By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:
H.R. 13285. A bill to permit State agreements for programs under the hospital insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS of Virginia:
H.R. 13286. A bill to provide for the formulation of a national policy for environmental quality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FATMAN (for himself, Mr. BARRETT, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. REESE, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. MOOSEHEAD, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. GERMANN, Mr. GOODPASTURE, Mr. MUNICH, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ANNUNZIATO, Mr. REES, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. BRACCO, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. WINDALL, Mrs. DYER, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. HALFENZ, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. WRIGHT of Pennsylvania):
H.R. 13287. A bill to amend and extend laws relating to housing and urban development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ESHELEMAN:
H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUCINSKI (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BAGLIO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. S. BROTHILL of Virginia, Mr. BYNES of Wisconsin, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DELANY, Mr. ELEBENBROOK, Mr. FREZEL, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. HALPEN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HORSME, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KEITH, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MAGURKO, Mr. MATTU, Mr. MILLER, Mr. OLIVER of Mississippi, and Mr. OTTINGER):
H. Res. 340. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to international agreements providing for mandatory extradition of aircraft hijackers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FUCINSKI (for himself, Mr. NIX, Mr. PELLY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. POLOKOC, Mr. REES, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHUER, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. TUNICK, Mr. Vuletto, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. WYDELL, and Mr. WYDLER):
H. Con. Res. 341. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to international agreements providing for mandatory extradition of aircraft hijackers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KUTRENDALE:
H. Con. Res. 342. Concurrent resolution relative to airline hijacking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ABENEHITY:
H. Con. Res. 343. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that reduction in certain imports shall be effected through trade agreement negotiations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:
H. Con. Res. 264. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS:

By Mr. FICKLE (for himself and Mr. JARZANKA):
H. Con. Res. 266. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFP:
H. Con. Res. 267. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII.

By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the legislature of the State of California, relative to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1966; to the Committee on Government Operations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:
H.R. 13288. A bill for the relief of Genisco Technology Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY:
H.R. 13289. A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Bonduki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:
H.R. 13290. A bill for the relief of Genisco Technology Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:
H.R. Res. 346. Resolution to refer the bill, H.R. 13288, entitled "A bill for the relief of Genisco Technology Corp." to the chief commissioner of the Court of Claims in accordance with sections 1498 and 2309 of title 28 United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ROGERS SAYS SCHOOL STUDY STOPS RADIATION HAZARD

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the Environmental Control Administration has taken steps to halt the manufacturing of three types of electronic tubes now being used in high schools and junior highs, which have been found to be a potential radiation hazard. A survey conducted by the Public Health Service in 181 high schools in nine states found 27 of the 175 of these tubes to be emitting X-rays at rates ranging from 100 to more than 5,000 millirem per hour at a distance of 12 inches. This is far above the recommended level of 120 millirem per 5 minutes.

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company and the Environmental Control Administration, the company has agreed to contact all those schools which now have them and recall the tubes for correction. The company has also agreed to halt sale of any of these tubes.

The survey included inspections in 11 Florida cities, including Jacksonville, Gainesville, Ocala, Dunedin, Fort Lauderdale, Plantation, Pompano Beach, Miami, Miami Beach, and Coral Gables. From these 11 cities, 20% have been sampled. I commend ECA and Electro-Technic Products of Chicago, Ill., for bringing this potential hazard under control.

ADDRESS GIVEN BY SENATOR YARBOROUGH TO STATE CONVENTION, TEXAS DEPARTMENT, VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I

HON. ALAN CRANSTON OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, on July 28 the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the Senator from Texas (Mr. YARBOROUGH), delivered an address to the State Convention of the Texas Department, Veterans of World War I, in San Antonio, Texas.

Senator YARBOROUGH's views on veterans' matters are deserving of the most careful consideration. For he has been a consistent and valiant champion of providing equitable and appropriate returns for those who have rendered military service to our country.

As chairman for 7 years of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee's Veterans Affairs Subcommittee, of which I now have the honor to be chairman, Senator YARBOROUGH battled mightily for and eventually in 1968 achieved the enactment of a Vietnam era GI bill providing numerous forms of readjustment assistance. Your committee on the Senate Armed Services Committee was the most recent group of veterans.

In his San Antonio speech, Senator YARBOROUGH proposes providing all World War I veterans with a service pension—that is, a pension without either providing numerous forms of readjustment allowances and assistance for our most recent group of veterans.

I ask the Veterans Administration to consider whether the value of a common belief that readjustment programs are beyond the levels of public assistance and that, within reasonably improved limits, industries, and to the extent that this can be done, it is no longer practical to apply the principle of the GI Bill to the World War I veterans. If it is practical, it is necessary to approach the problem of veterans' readjustment in a way that will give some type of pension program and not just a service-connected disability pension.

I asked the Veterans Administration recently what the total income of these men is, including income from any other sources, that the median annual income for those qualifying for benefits is $3,500 a year. That is the same income level as the poverty pension.

As the average age of 74, the surviving veterans of World War I generally lack the wages and salaries of people still in the mainstream of the American economy. Their sources of income are static, their economic condition is deteriorating in the face of steady inflation. Yet by the laws of the land, they continue to be the neglected veterans.

