had come there in the previous century and contributed to the growth of New Amsterdam. During the period that Peter Stuyvesant was governor of the Dutch colony, one of his aides was Daniel Litscho (Liczko), a Polish army officer from Koszalin, and Martin Krygier, another Pole, was a burgomaster. In 1659, five years before Stuyvesant ceded the Dutch colony to James, Duke of York, a Polish scholar, Dr. Alexander Curtius (Kurcysz), arrived and founded in New Amsterdam one of the first institutions of higher learning in America. At the same time Albert Zabriskie, or Albridt Zaborowski as he signed his name, who left Poland because of religious unrest, took an interest in the land along the Passaic River in New Jersey and eventually owned more land than he could walk around in one day.

If Sadowski had met any of his countrymen and knew them any length of time in New Amsterdam, the feeling of being part of America would have come faster to him than it did to the common, run-of-the-mill colonists in the wilderness. Historical researchers, however, have found no proof of this connection; some, in fact, are trying to locate records of a colony of Polish Protestants in New Jersey, supposedly founded by Zabriskie at the beginning of the eighteenth century, to see if Anthony Sadowski might have been among them.

No doubt exists, though that Anthony Sadowski fitted quickly into the ways of colonial New Jersey. Within a decade of his arrival he witnessed a will, prepared an inventory of a man's estate, and had a fair account with Captain John Bowne, an old established merchant at Matawan, a village on the south side of Raritan Bay, across from Staten Island. No man could have performed all these things unless he was held in high esteem and showed some intelligence, energy, honesty, and hospitality.

The first records of his presence in America show that he settled, at least for awhile, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, probably Matawan, Freehold, or near one of those places. The area had been inhabited for the most part by Dutch settlers from New York and the western towns of Long Island principally between 1690 and 1720. As the names suggest, Sadowski associated with men who sedately raised families, cultivated the soil, held political offices, traded with Indians, and reverently attended church. While living among the Cooks, the Laings, the Bownes, the Lincolns, the Warrens, and other families, he decided to marry the daughter of a Dutch settler along the Raritan River. One of six children, his wife, Marya Bordt, who was born at Mespach Kills, Long Island, brought another strong pioneer into the Sadowski family.

The prospect of raising a family in New Jersey did not appeal to the newlyweds. Fields barely thirty years cleared of pine trees had not shown as much fertility as new farmers were finding in parts of Pennsylvania and New York. Just as the younger sons of the Dutch farmers of Long Island left their homesteads to make homes for themselves in New Jersey, Anthony Sadowski now led Mary, as Marya shortened her name, to Pennsylvania, which had been inaugurated by William Penn about thirty years before and had since then shown more religious freedom and self-government than any other

colony in America. Since Penn was a Quaker, many Quakers, persecuted in England, came to Pennsylvania, but for the most part they clustered in and near Philadelphia.

To make finer sites available to them, Penn offered land practically for nothing to Rev. Andrew Rudman, head of the Swedish settlers in Philadelphia since his arrival from Gestrícia, Sweden, on June 24, 1697, in order to create a new Swedish settlement in a section of the province not already taken up or seated. The Swedish clergyman and his followers selected 10,550 acres of land along the Schuylkill River, site of the present village of Douglassville, and Penn sent David Powel to make the first survey for them on October 21, 1701. The canny Quaker leader expected that the Swedes, whose forebears had first settled on the banks of the Delaware six years before he was born in 1644, would leave Philadelphia and sell their attractive places to his followers. It took him, however, more than four years to issue sixteen patents, and by that time the ardor of some Swedes for a new settlement was gone.

The name of the settlement was subject to change at the whim of any man. Originally, it was Manatawny, named for the creek that ran from the rear of the tract into the Schuylkill at Pottstown. Marcus Hulings, who was of French-Swedish descent, corrupted it to Manathanim, and Rev. Samuel Hesselius, whom he obtained in 1720 to serve as the first rector of St. Gabriel's twisted the name still further and gave it a Swedish ending "ten," thus making it Molatten. Two other ministers who held services in the rude log cabin, Muhlenberg and Murray, who were not familiar with the Swedish language, changed the next to last letter from "e" to "o". Sandwiched between them was another Swedish Lutheran, Rev. John Abraham Lidenius, and he was typical of people of the Swedish tongue who frequently change "l" to "r" in their speech. Lidenius got mixed up and spelled the name Morlaten. After the congregation broke with the Swedish Lutheran tradition and became Episcopalian in the 1950's, wholesale changes were made in the village name. It was successively known as White Horse, Warrensburg, and Douglassville.

No sooner had the Swedes received their patents from the proprietor of Pennsylvania than they began to divide their grants and sell portions to land speculators and new immigrants. Among them was Anthony Sadowski. On January 21, 1712, he bought 400 acres of land along the river for thirty pounds from Thomas Andrews, a Philadelphia barber-surgeon who speculated in real estate, and Andrews in turn got it in 1706 from Mathias Holstein, a native Philadelphian of Swedish descent who did not care to join the pioneers in the wilderness.

There is no record of the route Anthony Sadowski took from New Jersey to Pennsylvania. However, his descendants, Mrs. Arlene Miller Williams, who made an exhaustive study of all the material she could find on her noble ancestor, produced this theory:

"My personal belief is that Antoni moved westward because he was naturally adventurous, restless, and daring, and could not be contented in the quiet backwaters of Freehold when the great, far-reaching rivers, forests, and mountains of unexplored Pennsylvania urgently called him. To a person of this type the call of an unexplored road is strong. And right thru Freehold went an Indian trace that led from New York to the settlements on the Delaware. That it was used at a very early date is proved, for in 1668 Peter Jagow, a famous Indian trader, obtained a grant to take up land at Mattine-kunck, called from him 'Chygoe's Island,' and kept a house there for entertainment of travellers going to the Delaware settlements. Burlington grew up at that place, and the old Indian trace became 'the Burlington Path.' From Jagow's down the Delaware, travel was mostly by canoe.

"We will not be far wrong if we imagine Antoni traveling, then, by the Burlington Path, with a pack horse or two, to Peter Jagow's Inn; and thence perhaps by canoe, while a servant takes the pack horses down streams, over a path, to Philadelphia, where he stays until he has located and bought the land he wants; and then by canoe again up the Schuylkill to his new home."

The land he bought must have seemed to him such as Moses promised the children of Israel. In every direction he could see an almost unlimited supply of oak, hickory, ash and maple trees. He was struck by the natural beauty of its surrounding hills, the majesty of the winding, narrow river, and the fertility of the soil. He found waters springing out of the meadows and hills.

Purchase of the 400 acres throws light on the character of its new owner. For one thing it showed he had good judgment, for the land was admirably suited for small diversified agriculture, dairy herds, and livestock production. It was shaped like an irregular parallelogram. At one end lay the Schuylkill River and a large meadow and at the other end Manatawny Creek and rocky slopes. Between were thick woods at least three miles long, a rambling brook, and a large number of acres suitable for fields and pastures. The two previous owners never touched the land.

At forty-five years of age, Sadowski was undoubtedly charmed as he looked at his land without a sign of anyone else ever having been there. It was his own land, his own part of a new country, a challenge for him and his family to make this untouched part of America into something of their very own, without help, without anything but a few simple tools, their bare hands and a tremendous faith that they could make a little part of the wilderness a wonderful place in which to live.

On a slope rising up from the river he cut down trees and built a rude hut until he could afford to build a bigger house out of local stone on a narrow road which ran parallel with the river across one end of his tract. His coat of arms meant nothing in the democracy of frontier life. The measure of a man was his ability to clear the forests, build a house, and put in crops. Sadowski must have found new thrills like Cincinnati of old in following the plow, breeding horned cattle, sheep, lambs, and horses, and sending wheat to grist mills down the river. Achievement and recognition came from continuous hard work.

His wife and daughters grew up amid pioneer surroundings and were well acquainted with the hardships of frontier life. They did not have the conveniences that housewives have today. They had to do a lot of things that are now conducted in factories. Weaving, dyeing, tailoring, dressmaking, even the tanning of skins into leather, were ordinary household operations which Mrs. Sadowski and her daughters had to conduct or assist in doing. They also had to make butter, cheese, candles, matches and a hundred other items. Sadowski himself obviously had no time to help them.

By carving a farm out of the wilderness he demonstrated what became a Sadowski family trait. In the future male members of the clan scattered through the American frontier and helped to push its boundaries as far west as they could go and to the borders of Canada. With brave spirits, axes and rifles, they moved from place to place to conquer and subdue the wilderness, build roads, open farms, erect churches and school houses, and found cities. Although the farming tradition was paramount in the early days, later generations bred ministers and teachers, lawyers and judges, bankers and merchants, mechanics, and so on. Most branches of the family supplied soldiers who fought actively at one time or another for their freedom.

Daniel Webster, a celebrated American ora-

tor, had pioneers like the Sadowskis in mind when he delivered the following words:

"When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers therefore are the founders of human civilization."

In 1712, forty years before Berks County was formed for the most part from the upper sections of Philadelphia and Lancaster counties, Manatawny, Molatten, Morlatton, or whatever name was in usage, looked like an abandoned baby on the frontier line of Pennsylvania. Only a handful of the original Swedish grantees were still around. Life in the area grew more varied after Sadowski joined Mounce Jones, John Justice, Jonas Yocum, Justice Justafson and other settlers on the Swedish tract. Someone dubbed the poorly defined animal and Indian path which ran past Sadowski's homestead the King's Highway. As he used it, he could see the advance of settlement up the Schuylkill.

At least two children of the Swedish pioneers branched out and established homes in their midst. They were Magdalen Rudman, the founder's eldest daughter, who married Andrew Robeson, (1686-1740), and Magdalen Jones, whose father built the first stone house of the settlement in 1716, became the second wife of Marcus Hulings (1687-1757).

By 1718 Sadowski and some of his neighbors on the Swedish tract believed it was time for them to have their own township. They engaged George Boone, an English Quaker, who eventually became the grandfather of Daniel Boone, to survey the boundaries and prepare the application for a new township. They suggested the name Amity for the township because they enjoyed peaceful relations with neighboring Indians.

Soon afterwards the name was approved in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia, the township was erected, and a constable and other necessary officers were appointed. However, no records were made of the proceedings. The inhabitants of the township, including Andrew Sadowski, the son of the Polish pioneer, signed another petition in 1744 to renew the act of incorporation.

Next after Amity Township was erected the settlers got a burial ground without asking for it. Andrew Robeson, a highly respected man of Scotch descent, having served as Justice of Peace for many years in Philadelphia County, came to visit his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robeson, and liked the solitude of their farm at Molatten so much that he picked a spot in the corner of a wheat field for his grave. When he died on February 19, 1719, at 66 years of age, his son buried the body on the east bank of the Schuylkill River and erected a tombstone over the grave. Today it is the oldest gravestone in Berks County. It says:

Removed from noise and care
This silent spot I chose,
When death should end my year
To take a sweet repose.

Here in a peaceful place
My ashes must remain,
My Saviour shall me keep
And raise me up again.

Without being guilty of exaggeration a biographer of Anthony Sadowski could say that he took part in the most mysterious beginning of a church in America. If he was not present at the funeral of Judge Robeson, he knew about it because young Andrew Robeson and his wife donated the ground to the settlement for the burial of other bodies and the erection of a church. On March 27, 1720, Marcus Hulings, with whom Sadowski frequently conferred, and "other respectable inhabitants" were sent to Philadelphia for the purpose of finding a clergyman to erect a church and conduct services for their religious well being.

Rev. Samuel Hesselius, assistant rector at Gloria Dei, a lovely small Swedish Lutheran

church on the banks of the Delaware in Philadelphia, accepted their call, and shortly after organized the congregation known as St. Gabriel's. For a year or more, in this tiny outpost of civilization, he christened the newborn, comforted the bereaved, and said the final prayers over the dead. Each member contributed his share to the salary of the rector. Then Rev. Hesselius complained that his hearers were few and unable to support him. He left Molatten, as he called the place, and went to Wilmington, Delaware. St. Gabriel's was then without a regular minister for twelve or thirteen years and without a church until some members built a rude log cabin in 1736.

As members of the congregation died, they were buried near the spot that the elder Robeson selected for himself. No records were kept of the burials until Rev. Gabriel Falck came in 1735 and established an irregular system. It is important to bear this in mind because it seems to me that three children of Anthony and Mary Sadowski died during the period St. Gabriel's was without a rector and only one of them can be spotted in the burial ground by the process of association of tombstones.

The number of children the Polish-Dutch couple had is a question. According to the will that their daughter, Justina Warren, made on October 29, 1731, Justina gave her clothes to "three sisters," none of whom she named, her husband's new hat "to my brother Andrew," and "I give my brother Jacob a great coat."

In his will dated December 29, 1735, Anthony Sadowski mentioned only three children, namely, Andrew, Sofia, and Ann, who was married to Increase Miller, and two grandsons, John and James Warren, whose parents died in the fall of 1731 during a severe epidemic of small-pox. No record gives the name of the fourth sister. As none of the three known sisters bore their mother's Christian name, the elusive sister may or may not have been named Mary.

Whatever her name, what happened to her and Jacob Sadowski? According to Eliza Brooks Mitchell, fifth in line of descent from the progenitor of the clan, one son and one daughter died before Anthony did in 1736. She named two surviving daughters who married and left issue. Ann had 11 children, Andrew seven, Justina two, and the number that Sofia had is unknown.

Anthony's grandson, James Warren, remained in the locality all his life. Upon his death April 7, 1776, he was buried in the churchyard of St. Gabriel's, as was his widow, Hannah, on December 26, 1782.

From the positions of their tombstones it is possible to shed light on the graves of James and Justina Warren, whose deaths were not recorded in St. Gabriel's books, and Anthony Sadowski, whose death in Pennsylvania was unknown to scholars until I discovered it. There are five graves, but only two stones which are still readable, in a family plot. The remains of three tombstones are left in the ground between the graves of James and Hannah Warren. The names of the persons who were buried under them are missing with the tops of the tombstones. However, the quality of the stone in the remaining parts look the same as other tombstones put up in the 1730's in the burial ground. Thus the assumption is that James and Justina Warren are buried next to their first-born child and Anthony Sadowski is buried next to Hannah Warren.

Before preceding further, however, it should be stated that the Sadowski Memorial Committee is appealing for funds to erect a fitting tombstone to Anthony Sadowski on this hallowed spot. If any reader is inclined to pay tribute to this illustrious Polish pioneer, please send your contribution to the committee at the address shown on the inside cover.