But there is no means test in any of these pension systems. They are unfortunate victims of a common belief that readjustment programs are beyond the levels of public assistance and that, within reasonably improved limits, industries, and to the extent that this can be done, it is no longer practical to apply the principle of the GI Bill to the World War I veterans. If it is practical, it is necessary to approach the problem of veterans' readjustment in a way that will give some type of pension program and not just a service-connected disability pension.

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Crane
Driving is Tough Enough Now

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as we know, the House Public Works Committee has before it a bill that would allow bigger and heavier trucks to use the Interstate Highway System. Much to the astonishment of many of us, the bill has been endorsed by Federal Highway Administrator Turner. I have taken issue with Mr. Turner’s position. I, together with the Commissioner of Transportation, Mr. David Goldberg, have advised the Public Works Committee that this bill is not in the best interests of the people of New Jersey. I am pleased to place before the House an editorial in the September 15 issue of the Trenton Times which concurs with my judgment and that of Commissioner Goldberg. The editorial reads as follows:

**Driving is Tough Enough Now**

Lately the American Trucking Association has been waging an ingenious national advertising campaign to convince motorists that bigger trucks are good for them. It has apparently convinced the Nixon administration. Maybe it did that without the ads.

Mr. Nixon’s Federal Highway Administrator, P. G. Turner, has told a House subcommittee he supports a bill to allow bigger and heavier trucks to use the Interstate Highway System.

He took issue only with the maximum length permitted under the bill, saying it ought to be 65 feet rather than 70. But he endorsed the proposed increase of single axle weights from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds and of weight limits from 2 to 51⁄2 feet.

This would produce “economies” that would outweigh the estimated $300 million cost of modifying highways to handle the monsters, Mr. Turner suggested.

Safety? Well, there isn’t much data available, Mr. Turner admitted, but what there is indicates to him that larger trucks wouldn’t be involved in any more accidents.

But the trucking industry’s own figures show that while heavy trucks comprise only 5 percent of the nation’s motorists and cause them additional accidents, and the fatalities are usually in the small cars that get in their way. Will larger trucks mean a better record than this? A double-trailer combination requires 440 feet to stop at 60 m.p.h., compared to 182 feet for a single unit. The heavily loaded truck, the greater its inertia. No provision in the bill would repeal that law. Mr. Turner said he “doubled” that increased truck size could be detected by motorists and cause them additional apprehension when passing or overtaking them. It certainly won’t increase their feeling of security.

The administrator suggested that the effective date of the legislation be postponed three years so the Department of Transportation could develop “safety standards” for the bigger trucks. We suggest that the effective date be postponed indefinitely. Despite cute ads and clever advertising, we are convinced that bigger trucks would be dangerous, intimidating—and anything but good for us.

**The Case for Municipal Bonds**

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extensions of Remarks an article entitled “Case for Municipal Bonds,” published in the Norfolk Ledger-Star of September 15, 1969.

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

**The Case for Municipal Bonds**

Norfolk’s Mayor Martin quite properly expresses concern with the municipal tax feature of the tax bill that the House has sent over to the Senate.

Mayors, governors and other officials depending upon the present tax-free status of bonds issued in their counties or in their states by their agencies are indignant about the changes called for by the tax reform bill, and it’s easy to see why they’re firing off letters to their Senators and Congressmen.

Changes that result in taxes on “the municipalities,” as those bonds are known in investment parlance, will certainly make them more difficult to market. Yet almost every city and county in the country depends upon the sale of these bonds for their progress.

They are of all sorts and kinds—bonds for street improvements, schools, sewerage systems, water systems, bridges, tunnels, you name it and generally a bond issue that is tax-free plays a part in the construction.

As it now stands, the tax reform bill retains the tax-free feature of these bonds. But it would authorize a federal subsidy to defray interest paid to holders of them if issued bonds that are not tax-free; the subsidy would be absolutely necessary, for if the bond to be issued were a taxable bond, the interest paid on it would have to be considerably more than the interest munici­pals are ordinarily paid in relation to the yield on a tax-free bond; for that comes, too, from the bond market which is taxable. (For example, Duke Power Company marketed some bonds the other day that will yield 7.95 percent, whereas the Virginia bonds issued last day will yield 7.38 percent, whereas the Virginia bonds issued last spring yield about 4.6 percent.)

So it’s pretty plain that if munici­pals are going to be taxed, then the states, cities and counties issuing them are going to have to pay more for their own bond yields mean the taxpayers will pay more for the street improvements, schools, sewerage and water systems.

Ford has pointed out that the nation never thinks about the federal government reimbursing states and cities for the difference between the yield on a tax-free bond and a taxed bond; for that comes, too, from the taxpayers.

As we read the bill now, the House hasn’t ended the tax-free feature. But it went to work on it and chipped away at it and the more it chipped, the better off the states and cities will be. Congress ought to realize that the states and cities and taxpayers are not going to raise money, too, and whittling away at their ability to construct bonds is to whittle away at their civic well-being.