To tell, as far as practicable, how he lived,

what he acquired in his lifetime, and how he disposed of his estate is like the task of an archaeologist who must piece together scattered fragments into the object they once formed. According to an inventory of his estate, Sadowski did not believe in luxury and display, but he believed in being well protected and well stocked with livestock. He left a personal estate valued at 565 pounds.

His plantation and 200 acres of land were valued at 200 pounds, and 300 other acres of land 150 pounds. The wheat and rye he had planted at the time of his death was worth thirteen pounds. He left some books, a watch, carpenter and farming tools, two guns, three pistols, four spinning wheels, and hundreds of household and farm items, typical of a well-run frontier compound.

Larger than most of the farms around him, Anthony Sadowski used his farm as much as he could for livestock production. George Boone and Ellis Hugh, who made a detailed account of the property in Amity Township, listed the following livestock:

To horned cattle.....	£36
To other young cattle.....	8
To 3 working horses, a mare.....	12
To 1 horse and a 1-yr. old colt.....	8
To some mares in the woods.....	6
To 30 sheep and 18 lambs.....	10
To swine.....	2
Total.....	£82

Another aspect of his household was the attention he paid to a Negro named Joseph and a small white boy named John Marshall. Under the law both were considered articles of personal property. The Negro was valued at 25 pounds and the servant lad ten pounds. Although not mentioned in the will, a servant woman worth four pounds was listed in the inventory. One and half pages were required to list his goods, chattles and credits.

III

For Anthony Sadowski practically half his life was involved in all kind of experiences with the aborigines of the Middle Atlantic and the North Central regions of America. Unlike Cortez and Pizarro, who were fierce enemies of the Indians, Sadowski had nothing but friendly relations with them. In no sense of the term was he an Indian fighter.

Not much is known about his first experiences with them. He met such Indians as Pelopee, Wequehalye, Pecsacohan, Gawakwehon, Shelahon, Lewis the Indian, and Pelowath at John Bowne's trading post at Matawan, New Jersey, and saw that, as far as Bowne was concerned, trading with them was no different than trading with Mordecai Lincoln, Benjamin Van Cleave, John Van Metre, John Warren and other white settlers. Bowne bought furs from the Indians, shipped them overseas, and received in turn the supplies needed by the colonists.

The trade with the Indians for peltries and furs probably fascinated Sadowski more than anything else in the colonies. As he bought more goods from Bowne than his family could possibly use, he probably stepped into this activity as soon as he could. In 1715, three years after he moved to Pennsylvania, his account with Bowne amounted to twenty pounds.

His property in Amity Township was conveniently situated in the beginning to serve as a base of operations. Along the east bank of the Schuylkill River ran an Indian trail, later an important artery of transportation, which extended from Philadelphia to the Indian villages at the forks of the Susquehanna. The upper reaches of the trail were unexplored, and only Indians, a few traders, and wild animals dared to go there.

In those days a trip to the Indian country was an adventure. A traveler had to have courage, endurance and an iron constitution if he hoped to survive. Fortunately his escapade in the Gulf of Riga convinced Sa-

dowski that he was physically fitted for the rigors of journeys into the wilderness. Within a short time he was transformed into a typical Indian trader.

As the Indian chiefs were treated well by William Penn and his successors, Sadowski was able to step into their villages with open arms. He learned the Delaware and Iroquois languages and had an intimate knowledge of Indian habits and customs. His family worried about the difficulties and dangers of these trading expeditions, but he always answered the remonstrances of his wife and children with going again. In the course of these long trips, he blazed new trails and expanded the American fur trade.

Never did his knowledge of these trails and Indians play a more important role than in May, 1728. Some Indians had just forced a number of white families out the Tulpehocken region, a short distance from his home, and created a reign of terror.

Sadowski quickly mounted his horse and galloped off in the direction of Shamokin (now Sunbury), an important Indian village at the forks of the Susquehanna, many miles away. He passed farmers in flight, cornfields and houses burning, panic-stricken women and children running along the trail. He had to deliver a message to the Indian chiefs at Shamokin and could not stop to help the victims.

Before he completed his mission a band of Conoy Indians descended upon Manatawny, as Sadowski and Mounce Jones called their settlement. The strange Indians were halted on May 9, 1728, and asked what they wanted. They refused to give any information. Then four white men killed one of the Indian men and two of their women.

Upon his return home Sadowski was surprised to find Governor Patrick Gordon at Manatawny. The provincial official had come up the river to investigate the skirmish between the Indians and the white settlers and to reassure both sides that "we are all brethren." He ordered twenty men to find the bodies of the three killed Indians and bury them, possibly in St. Gabriel's burial ground.

He also appointed John Pawling, Marcus Hulings, and Mordecai Lincoln, two of whom were Sadowski's close friends, to maintain peace in the neighborhood.

Then he returned to Philadelphia to prepare more peace moves. Sadowski accompanied him and the following day was sent with another message and gifts to the chiefs of the tribes in the disputed territory. Traveling by horses, Sadowski and another Indian interpreter, John Scull, and three assistants, covered more than 100 miles before they reached their first destination.

Within two weeks the party traveled to Shamokin, Tulpehocken, and Conestoga, and delivered messages and gifts to Allummapes, also known as Sasconan, chief of an Indian tribe that formerly inhabited a place along the Schuylkill, Opekasset, chief of a small Delaware tribe, and Manawkyhikon, a chief of the Minsis. Governor Gordon wanted to meet the sachems at Conestoga, but they realized they did not have enough time to get together with him on May 24. Only two days remained. Nevertheless, the Indian chiefs were pleased with the Governor's soothing words.

Finally, it seems, Sadowski proposed that the two parties meet at Manatawny, and probably offered his home for the purpose, and the Indians put the proposal in their letter to Governor Gordon on May 22. As a result of the friendly contact between the two sides, peace was restored.

Sadowski, however, was disappointed that the provincial council waited two years to pay him seven pounds for two weeks instead of fifteen pounds for more than a month's service. It probably seemed to him that the council had not thought of what would have happened to William Penn's Holy Experiment if it let the Indians alone for two years.

As the Indians moved westward, Sadowski's knowledge of the Alleghenies was extended, and his trading expeditions lasted longer. He came to know the rivers which flowed not toward the Atlantic but toward the Mississippi. No doubt he saw in some places almost nothing of civilization, with practically no food except what he gained with his rifle and no shelter except the bottom of a wagon.

The farther west he traveled, the more resistance he met. The trading post at Shamokin was a mild place compared to the one he and two other traders, John Maddox and John Fisher, had on the Allegheny River, ten miles below the mouth of the Mahoning. It is better known as Kittanning.

In June, 1728, while Maddox was alone at the trading post, a band of drunken, impoverished Indians came in and demanded goods on credit. The shelves were full with 500 pounds of European goods. When Maddox refused to give them credit, they attacked him and forced him to give them one hundred pounds of goods. The goods included five shrouds, twenty shirts, and a half tick.

The traders could hardly afford the loss. It probably hurt Sadowski more than either Maddox or Fisher, for on July 31, 1730, he sold to George Andrews 100 acres of land in the rear of his tract in Amity Township for thirty pounds.

None of them, however, cleared the thieves from their debt. On August 8, 1730, they reminded Governor Gordon that the Indians still had not paid for the goods taken from their store. After writing to Allummappees and Opekasset two old and respected Delaware chiefs at Shamokin, and Mechauquatchugh, an Indian chief on the Allegheny River, the provincial governor dropped the matter.

No more did Sadowski weep over what he had lost. With redskins crossing the mountains in increasing numbers, he followed their trails down the Allegheny, Ohio, and other rivers and continued to trade with them.

Of all the traditions of the Sadowski family, the most widely known was that their ancestor established a trading post on the western shores of Lake Erie and that a large city, a county, a river and a bay in Ohio now bear his name. Little do they care how the name was changed to Sandusky.

Down through the years, as places in New York, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Texas adopted Sandusky as their name, the origin of the name did not receive the attention it deserved. In 1842, Jacob J. Greene, a resident of Tiffin, Ohio, situated on the Sandusky River, described the name as "more extensively known, perhaps, than any other one in the Union." With a name of such permanent importance, it is baffling that two entirely different versions of its origin still exist.

If Anthony Sadowski gave the Ohio landmarks his name, or even a corrupted form of it, the first thing to do is to find evidence of his connection with them. The year he was robbed, an Indian trader, John Le Tort, with whom Sadowski was well acquainted, planned to take goods and come back with furs from the Miamis who were settled at the west end of Lake Erie. Nothing stood in Sadowski's way. If Le Tort could do it, so could he. As a matter of fact, Madame Montour, who had a sister living among the Miamis, discouraged him from making the same trip as Le Tort planned right away.

As is well known and documented, Sadowski naturally followed the Indians, traded with them wherever he went. He traded with them on the Susquehanna. He traded with them again when they moved to the Allegheny Valley. If he followed the Mahoning, a stream ten miles from where he was robbed in 1728, he had only to cross over the highlands west to Sandusky River and down it to Sandusky Bay.

Greene summarized the family tradition in an article published in the first issue of the

American Pioneer in 1842. As he put it, "a Polish trader by the name of Sandusky, or more properly spelt Saduski, established himself near the present site of Lower Sandusky, at the foot of the rapids of the river. His operations in trading for furs and so forth with the Indians, being entirely confined to the river and bay, they soon became known to Europeans as Sanduski's River and Bay." His statements were confirmed in a following issue by a letter from twin brothers, one signing his name "Isaac Sodousky" and the other "Jacob Sandusky."

The brothers mentioned a quarrel between Sadowski and the Indians which caused him to leave the trading post. It may or may not have resulted from the struggle between the French and the British for the trade of the Ohio drainage area. It was about the time that the French first began to stir up Indians against the British. Sadowski was caught in the middle and he was probably forced to take sides. Whatever the cause, he returned home and pledged his allegiance to the British throne in 1735.

Another interesting fact I have discovered is that his daughter, Ann, who married Increase Miller about 1733 and moved to Bedford, New York, was not living at home when Sadowski went to the present site of Sandusky, Ohio, because she never mentioned it to her children and descendants. Her direct descendant, Mrs. Ailene Williams, first learned about the family tradition when she read Theodore Roosevelt's book, *Winning the West*, which stated, without citing any supporting evidence, that Sandusky was of Indian origin. She compared it with other family traditions, studied them carefully, and made many careful observations about the Sadowski family.

"The more I have worked at untangling truth from error in family traditions," she wrote, "the more I became convinced of the following: (a) there is more truth than error in most of them; (b) when minute details are carried down from mouth to mouth for several generations, it is usually because they really were true; (c) the vaguer the tradition, the less reliable it is; (d) the less likely an individual fact is, the greater the chance that its unlikelihood is what impressed it upon the memories of the narrators; (e) it is very common for succeeding generations to increase the closeness of their relationship to famous people; (f) there is a common tendency to drop out some generations entirely; and (g) where two or more generations have the same given name they often become one person in the traditions of their descendants."

Another observation is the number of descendants who said that Andrew Sadowski, who was killed by Indians in Virginia, was one of the first traders on the shores of Lake Erie. Some historians, in fact, think this is an error, but it is not necessarily so. Whether they knew Andrew was Anthony's son or not, Andrew Sadowski was old enough in the 1730's to go with his father as loader, taking the place of Sam Cousins, John Phillips, William Davis, or some other helper that was no longer in his employ. All that came to an end when Anthony Sadowski died in 1736.

The maps available of the Sandusky region are another source of information. In a feature article, "Forgotten Pioneer," *The Pittsburgh Press*, August 2, 1959, George Swetnum said the name Sandosque appeared "in French maps as early as 1707," but I cannot locate any such map. An English map of 1736 showed only three lakes, Huron, Ontario, and Erie. According to C. A. Hanna, "The name Sandoske was found in 1740," but he does not give the source. The Canadian Archives, Nov. 14, 1747, has this statement: "Nicholas' band was at Sandoske."

Evans' map of the Middle British Colonies in 1755 is the first map I have found on which the name Sandusky appears. On the

east side of a nameless river, Evans has written "Fort Sandusky," and on other two Wyandot villages, none of which is named, and a French fort, "Fort Junandot," evidently a corruption of Wandot or a misspelling.

If Sandusky were a Wyandot word, as some authorities say, the two Wyandot villages on Evans' map would have contained the name. None of them do. It is not likely that the fort on the other side of the river from the two Indian villages would have taken an Indian name. It was designed for defense against the French and Indians. The name of the fort is therefore neither French nor Wyandot in origin.

No two authorities agree, if they think Sandusky is an Indian name, on the origin of the name. One gives two words, "sa industee," and the other "sandusti," with neither agreeing on what they mean. The words look as if they were selected out of an Indian dictionary by someone searching for the origin of the name.

A noted historian of American Poles, Miecislau Haiman, who was the first curator of the Polish Museum of America, said in "Polish Pioneers of Virginia and Kentucky" in 1937 that he thought the Sandusky family changed their name to agree with the name of the Ohio locality.

"Why should they?" asked Mrs. Williams. "After Antoni pioneered there and died, Andrew went down into Virginia; a sister removed to New York State; Andrew's sons migrated to Kentucky. I have examined family bibles, deeds, newspaper obituaries, etc. from widely separated branches of the family, and was greatly interested to note how, from generation to generation, there was a gradual change from Sadowski to Sodowsky, then to Sadowsky, then Sandusky, and finally Sandusky. It seems to me to be a perfectly natural Anglicization of a foreign name. Names are greatly influenced by the way neighbors write and pronounce them. Of course most of the records available to us are not written by the owners of the names, but by clerks, recorders, etc., so they are not of great value in tracing the changes.

"If the clerk was English, it seems to me that "sand" and "dusky" would be more natural English syllables to write instead of "Zad," "Sad," and "dowsky," either if he did not quite catch the name or were unfamiliar with it, whether oral or written.

"In the case of the branch of the family that came at an early date from Kentucky to Illinois, I have been permitted to look at family records, deeds, and early newspaper obituaries, and was interested to observe how the successive generations changed the spelling from Sodowsky through Sadowsky and Sadusky to Sandusky. Therefore, I restate my conclusion that both the name of the family, in its various branches, and of the Ohio region, from pioneer trading post to river, bay, and towns, all changed quite naturally and gradually from the original Polish Sadowski to its most natural Anglicization, Sandusky."