**The 350th Anniversary of the Landing of Negroes at Jamestown**

HON. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. WAMPLER of Virginia, Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the Commonwealth of Virginia, I would like to mention that the 350th anniversary of the landing of Negroes at Jamestown, Va., will be celebrated in appropriate ceremonies at 3 p.m., Sunday, September 21, in the Jamestown Festival Park.

Many distinguished guests and talented artists will be on the program. Featured speakers will be Dr. Charles H. Wesley and Dr. Samuel Dewitt Proctor. Sr. Dr. Wesley is executive director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D.C. Dr. Proctor is dean of the graduate school of education at Rutgers State University, New Brunswick, N.J.

I would like to submit for reprinting in the Congressional Record the four objectives of the commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the landing of Negroes at Jamestown and the names of the officers and members of the committee in charge of this commemoration.

**Objectives of the Commemoration of the 350th Anniversary of the Landing of Negroes at Jamestown**

1. To contribute to the development of a healthy pride and respect among Negroes and Americans generally for our forebears.
2. To promote historical accuracy as to the struggles of the American Negro to achieve his rights as a person and as a citizen of the United States.
3. To apprise the public of the contributions of Negroes to the life, technology and culture of Virginia and of the United States.
4. To stimulate interest in the erection of a suitable marker in honor of the arrival of these persons of African descent.

**Steering Committee**

W. Lester Banks, P. B. Boone, Oliver W. Hill, Esquire, Mrs. Helen Howard, Dr. Walker Quaries, Rev. Melford Walker, W. W. Tucker, Esquire and Dr. J. Rupert Picoti.

**Committee Members**

W. E. Barron, Paul S. Bell, Raymond H. Boone, John M. Brooks, Charles E. Brown, Dr. Thomas M. Burton, O. Clayborne Bush, Mrs. Virginia Carrington, Miss Elaine Carthy, John Culver, Mrs. Mary E. Culver, J. H. Dil­lard, W. Gooy, also Mr. W. Elliott, Mrs. Willa Elliott, Rev. Egbert J. Figaro, Rev. L. Francis Griffin, Sr., Dr. David E. Gunter, Rev. Curtis W. Harris, Sr., Linwood Harris, Dr. John B. Henderson, Dr. Thomas Henderson, Dr. Robert M. Hendrick, Jr., Mrs. Beresenia Horne, Berlie J. Inggaard, John G. Jordan, Joseph A. Jordan, Jr., Rev. Calvin C. Knight, Moses D. Knox, David E. Longley, Henry L. McPherson, Miss Elaine Martin, D. L. Mason, Esquire, Rev. Raymond S. Mitchell, David Muckle, Mrs. Bernetta West Munford, J. Jay Nickens, Jr., Royal A. Patterson, Mrs. David Muckle, Mrs. Bernetta West Munford, J. Jay Nickens, Jr., Royal A. Patterson, Mrs. David Muckle, Mrs. Bernetta West Munford, J. Jay Nickens, Jr., Royal A. Patterson, Mrs.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS


COLLEGE FOOTBALL OBSERVES CENTENNIAL—WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY PLAYS FIRST GAME OF SECOND CENTURY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, anniversaries of events both great and small are regularly observed, but this autumn brings with it an anniversary that surely will be noted by millions of Americans. Nineteen ninety-nine marks the 100th anniversary of college football competition in this country, and celebrations will be held throughout the Nation as a major collegiate sport enters its second century.

It is fitting that on this landmark season the experts are predicting that West Virginia University may have the best football team in the 78 years of intercollegiate competition. This may well be true judging from the performance of the Mountaineer team last Saturday in its opening day victory over the University of Cincinnati by a score of 57 to 11.

And for the record books, West Virginia scheduled the start of this game 5 minutes earlier than the usual kickoff time to claim the distinction of playing the first game in college football’s second century.

West Virginia football, like that played at other institutions, has had its good years and its bad years. But we remember most the golden years when our university produced such outstanding players as Ira Rodgers, selected as an All-American at other institutions, has had its good years, as Ira Rodgers, selected as an All-American. But we remember most the golden years when our university produced such outstanding players as Ira Rodgers, selected as an All-American, and others. But we remember most the golden years when our university produced such outstanding players as Ira Rodgers, selected as an All-American. And for the record books, West Virginia scheduled the start of this game 5 minutes earlier than the usual kickoff time to claim the distinction of playing the first game in college football’s second century.

The prospects are indeed good for college football at West Virginia University. Interest is high throughout the State, and there are strong hopes that the Mountaineers may be on the threshold of another golden era of football.