ANTHONY SADOWSKI'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

In the name of God Amen, The Twenty ninth of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred thirty five, I, Antony Sadowski of Amity in the County of Philadelphia and province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, being very weak in body but of perfect mind and memory and knowing that it is appointed for all men a time to die, do make and ordain this My Last Will and Testament, that is to say, principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul to God that gave it and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the designation of my Exe'rs, nothing doubting but that the General resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. As touching such worldly estate wherewith it pleased

God to bless me in this life I give and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

Imprise—I doe give and bequeath to my well beloved wife Mary Sadowsky all my Tenaments and Liveings which is two hundred acres of land fronting upon Skulkill during her widowhood and in case the said widow alters her condition, then she shall only have what the law directs to widdows and if she remains a widdow then she must enjoy and posses the said estate during her life and after her decease then my well beloved son Andrew Sadowsky shall enjoy and posses the said estate with all the improvements and four horses, two cows, ten sheep, with all the utensils upon the said plantation and the negro man called Joseph and the white boy called John Marchell until he comes to age paying such legacies as I shall appoint.

Item—To my daughter Sofia Sadowsky I give two cows, one mair, ten sheep and best feather bed with all the furniture belonging to the said bed and all things in proportion that my daughter Ann Sadowsky gott when she was married to Increase Miller.

Item—I order and appoint that there shall be sold three hundred acres of land of the rear of said front in order to pay my just debts and whatever money remains after paying the said debts shall be equally divided between my two daughters, Ann and Sofia, and if the said land be sold before my decease then the said daughters shall have only forty pounds if in case there will be so much after paying my debts. And I doe appoint that after my wife's decease that all the stock and moveables shall be equally divided between the said two daughters.

Item—That the negro man named Joseph shall have twenty five shillings yearly during his servetude if in case he proves to be good and is all one and twenty years of age. After which age he is to have the said money paid yearly.

Item—John Marchel shall have two pounds in money and an ax and a grobing hoe when of age and the said money is to paid by him that posses the said two hundred acres of land.

Item—If in case my son Andrew Sadowsky should die without lawfull heirs that then the said estate shall be equally divided or sold and the one halfe of the said estate or money shall be possessed by my daughter Ann's children and the other halfe to be possessed by my daughter Sofia or her heirs and if in case the said land be possessed by my two daughters that the shall pay to my two gransons James Warren and John Warren twenty pounds to each when of age.

Item—If the said Andrew shall live and have heirs to posses the said land he shall pay to the said James and John Warren five pound to each or when they come to age.

Item—I constitute, appoint and ordain my well beloved wife Mary Sadowsky jointly with Marcus Hullings and Walter Camble of Amity Township whole and sole exec'trs of this My Last Will and Testament with full power to pay all my just debts and demand the same according to law. I doe hereby revoke and disannull all former wills, legacies, pronouncing and confirming this to my Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

In presence of us

ANTONI SADOWSKI
HENRY GIBSON

HENRY GIBSON
ANDREW CALDWELL

Philada June 17, 1736. Then personally appear'd Henry Gibson, one of the witnesses to the foregoing will (Andrew Caldwell, the other witness, being removed to distant parts) and upon his oath did declare he saw & heard Anthony Sadowski, the testator above named, sign, seal, publish and declare the same will to be this Last Will & Testa-

ment and that at the doing thereof he was of sound mind and memory & understanding to the best of his knowledge & that Andrew Caldwell, the other subscribing witness to ye will did subscribe his name as witness thereto in the presence of this deponent and the sd Testator.

CORAM,
PET. EVANS, REG. GEN.

A CALLIGRAPHER LOOKS AT SADOWSKI'S WILL

The will of Anthony Sadowski is a remarkable legal document. His attempt to foresee possible family changes gave him just cause and concern as to the equitable distribution of his estate. His concern over two male servants, a Negro and a white man, also reveals a man well ahead of his time.

My concern is specifically with the handwriting of the will. In retouching the faded characters for suitable reproduction, I became fascinated by the script and noticed upon close study of its structure that it was an excellent specimen of penmanship in colonial America. It can be said that American penmanship of the time was sturdy, readable and less given to frills than those of English writing masters.

The scrivener of Sadowski's will starts off with a fresh and clean hand, but by the time he reaches the second page he is plainly tired and finishes the document in a somewhat hurried style.

Sadowski signed his first name "Antoni" as he did in Poland in a true old Polish manner. The "i" ending of Sadowski is also in the manner of the old Polish script which very often resembles a "y". Actually old Polish names ended in "ij" and in the final flourish this often looked like a "y". Sadowski, however, ended his name with an "i" with a somewhat extended down stroke. The last name is clearly spelled "Sadowski" in the notarized portion of the will on the bottom of the second page.

Of interest, too, are the signatures of the witnesses. Many colonists wrote often with a heavy and labored hand. Such was the case with Henry Gibson, who apparently ran into trouble by having his quill blot the last part of his name. He skipped the blot and wrote, away off, "son." On second thought he signed his name again without further mishap.

It is also apparent that Peter Evans, Register General for the Probate of Wills in the Province of Pennsylvania, considered himself a better penman than the one who prepared the will and just to prove it signed his name and an abbreviation of his title with over eighteen flourishes!—HENRY ARCHACKI.

SPACE FLIGHT IN HISTORY— FICTION AND FACT

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the following four recent newsletters distributed from my office contain a brief history of space flight, in fiction and fact:

HISTORY OF SPACE FLIGHT—I

"Come, my friends,
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world,
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars."
(Alfred, Lord Tennyson—*Ulysses*.)

Just a little over 350 years ago, man's startled eyes first peered into the remote vastness of the universe. Galileo's crude telescope, showing the disks of planets, the moons of Jupiter and the mountains and valleys of the Moon, wrenched the world, and man's knowledge, into a brand-new dimension.

Up until that time, (the first decade of the

17th Century), about the sum total of knowledge of the heavens was limited to knowing that the planets were not like fixed stars (the very name "planet" means "wanderer"); and the Moon was thought to be a world (estimates of its size and distance, made centuries before Christ, were in some cases amazingly close to being exact).

But there was plenty of imagination. If the Moon was another world, why not travel to it? In the 2nd Century A. D. Lucian of Samosata's *True History* had a hero who did just that. Inadvertently, the first time; his ship was picked up by a waterspout in the ocean, west of the Pillars of Hercules (the Straits of Gibraltar) and whisked to the Moon. For the ancients, anything could happen west of this spot. Lucian must have liked the idea, and wrote another book; this time the hero fashioned a pair of wings and flew directly to the Moon, after a takeoff from Mount Olympus.

Oddly enough, after Lucian, space travel was neglected as a literary theme for almost 1500 years. Johannes Kepler, one of the greatest astronomers of all time, wrote his *Somnium* a generation after Galileo's telescope was invented. Kepler's explorer, however, traveled to the Moon by supernatural means. Rather surprising for a scientist? Not at all; Kepler, like almost everyone, believed strongly in magic.

Shortly after publication of *Somnium*, the first English story appeared. Here we begin to get into that mystifying chain of events where fiction precedes fact, without any explanation and in a way that has puzzled many over the centuries. The English Bishop Godwin's *Man in the Moone*, one Domingo Gonsales, only wanted to fly, period. Gonsales hitched his raft to trained swans; the swans (although Gonsales didn't know it) migrated in the direction of the Moon and off they went. Gonsales had no trouble breathing on his 12-day journey, but he found the gravitational pull of the Moon was weaker than that of Earth, and he noticed he lost weight when he left Earth itself. This, remember, was fifty years before Isaac Newton formed the law of gravitation.