The Morgantown Dominion–News, the hometown newspaper of West Virginia University, has printed through this season of both the university’s new season and college football’s centennial. On September 13 several articles took note of the occasion. I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from a Dominion-News editorial, from a column written by Ray Martin, associate editor, and from another written by Bill Hart, former sports editor and editor, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the excerpts will be printed in the Record, as follows:

By Ray Martin: A tip of the pipe to Jim Carlen and West Virginia University’s Mountaineers for the longest unbeaten record books today; the distinction of inaugurating the second century of intercollegiate football—with an assist from the Cincinnati Bearcats.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 16, 1969

The Frontier in American History. He inaugurated an epoch in American historiography and in its methods. From the new perspective from which the events and the patterns of American life has been presented. These perspectives were oriented to the continental, Classical, and Chris- tian eschatology has been Americanized. The journals of American history, such as the lives of the 19th century, and the travel diaries of Crewe, the novels of James Fenimore Cooper and Herman Melville, the essays and articles of Ralph Waldo Emerson, etc. thus help to explain the reflections of the open frontier which is behind. Several decades later Whitman shat- tered the reigns of poetical expres- sion. He brought forth a rich and powerful feeling for America's national character and promise. Finally, in the 1930's, Thomas Wolfe was concerned about the vastness of the American land under the enormous sky at night and the great trains plunging through the scattered villages—the very realization of the difference between the yearning of life for satisfying order and the frightening boundlessness of open space.

THE CHARACTERS

It is easy to name the outstanding charac- ters as leaders of mankind in America. A few of theses are Franklin D. Roosevelt, his charming wife, Eleanor, his son, Franklin D. Jr., Herbert Hoover, Governor of Califor- nia; George W. Norris; Robert M. La- Guardia; George W. Norris; Robert M. La- Follette, his outstanding sons, Robert M., Jr., and Philip F., and William J. Borah, Mayor of LaGuardia, who was born in New York City on December 11, 1882, and who died on Septem- ber 29, 1947, served in the Congress, as a Congress- man, as New York City's Mayor, and as Director-General of UNRRA. Senator Norris of Nebraska was born in a village in Sandusky County, Ohio, on July 11, 1861, and who died on September 2, 1944, alderman as a Congressman and U.S. Senator from 1895 to 1943, as co-author of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act and the Muscle Shoals Act, as "father" of the Twentieth Amendment and the unincorporal legis- lature in Nebraska, and the leader who over- threw "Cannonism" in Congress, Senator La- Follette, Sr., who was born in Primrose, Wis- consin, on June 11, 1855, and who died on June 18, 1925. Senator LaFollette, Jr., who was born on February 6, 1876, and who died on February 24, 1935, succeeded his father in the U.S. Senate and served mankind greatly. Senator Ben C. ("Bucky") Gorgeous, Ohio, on January 13, 1889, and who died on February 26, 1960, was a great U.S. Senator and Gov- ernor of South Dakota.

The American epic came to a turning point in the spirit of the leadership of these great lay leaders. These statesmen led in solving many of the major problems. They led in fashioning a society and an industrial order that was near perfect. The magnificence of their achievement has been cleverly estab- lished. The character of a people's life-experience in a particular place profoundly influences their way of life. The eschato- logical reality proclaimed by biblical faith— that life in historical time has problems that can be faced and met and sur- mounted in space. Ambassador Chester Bowles thinks of American history built around the major themes of Thomas Jefferson in 1800, the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and the time when there were substantial public accept- ance of the excellent state of the economy for min- imum standards of living and opportunity.

THE WAGNERS

Robert Ferdinand Wagner was born in Nastaat, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, on June 19, 1872. He was the son of a child. He was American educated—B.S. from the College, City of New York, 1898 and L.B., New York Law School, 1900. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1908 to 1915, and the N.Y. Senate from 1917 to 1918. While in the Senate, he was Lt. Gov of N.Y. in 1914. He was the Supreme Court Justice from 1919 to 1923. It was in his lifetime he served from 1927 to 1949, that he became famous. He was author of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Democratic leader of the 1938 N.Y. Constitutional Convention, and author of the Seabury Industrial Re-covery Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Railway Pension Law, and the U.S. Housing Act. At several days later Robert Wagner died on May 5, 1933, the nation mourned.

Robert F. Wagner, Jr. who was born in New York City on April 20, 1910, was reared by his father because his mother died early in his life. He was educated at Yale (A.B., 1933, LL.B., 1937) and Harvard School of Business Administration. Young Bob served in the assembly, on the city tax commission, on the commission on housing and buildings, as chairman of the city planning commis- sion, and as President, Borough of Manhat- tan, 1945–1968. Also, he served nine years in the Congress, the Eightieth Congress, 1947, to the Eighty-first Congress, 1949–1953. He was married Barbara Joan Cavanaugh and he served as Ambassador to Spain.

EXTENDING PROGRESS

If any of the statesmen mentioned in this paper were President of the U.S. today, prog- ress would be extended. All of them would address themselves to a series of critical na- tional problems that are now being largely ignored. Among these suggestions are:

1. We should review our national priori- ties. The division of our gross national in- come should be more closely related to the urgent needs for modernisation and change.
2. We should revise our seniority legisla- tive system. Young Bob served as Ambassador to Spain. When peace comes, we should re- duce our military expenditures.
3. We should extend our medical care pro- gram that program should be broadened to help all citizens.
4. We should revise the relationships of federal, state, and local governments. This will better serve the people wherever they are.
5. We should review our seniority legisla- tive system. It is just as proper to limit the terms of Congress as it is the U.S. President.
6. We must plan our nation so as to live effectively in an increasingly integrated world.

CONCLUSIONS

The eschatological reality of grace given within the bounded possibilities of earth and time and history is a reality that has not been faced by our people. It is evidence that the facts and events of the mo- ment are leading some of our nation's think- ers and writers to a new and revealing view of the deep moral issues. The realities of limit and boundary, the spirit-educating forces that operate, and the need for an entirely new and the old must come to terms with life where it is and where it is bound to remain, giving us hope that progress may prevail. The simple way to achieve this progress would be to elect Robert F. Wagner, Jr., a Democrat, on Tuesday, 1972.
T NATION'S MYOPIC VIEW OF OKINAWA

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. President.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has acknowledged to the Senate, and the President confirmed his statement, that the United States has a serious problem in its relations with Japan. Continued use of a 2-billion-dollar military base by Japan, and the security of the whole western Pacific area are at stake in these critical talks.

The United States has governed Okinawa since its capture in one of the costliest battles of World War II. And the 1960 peace treaty that created Okinawa as a separate agreement on the bases, the 1960 treaty was revised in 1966. But the United States has concluded from the current negotiations that the United States is required to base its military forces on this island on missions to Vietnam, and it is a stake in the political future would be if it should fall.

This is the only Asian strategic position in which the United States has a totally free hand. Our B-52 bombers operate from the island, which has, of course, a major supply and staging center for other operations in the war. South Korea and Na-

The Liberty Bell's Flight for Safekeeping

HON. FRED B. ROONEY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, 192 years ago this month our Nation's foremost symbol of liberty was temporarily removed from the people. It was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, September 24, 1969.

The Liberty Bell and other symbols of liberty, including the Liberty Bell, were removed from Philadelphia on September 25, 1777, 1 day before the advancing British Army occupied Philadelphia.

The Liberty Bell was but one of many bells removed from churches and public buildings and carried aboard the wagon train to keep them from the hands of the British who were desperately in need of the metal to produce shot for their weapons.

The trip lasted 8 days. En route the wagon carrying the Liberty Bell broke down in Bethlehem in front of the Moravian Church, known today as the Old Chapel. From there the bell was transported to Zion's Reformed Church in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and then marched, concealed, to Bethlehem and thence the church floor on September 25, 1777, 1 day before the advancing British Army occupied Philadelphia.

Today, the Liberty Bell is the foremost symbol of a new nation's liberty.

The Nixon Administration—An Interim Appraisal

HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, almost 8 months have passed since a new administration assumed the responsibility for governing this Nation.

One-sixth of a Presidential term has become history—a history of delayed appointments, deferred policy decisions, prolonged travels—one might say an administration on a road show tour.

I take no solace from the absence of timely recommendations on ways and means of solving our complex problems. I find no comfort in the failure to submit definitive proposals to the Congress.

I am alarmed at the continuing evidence of serious domestic inflation and the acceleration of deterioration in our cities and urban areas.

I am distressed over the failure to recognize the nation's problems which should be assigned the education of our youth.

I am concerned over the accelerated growth rate of serious crime throughout the country.

I am concerned over the confusing picture emerging from the Nixon administration's actions—a concern I find well expressed in the following editorial from Life magazine of September 19, 1969, entitled "The Coherence Gap":

THE COHERENCE GAP

For a bigtime Wall Street lawyer who prides himself on clarity of presentation and orderliness with facts, Richard Milhouse Nixon has done a rather deplorable job of im-

paring those qualities to his Administration.

On key issues, high-level Nixon appointments have been talking out of so many mouths that they are not the Administration seems to be replacing the Credibilit

y Gap of the L.B.J. era with a Coherence Gap of its own.

The Administration's major intramural match (though hardly the only game in town) has been the traditional nation¬

al security. As the 1969 season began, a small disagreement arose over whether the U.S. is seeking "superiority" or merely "sufficien
ty" in the nuclear arms race with Rus

ia. Reassuringly, Defense Secretary Mel Laird eventually accepted the President's word that sufficiency would suffice—and went on from there to the ABM debate. While Laird flatly insisted "there is no question" that Russia was building a nuclear first-strike capability against America, Secretary of State William Rogers maintained that "I have difficulty in believing it." The next time Laird and Rogers dined out on intel-

ligence reports, the subject was a decrease in Communist troop infiltration into South Vietnam, which struck the State Depart-

ment as "significant" and the Pentagon as "not significant."

President Nixon unexpectedly decided not to have any announcement at all, until after his return to Washington.

Domestic pronouncements have been equally perplexing. Attorney General John Mitchell and HEW Secretary Finch, of course, have aired their differences over the Administration's new-see-you-at-it-now-you-see-me civil rights policy. White House Urbanologist Pat Moynihan wrote off
prospects for a domestic budgetary "peace dividend" at the end of the Vietnam war as "peace dividends like the morning clouds." White House Counsel Arthur Burns countered that there would indeed be a peace dividend amounting to no less than $8 billion.

And so it goes. Chief Economic Adviser Paul McCracken says Administration measures are beginning to kick inflation; Assistant Commerce Secretary William Charterten predicts that inflation is still stalking the Administration. A White House spokesman says the anti-hunger Food Stamp program will be rolled as part of welfare reform; the President's adviser on nutrition says it won't. President Nixon proposes a tax-reform measure that would affect tax-exempt bonds; Vice President Agnew feels it will adversely affect municipal bond sales and private that state and local officials to oppose it.