In 1640 another English Bishop, Wilkins, wrote *A Discourse Concerning a New World*, a serious treatment of the subject, discussing the physical condition of the Moon and possibility of it having people. According to the Bishop, it was quite likely that a "flying chariot" would get there someday. And, in true British imperial fashion, for that day and age, he spoke hopefully of establishing Moon colonies.

In 1656 Cyrano de Bergerac's *Voyage to the Sun and Moon* appeared. The long-nosed Frenchman, made famous by Rostand's play, not only used rocket propulsion but anticipated the principle of the ramjet. Cyrano's flying machine was a large box, built of convex lenses, that forced sunlight into its interior. The heated air then escaped through a nozzle, providing propulsion.

One of the greatest and most mystifying puzzles of all time appeared with publication of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, in 1726. Not a science-fiction story, exactly; yet, in one of the lands Gulliver visited, the local astronomers had discovered Mars had two moons, one which revolved twice as fast as the other. Which is exactly what Mars has; but the fact wasn't confirmed until over 150 years later, in 1877.

Voltaire wrote *Micromegas*, in 1752, about a giant from the solar system of Sirius who came to Earth with a companion from Saturn. It was written mainly as satire, but has a remarkably modern outlook, with man and planets in correct perspective.

By the beginning of the 19th century, space stories ran into trouble. The balloon, invented in 1783, had demonstrated the impossibility of man living unprotected at high altitudes. Suddenly, the Moon and planets became much farther away.

HISTORY OF SPACE FLIGHT—II

"Dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before." (Edgar Allen Poe, *The Raven*.)

By the second half of the 19th Century, space travel stories were in vogue again. The beginning of the 19th Century had produced many major engineering achievements and along with them came a feeling of confidence that anything was possible. The greatest story-teller of them all, Jules Verne, set the style and tone.

From the Earth to the Moon (a tremendously popular novel when written in 1865 and still in print today) was Verne's way of having a little fun with Americans; he indulged in some innocent sport in needling them for their get-up-and-go attitude. But Verne did base his story on sound scientific laws. He knew escape from the Earth's gravitational field was possible at a high enough speed, so he simply had his space travelers fired from an enormous gun, in a projectile.

More fiction that became fact: Verne's ship was fitted with rockets, for steering in space. His travelers circumnavigated the Moon, but didn't land on it (just as Apollo 8) and then returned to Earth, landing in the ocean, just as is done today.

He set the spacegun at Tampa, Florida, only one hundred miles from where Cape Kennedy stands, and went one better: having figured the two best locations for a launch site were Florida and Texas, he had the respective state legislatures fighting over which state should have the facilities for the space program! This has a very modern sound to it, indeed.

And, to top it all off, the 1865 fictional flight was directed by the Gun Club of Baltimore. The first U.S. space project, Vanguard, had its hardware built by the Martin Company, between 1955 and 1958—in Baltimore.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale's *The Brick Moon*, which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly in 1869-1870, dealt with artificial satellites. Prediction, again: Hale recommended use of brick for the satellite, as it could withstand heat better. Today, various forms of ceramics are used in heat-resistant components for spacecraft.

In 1901, H. G. Wells wrote what has been called "the finest of all interplanetary romances," *The First Men in the Moon*. Wells was a bit careless with his science. He developed "Cavorite," which was a gravity insulator, and his spaceship, coated with the stuff, took off on its own accord. To steer towards the Moon, the occupants opened a shutter in the Moon's direction.

"Cavorite" defies the fundamental laws of nature, but anti-gravity itself is no longer thought absurd. It still is, however, and probably will remain for some time, one of those "engineer's dreams" that has not yet been developed.

So much for the writers of fiction, along with their oddly disquieting, appearing-at-random, seemingly-off-hand statements that turn out to be hard, cold fact. It still appears, though, from time to time. During World War II, when the ultra-top-secret Manhattan Project was underway, leading to the development of the atomic bomb, project security officers were horrified to read in one of the leading U.S. science fiction magazines a short story dealing with the use of U-235 for production of atomic energy. A quiet but forceful trip by the FBI to the magazine's offices produced, to the relief of all concerned, the fact that nothing had leaked out of Manhattan Project; an imaginative author was the sole responsibility.

This has been a brief history of fiction; next, we turn to fact.

HISTORY OF SPACE FLIGHT—III

"All men dream, but not equally. Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their minds wake in the day to find that it was vanity; but the dreamers of the day are dangerous men, for they may act their

dream with open eyes, to make it possible." (T. E. Lawrence, *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*.)

The world is accustomed to Russian boasting about being first with everything imaginable, but it was a Russian, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky who unquestionably was the first to work out the principles of space flight. Born in 1857, the first Soviet Sputnik went into orbit just a few days from the centenary of his birth. His formulae on space flight were published in 1903—the same year the Wright Brothers first flew. In principle, he solved almost all engineering difficulties of space flight, but not until the 1930's was his work known outside the Soviet Union.

In chronological sequence, the second pioneer after our shy Russian schoolteacher was Robert Hutchings Goddard, the American, born in 1882 in Massachusetts. By 1909 he completed work on the theory of multistage rockets and from 1914 on touched, in a series of over two hundred patents, about every aspect of rocket design, propulsion and guidance.

On March 16, 1926—just over fifty-three years ago—Goddard flew the world's first liquid-propelled rocket. Airborne for over two seconds, it reached 40 feet, at 60 m.p.h. In 1929 a larger rocket got up to 90 feet; police switchboards were jammed with phone calls reporting crashing airplanes, and Goddard was told to cease and desist from any more flights around Worcester, where the rocket was launched. This was, in a way, quite fortunate; the publicity caught the eye of "The Lone Eagle," Charles Lindbergh; a word from Lindbergh meant a grant from a private fund of \$50,000.

Between 1930 and 1941 Goddard worked at a lab and launch tower at Roswell, New Mexico, not far from White Sands Proving Ground. His rockets got no higher than 9,000 feet, but he knew what he was doing: after he died, Mrs. Goddard and the foundation which had supported him received \$1 million from the Department of Defense for use of his patents.

When the Treaty of Versailles was drawn up in 1919, the German Army was prohibited from developing many kinds of weapons, but no one thought of rockets. The Germans gave them considerable thought; Hermann Oberth and Willy Ley had collaborated in forming the German Rocket Society, and not until the first V-1's and V-2's crashed down on England did anyone else know what was up. And not until a sharp-eyed RAF intelligence officer—a woman, incidentally—named Constance Babington-Smith noticed a strange wedge-shaped blob of white on an aerial photograph was anything done about it. The launching sites were hammered into rubble by bombing, and Hitler's "secret weapon" was effectively put out of action. Hitler had never given it much support; he had "dreamed" it wouldn't work.

Oberth was the last of what is described as the three great "classical" writers on astronautics, sharing the distinction with Tsiolkovsky and Goddard, and only he lived to see his dreams come true. The stage was now set for the scene as we know it, and, each in his or her own way, as we share in it. Man is ready for space.

HISTORY OF SPACE FLIGHT—IV

"Saw the heavens fill with commerce,
argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down
with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting,
and there rained a ghastly dew,
From the nation's airy navies, grappling in
the central blue."