There was great merit in Nixon's campaign pledge that his Administration would maintain "a candid dialogue with the people"—but this is hardly it. The Administration has not been noticeably mixed up, but changing them. Now that President Nixon has returned to White House East, we trust he will insist on clearer signals all around.

PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT

HON. GILBERT GUDE
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, Secretary Hickel has again demonstrated the administration's concern for the preservation of the precious physical environment when progress in our transportation technology has threatened the wilderness of a national park. The Interior Secretary's commitment to protect the Everglades National Park and Transportation Secretary Volpe's indicated cooperation are evidence of the governmental and public interest in maintaining a high quality of the physical environment available to our country's citizens.

RELEASE FROM OFFICE OF GOV. KENNETH M. CURTIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1969
EASTON, MAINE.—The Machiasport project is very much alive and the New England Governors have never been more determined to win this long struggle to bring a refinery to Machiasport. Curtis said following the meeting of New England Governors at Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Massachusetts. Speaking for the New England Governors and as Chairman of the Conference, Curtis said, "We wish to reconfirm our strong support for a foreign trade zone and an oil refinery at Machiasport, Maine. The valid application of the State of Maine for a foreign trade zone was rejected by the Nixon Administration, the application of the State of Maine for a Foreign Trade Zone was made in February, 1969, under the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Treasury, and the Secretary of the Army. In 27 years, there has never been a case where the members of the Foreign Trade Zone Board have failed to affirm the recommendations of their alternates.

Stripped of pretense about national security interests, the oil company opponents to Machiasport are really motivated by strictly economic considerations. They do not want to move over and share part of the oil import quota subsidy with a new competitor. They do not want to give up control of prices, and they do not want to lose any share of their market position. All this is understandable, but it should be labeled for what it is, and be regarded as concern for the national security.

Following the Governor's conference in Springfield, Massachusetts, Governor Curtis and Governor Tomatoe of Maine requested the group of farmers assembled at the annual Maine Sugar Beet Growers Association. Close to 2,000 farmers and trade people attended the dinner meeting.

In his remarks to Easton, Governor Curtis said, "Maine is on the threshold of dramatic industrial and agricultural growth." He hailed the sugar beet industry development in Maine and noted that two other projects were "close to fruition" namely the proposed Bath Iron Works expansion and the Machiasport Foreign Trade Zone Oil refinery project.

STATEMENT OF ARMAND HAMMER

I am pleased that Governor Curtis and Fred Vahling Jr. have invited me to be with you today to talk about the future to come back to Maine. I have spent much of my life here and, as many of you know, my wife and I lived in a little house in the well family home near Eastport onCampo­

bello island, which I donated in 1964 to the United Methodist Church of the island so that its beauty and historical significance would be preserved for the use and enjoyment of generations to come.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The lesson in this unfortunate situation for airport (and other) planners everywhere, and not just in New England, is to get the kinks out of the system. The Machiasport project is a shining example of how good government can work.

THE MACHIASPORT PROJECT

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY
OF MAIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, on September 13, the Machiasport oil refinery project was the subject of discussion at the meeting of the New England Governors Conference in Springfield, Mass., and at the annual Maine Sugar Beet Growers' Association meeting in Easton, Maine. At each of these meetings, the president of Occidental Petroleum, Dr. Armand Hammer, spoke on Occidental's plans to build a refinery. Mr. Hammer paid particular attention to the conservation aspects of the proposed refinery and outlined the commitment the company has made to the Governor of Maine and the other five New England Governors, to preserve the beauty of Maine and New England.

Since conservation has been an issue in regard to the Machiasport refinery, I commend Dr. Hammer's statement to the attention of my colleagues together with a statement issued by the Governor stating some of the problems Maine has encountered with its application for a foreign trade zone which is a prerequisite to the construction of an oil refinery at Machiasport, Maine:

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bello island, which I donated in 1964 to the United Methodist Church of the island so that its beauty and historical significance would be preserved for the use and enjoyment of generations to come.
EXTRCTIONS OF REMARKS

Perhaps I can sum up my feelings about the State of Maine by saying that I love its beauty. Last week I was one of those who was happy to accept the invitation of Governor Curtis more than 16 months ago to become involved in the Machiasport project. Machiasport has become a famous place since that time—it is the symbol of controversy and debate. But it is also, I believe, a symbol of the way in which the state and its citizens have been experiencing. I know of the shifts in the American economy that have taken place and the hope for a better future away from the troubles of this state.

As I have indicated, I have spent a great deal of time in this beautiful state. I know of the importance of its natural resources—land, water, and air—and I believe that New England will do better under which it has been placed by some of our government regulations for the past ten years, and I believe that New England will do better under which it has been placed by some of our government regulations for the past ten years.

Governor Hills and the other five New England Governors. Together they joined in pushing the project. The project was a natural resource foundation, low-sulfur fuel oil. That's enough to cover half of New England's total requirements. There are no legal limits on the amount of sulphur contained in the heavy fuel New England burns today. New Englanders living in cities see their air growing more polluted every day.

First, the new government made it clear that there can be progress and there can be jobs—and we can preserve the beauty of Maine.

Occidental Petroleum Corporation has joined with the Governor, your two Senators, and all the political and business leaders in New England in attempting to make Machiasport a reality. You are familiar, I am sure, with benefits it would bring—an end to the threat of the oil embargo, lower oil prices, and economic progress. The oil embargo in the United States, which was a natural resource foundation, low-sulfur fuel oil. That's enough to cover half of New England's total requirements. There are no legal limits on the amount of sulphur contained in the heavy fuel New England burns today. New Englanders living in cities see their air growing more polluted every day.

Second, we initially planned to import 625,000 barrels of oil from Libya, while Machiasport's refinery will produce 250,000 barrels of oil. The refinery, which will be designed to produce 600,000 barrels of oil per day, will be used to do such things as acquire wetlands, develop aquaculture, provide research to aid the industry, clean up lakes and rivers that are polluted, and keep our beautiful beaches and lakes clean.

First, the new government made it clear that there can be progress and there can be jobs and economic progress for the State of Maine and for all New Englanders. In short, the impact of an oil refinery and the petrochemical complex which would grow up around it can mean a great deal to every single person in New England—every worker, every family. Many people have fought hard and long for this project. Now that it has been successfully killed, he, along with your two Senators, Senator Smith and Senator Muskie, and Congressman Hathaway and Kyros, rallied the entire New England Congressional delegation and the other five New England Governors. Together they joined in pushing this project forward. I have been pleased to work with him and, because of the efforts of so many who have advanced this project so far, I think we are going to get a refinery in Machiasport. I believe that New England will benefit from the new oil refinery. It will help us meet our energy needs and reduce our dependence on oil imports.

As I have indicated, I have spent a great deal of time in this beautiful state. I know of the shifts in the American economy that have taken place and the hope for a better future away from the troubles of this state.

Let us not forget either that the Machiasport refinery is now designed to produce 185,000 barrels daily of low-sulfur fuel oil. That's enough to cover half of New England's total requirements. There are no legal limits on the amount of sulphur contained in the heavy fuel New England burns today. New Englanders living in cities see their air growing more polluted every day. The air we breathe must be cleaned up. Again, we are not just talking about air pollution—we plan to do something about it.

For its part, Occidental has confidence in the new government. As I have already publically stated, we intend to continue our investment program there. We look forward to continuing good relations with the government in Libya. We know that a period of rapid further growth is in store for the oil industry in Libya, and we intend to participate in that growth.

Second, while we initially planned to import 625,000 barrels of oil from Libya at Machiasport, our current plans are to use up to 70% Venezuelan oil. As I explained to the committee at public hearings in Washington last month, it makes more economic sense for us to sell Libyan oil to the growing and nearby European markets than to Maine, and to use largely Venezuelan supplies for Machiasport. Venezuela is as close to Maine as ports on the United States Gulf Coast.

Third, the United States currently imports foreign crude oil from some 40 different countries. Even if supplies were cut off from one or more of these countries, it is extremely unlikely that we would lose all sources of oil. The history of the United States oil industry, I can't think of a single case where an oil refinery had to close down because of lack of adequate supplies. So long as we continue to have a great many diversified supply sources from abroad, the United States will be able to supply its oil needs here at home. I am confident that our nation's refineries, including Occidental's projects, will continue to function without interruption. Such a refinery, among other things, will bring benefits to all workers in the industry. It will compete effectively by giving you lower cost petroleum products for your tractor and other equipment. In addition, the industries processing these products will be able to compete on competitive bases with respect to fuel cost as their competitors in other states.

Fred Vahlesing Jr. tells me you grow the finest potatoes and sugar beets in the nation. You may recall that potato companies are closely associated in business with Maine Sugar Industries and F. H. Vahlesing Inc., and that whatever is possible to help promote the welfare of people of this state and our enterprises to the maximum extent of my ability.

Again, let me thank you for the opportunity of being with you here today. I look forward to returning many times and, in particular, look forward to being with you at the dedication of the Machiasport refinery in the not-too-distant future.

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DIRKSEN

HON. ROBERT C. MEWEN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. MEWEN. Mr. Speaker, the death of Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen was a great shock and loss to all of us in Congress, just as it was for all Americans. He was a colorful public figure and a skilful legislator.

Alan S. Emory, distinguished Washington correspondent of the Watertown, N.Y., Daily Times; the Palladium Times of Oswego-Fulton, N.Y.; and the Connecticut, N.Y., Gazette, has written a column catching the spirit and colorful personality of the man. I would like to share it with you.

The column follows:

FROM WASHINGTON: HIS ABILITY TO LAUGH AT HIMSELF MADE DIRKSEN A CAPITAl FAVORITE

(By Alan S. Emory)

"Dear Alan," the note began, "I will try to quit falling out of bed or doing other mischievous things that will absent me from those delightful gallery meetings week after week. To me they are as tonic and I hope the gallery gods may find a little stimulus themselves."

You'd better believe it. The note was from Virginia McKinley Dirksen. It miss the supremely colorful, marvelously funny Senator from Illinois more than the others.