(Alfred, Lord Tennyson—*Locksley Hall*.)

"Costly bales" or "ghastly dew?" We are in the Age of Space, like it or not, and there is no turning our backs on it. To do so would mean leaving the field free and open to other, probably less-friendly powers, who would have no qualms whatsoever about concen-

trating on the "ghastly dew" aspect, and not for our benefit.

Now, to be sure, there is definitely such a thing as going overboard on space. We must be quite careful not to let our hopes and ambitions outrun our abilities, leading us to incredibly costly programs with little practical use or value.

The prominent historian Robert Conquest, writing in a recent issue of *Encounter* magazine, devoted several paragraphs to the question of "Why?" and "Where?" and "How?" surrounding space flight, and I wish to close this series with Mr. Conquest's observations. For myself, I make no special judgment on them, but I find them interesting and provocative. His remarks follow:

"In fact, arguments that the investment in space would have been better spent on other things are unsound on various grounds. The skilled scientists and technicians would have produced very little more food if they had been diverted to the plough: for it was all merely the investment of a certain amount of metal and a large amount of skilled labour. The argument that scientific research would have been better served by investment in other fields is more respectable.

It can in part be answered by saying that there is no actual shortage of food scientists or laboratories, or of cancer researchers and their equipment; by pointing to the spin-off from space techniques into the main body of industry; and by the actual direct effects on food production, such as that produced by satellite watch on the great fish shoals. Or more basically, that all research is valuable, and some costs more than others. (Apollo's expense cannot, of course, be judged for this trip alone.)

But there is more in it than the direct interest of the particular scientists. In the long run it will all probably be seen less for its immediate "scientific" effects than as a great cultural advance. Such perspectives are often misunderstood, even by skilled scientists. One great astronomer announced the impossibility of heavier-than-air flight at the beginning of the century. Another, 50 years later, said that space flight was impossible. We are only at the beginning of our knowledge, and those who deny the possibility of interstellar flight are speaking to the same brief.

The scientific culture has only been in existence for 300 years. What the next 300 or 3,000 years might bring (providing we do not destroy ourselves) cannot be foreseen. But it will certainly include movement in the wake of Apollo 8 out into the surprises of the universe. In a poem (it still turns up in anthologies) written before the first artificial satellite I said, and would repeat, as putting the point better than I could in prose:

Pure joy of knowledge rides as high as art.
The whole heart cannot keep alive on either.
Wills as of Drake and Shakespeare strike together;

Cultures turn rotten when they part.
True frontiers march with those in the
mind's eye:

The white sound rising now to fury
In efflux from the hot venturi
As Earth's close down, gives us the endless
sky."

TAX EXEMPTION ON CHARITABLE GIFTS

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, one of the issues currently being discussed by the House Ways and Means Committee con-

cerns the tax exempt status of charitable gifts to educational institutions.

Since private schools depend to such a large extent on endowment from private sources for their building and educational programs, the gift from the private donor should be considered more as an important investment than as simply a charity. As we all know after recent heated debate on the floor of the House on educational appropriations, the Federal Government already spends enormous amounts on public education.

Recognizing the place of the private educational institution in this country, I feel that every effort should be made to reduce the obstacles which might inhibit charitable institutions.

Mr. Speaker, knowing the interest of my colleagues in this issue, I would like to include in the RECORD letters from two college presidents who are deeply interested in the future of private education in the Commonwealth and the country:

SMITH COLLEGE,

Northampton, Mass., July 16, 1959.

HON. HASTINGS KEITH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. KEITH: For anyone concerned with the financial good health and future of independent higher education the outcome of the present discussions in the Ways and Means Committee of the Congress concerning increased taxation on long-held, appreciated property is of critical importance. At a college like Smith the income from students has declined over the last decade from almost 80% of total income to less than 60% this year; income from endowment and annual giving must be continually increased to fill the gap. The alumnae and friends of the College are the greatest single source of help, and any fiscal policy which in effect discourages them from making substantial gifts either for endowment or annual operations represents a serious threat to any hopes such colleges may have from remaining financially independent.

Although the proportion of students in independent as compared with public institutions of higher education has been steadily declining in recent years, they still must represent upwards of 30% of the total. Deprived now of direct access to the tax dollar, the independent college has a particularly hard time in an inflationary period. Any fiscal policy which seriously threatens a large, growing, and critical portion of their revenues cannot help but force such institutions to seek to increase their income from state or federal sources to stay in business. And if such colleges and universities go out of business, the students they are now educating will fall entirely on the back of the already hard-pressed public sector.

For the Massachusetts delegation in the Congress, in whose state independent higher education represents one of the most important resources of the Commonwealth as well as the nation, the above arguments have a very special meaning.

Faithfully yours,

THOMAS C. MENDENHALL.

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS,
Worcester, Mass., July 23, 1969.

HON. HASTINGS KEITH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KEITH: The College of the Holy Cross, a small liberal arts college in Massachusetts, has long been in the first ranks of the better liberal arts colleges in the nation. In order to continue its tradition of training the bright and responsible leaders the country so desperately needs, Holy Cross must seek increased financial support

from its alumni and friends. Enactment of the tentative proposals of the House Ways and Means Committee will seriously threaten that support and the very existence of this fine institution.

The reasons are clear. The College's endowment is less than 6 million dollars. Plant funds needed for upkeep and improvement of the College are invaded annually to help meet rising operating expenses which last year were more than 10 million dollars. Since 1962 the net operating loss is \$1,250,000, and a \$400,000 net loss is projected this year. Tuition increases cannot keep pace with the cost of educating a student; yet, faculty salaries and research equipment and materials must be increased in order to provide for that student the excellent education which he will demand.

The alumni and friends of the College are ready to give us the necessary support. They responded to the 1967-1968 Annual Giving Program with a record of \$537,000. During the first ten months of the 1968-1969 campaign, about \$700,000 has been raised. Our donors make definite sacrifices through their gifts, because they realize the value of the type of education that Holy Cross offers. Is it unreasonable to expect the Government to share in those gifts?

I strongly urge that the following tax incentives be retained:

(1) the deduction for the fair market value of gifts of appreciated property with no capital gains tax on the appreciation. (Of the \$700,000 contributed to Holy Cross Annual Giving so far this year about 30% represent gifts of appreciated property.);

(2) the present laws concerning deferred gifts—life income contracts, charitable remainder trusts, and charitable gifts annuities. (Holy Cross is beneficiary under seven charitable remainder trusts totaling almost \$1,000,000, and awaits a charitable gift annuity of \$100,000. As our donors become educated in the special benefits of deferred gifts, we expect this area to be our major source of giving.);

(3) no floor on deductibility of charitable gifts. Such a limitation would eliminate many of the gifts which Holy Cross now receives.

While urging the retention of these legitimate tax incentives, I strongly agree that tax abuses should be eliminated. I support the taxing of organizations on income received from debt-financed investments, and the extension of the unrelated business income tax to cover all organizations now exempt. Legitimate incentives, however, must be retained.

Please reconsider the consequences of the tentative proposals. Realizing that our donors and the donors of similar private institutions give because they recognize the vital need for a liberal education. Ask yourself what type of education has produced the leaders of today, and allow us to help produce the leaders of tomorrow. Eliminate tax abuses, but do not destroy the philosophy of concerned giving which the Government has always encouraged. I ask your support.

Sincerely yours,

REV. RAYMOND J. SWORDS, S.J.

"HERE BE DRAGONS"—WASHINGTON POST STYLE

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, a writer for the Washington, D.C., Post began his story in the Sunday, July 27, 1969, issue of that paper about Jack Benny's appearance in Indianapolis with the following paragraph:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—This is Middlesville, England, Flatland, a true midwestern city with a feeling of prairie and elbow room, where the tall buildings stick up lonesomely against the horizon like grain elevators and even in the heart of Meridian Street there are two-story Victorian houses with lawns, where parking costs 25 cents an hour and the event of the year is an automobile race and the people in the hotel lobbies are sickly urban but the ones out on the sidewalk have thick ears and heavy faces and friendly, unwondering eyes, and what in the world is a 75-year-old millionaire like Jack Benny doing at an open-air theater for a whole week in a place like this?

This was for openers. The rest of the story reeks with the same condescending, patronizing air, faintly but unmistakably insulting. This style of approach in certain pontificating east coast newspapers is not at all unusual. It is generally taken when the writer deals with anything west of the Hudson River. It is almost as if the writer being somewhat secluded in the East, has been out of touch, by chance or by choice, with the rest of the country.

I recall once reading about a cartographer of the Middle Ages who, when finishing his map, was left with a great blank space of unknown territory. Not knowing what to put there, he finally resolved the question by scrawling across the blank portion the phrase "Here Be Dragons."

It seems too many persons write of our own country when their knowledge is equally limited and does not go much beyond that available to Daniel Boone or Lewis and Clark. Afflicted with a rather weird type of provincialism all their own, their maps, too, have a large blank space labeled "Here Be Dragons." So they approach their subject matter accordingly, almost as if they preferred to use bad manners and invective to cover up their own ignorance of the locale of their story.

"Friendly, unwondering eyes." This much is correct; the eyes certainly are friendly. And, if by "unwondering," we mean absence of a hostile attitude toward strangers in their midst, then of course the eyes are "unwondering."

Affection for Jack Benny, one of the truly great and beloved public figures of our time, is not limited to one section of the country. It is just as strong in Indiana, as it is anywhere else.

But the story set me to thinking that probably, really, it is stronger in Indiana than it is in the writer. For affection and manners certainly go hand in hand, and no Hoosier would dream of being so rude to his guest as to use the man's public appearance as a cheap vehicle for venting his spleen on a place, and people.

MARYLAND SERVICEMEN KILLED IN VIETNAM

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 1, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Col. Martin R. Beck, Pfc. Theodore E. Mangum, and Warrant Officer Stewart B. Goldberg, three fine young men from Maryland, were killed recently in Vietnam. I would like to commend their

courage and honor their memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

THREE SERVICEMEN FROM STATE LISTED KILLED IN VIETNAM

Three Maryland servicemen, a Special Forces lieutenant colonel, an Army warrant officer and a Marine private first class, have been killed in Vietnam, the Department of Defense announced yesterday.

Lt. Col. Martin R. Beck, 43, the husband of Mrs. Nancy L. Beck of Columbia, and Warrant Officer Stewart B. Goldberg, 21, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Goldberg, of 3813 Bartwood road, Pikesville, were killed in separate helicopter crashes on July 24 and 25.

Pfc. Theodore E. Mangum, Jr., 18, the husband of Mrs. Christine Mangum, of 14526 New Hampshire avenue, Silver Spring, was killed July 27 near Da Nang while he was on a night patrol.

Colonel Beck, who was born in Baltimore, served with the 5th Special Forces Group. The Pentagon said he was an observer in a helicopter which was hovering close to the ground to fire at a Viet Cong target when a booby trap exploded, causing the helicopter to explode in mid-air.

Warrant Officer Goldberg died of burns on July 26, the day after the helicopter he piloted crashed while on a mission, the Pentagon said. His death was listed by the Defense Department as "not as a result of hostile action."

His parents said yesterday that the Forest Park High School graduate was on his second tour of duty in Vietnam, and had written them that he had already signed up for a third tour.

He attended Baltimore Junior College and joined the Civil Air Patrol, then enlisted in the Army in 1967.

He began his first tour in Vietnam in December, 1967, and flew 25 helicopter missions during his first week in the Far East. A week later he was awarded the Air Medal.

He returned to Baltimore in December, 1968, for a visit, but went back to Vietnam again a month later.

His father said yesterday that the young pilot had planned to return to college after leaving the Army, and study to become an aeronautical engineer.

Besides his parents, Warrant Officer Goldberg is survived by a sister, Miss Linda Goldberg, of Baltimore.

Colonel Beck was a 28-year service veteran who lied about his age to enlist in the Marine Corps after graduating from Forest Park High School in 1941, the Pentagon said.

He saw action in the Pacific islands in World War II, then went back to school after his discharge in 1945 and won an architecture degree from the University of Florida in 1951.

While in college he joined an Army Reserve Officer Training Corps program and received a commission as a second lieutenant.

He joined the Special Forces in 1956, and served in Europe from 1960 to 1968. He returned to the United States for an assignment at Fort Devens, Mass., and went to Vietnam in March of this year.

SON IN AT WEST POINT

He had also served in Korea, the Dominican Republic, and with the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam in 1964.

Colonel Beck had won the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal and Vietnam Service Medal.

Besides his wife, he is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Beck, of Towson; three children, Mrs. William C. Douglas, of Columbia, Martin R. Beck, Jr., a cadet at the United States Military Academy, and Mark T. Beck, also of Columbia.

He is also survived by two brothers, Howard Beck, of Baltimore, and Edward S. Beck, of Chicago, and a grandson.

Private Mangum graduated from Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring last June, and joined the Marine Corps "to get it over with," his wife, said yesterday.

MARRIED WHILE ON LEAVE

"He wanted to go in and get it over with," she said, "so he could plan what he wanted to do with the rest of his life. He wanted to be a Maryland state policeman, or go to college and become an FBI agent."

The young marine returned home last November after finishing boot camp and married his high school sweetheart, the former Christine Heyser.

Then he returned to the Marines for final training and was sent to Vietnam two months later.

Besides his 19-year-old wife, Private Mangum is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Mangum, Sr., of Beltsville, Md., two sisters, Miss Barbara Mangum and Miss Deborah Mangum; a brother, Thomas Mangum; a stepsister, Mrs. Sheila Moberly, and a stepbrother, William Jones.

SENATE—Monday, August 4, 1969

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

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

Eternal Father, in whom we live and move and have our being, break in upon us as the dawn of a new day and the sunrise of new hope. While we strive to serve the people and at times we are unsure of the path we should follow, make us always sure of Thee. When the need is great, the work is hard, and the way is dark, shed Thy light upon our pathway that in Thy light we may see light. Make our lives incandescent with the spirit of the One who said "I am the light of the world" and so fulfill in us His commandment, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven," for it is in His holy name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, August 1, 1969, be dispensed with.

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

WAIVER OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR

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

Legislative Calendar, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

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

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

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

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR GRAVEL TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the prayer, the distinguished Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL) be recognized for not to exceed 40 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is that for tomorrow?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes; and that

would be before the controlled time begins.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will go into executive session.

The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The bill clerk read the nomination of Lewis M. Branscomb, of Colorado, to be Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The bill clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations to the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.