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In the Senate was often a delight. At one point in a debate on ending filibusters, Dirksen recollected the "fuss" over Arizona's being admitted to the Union. He intoned dramatically, "Had there been no Arizona, there would have been no Arizona. Had there been no Arizona, there probably would have been a thumping Republican majority in 1944." The Senate was convulsed with laughter.

"One man clothed in righteousness is a match for all the host of error," he rumbled one summer afternoon.

Then there was this masterpiece: "If I lose the first battle, I must fight on and on until victory is won. This is only the first battle. If, perchance, destiny will let the old baker, the good egg is out there, trying to beat an egg, I'm going to be a bore.''

"One is not as blind as not to know when I am up against a stacked desk," he said once. "I don't sit around and waste energy trying to beat a scrambled egg. I have been around these diggins too long.

A vintage Dirksen bit was telling the Senate. It had been waiting for him 90 minutes in the cloakroom and, "being an old baker, I am sure the bread has lost all its taste. It does not taste so good with a boiled egg out there, and probably it has shrunked by now. There is some custard there. It has probably gone to waste." So the Senate stopped debating to let Dirksen eat his lunch "without having to go back to the hospital."

But for all his love of a good floor debate, it was the give-and-take with newsmen that Dirksen relished most, especially in his leadership years.

It was a photograph of him on the press gallery table showing a short sock above his head and, to his being deluged with gifts of long stretchy socks. As the dozens of pairs kept arriving, Dirksen complained, "I'll never wear them out."

Two years ago Dirksen threatened to tone down his press sessions. He observed, "Every time I utter a few words, baldric or twaddle it appears in the papers as a major crisis of some sort. I'm going to be insufferable during the next few weeks." The "new Dirksen," he said, would have "no more wisecracks, no more jokes."

"You're yanked up in the gallery this afternoon!" a reporter asked.

"Oh, I'll be there," replied Everett McKinley Dirksen.

Sadly, for all of us, he won't be there any more.

**OHIO TO DECIDE IN NOVEMBER ON WHETHER 19-YEAR-OLDS MAY VOTE**

**HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR., OF OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, in November Ohio voters will decide whether they will extend the franchise to 19- and 20-year-olds.

I have long supported giving them the right to vote. But I am hopeful that the voters will see fit to do so on November 4.

The following editorial from the Cincinnati Post and Times-Star presents an excellent case. It is the result of the growing support for extending the vote:

**SHOULD THANK FARMERS**

**HON. JOHN M. ZWACH OF MINNESOTA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, we are constantly hearing about the increase in the cost of living and rising food prices.

Many people, unthinkingly, believe that the farmer is the recipient of these increases, as if the farmer, or the increased prices. That is, of course, far from the case. Farm parity today is but 75 percent. The farmer has only a three-quarter share in our affluent society.

An editorial by Russell E. Austreng in the Cold Spring (Ohio) Independent graphically illustrates what is causing food prices to increase.

Mr. Speaker, in an effort to broaden our understanding about the rise in food prices, with your permission, I would like to insert Mr. Austreng's editorial in the Record to share his thinking with my colleagues:

**SHOULD THANK FARMERS**

**HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR., OF OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Many consumers in the United States gripe about the cost of food and price increases which have taken place in recent years. Many even remember when prices were so low one could buy a T-bone steak at 25 cents a pound and other prices were comparably low. Today consumers consider the increases in personal income and other changes in living standards during the same period. Added to this are the many conservations items that are now on grocery store shelves that a few years ago one could get only at the hardware counter. It is not so man now think of as part of the food cost.

The consumer forgets the fact that the demand today for prepackaged or frozen food items has been supported in this country, as a time saving feature for the housewife in comparison with buying potatoes, apples, etc., by the bushel, flour by the sack, beef by the 200-lb. and on the market for purchases. Someone has to pay for these processing features—and it has to be those who benefit from the increased costs. In this case, the increased costs, the consumer is still getting a bargain in his food purchases. In the United States in 1968, consumers spent 17.2% of personal income for food, compared with 25.7% in 1947.

God Hates a Coward

**HON. JAMES B. UTT OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I wish to include an editorial from the Omaha World-Herald of January 28, 1949. It could just as well have been included 19 years ago. "There has been no change in the situation, at least, not for the better."

The editorial follows:

**God Hates a Coward**

That's gospel truth. As God's witness were any witness were needed to attest it the Republican Party of 1938-1948 would more than suffice.

"President Roosevelt's Republican Party has been a coward; the worst kind of coward—a moral coward. In consequence it begins to take on the appearance of something the cat dragged in.

It is hard to define as an entity the Republican Party or any other large group of people, since however closely banded together all cannot think alike in all respects. But, speaking broadly, the Republican Party consists of men with visions and sympathies opposed to theawn to the swift trend toward the omnipotent state that is sweeping over every nation in the world as communism, fascism, socialism, totalitarianism, statism, the New Deal, the Insurance States, as a thing of infinite menace, however cunningly disguised, and however ardently supported by good but misguided people.

But the Republican Party has lacked the courage to say what its rank and file believe. Out of hunger for the flesh pot it has lacked the patriotism, the loyalty, to stand up for the free Republic of the founding fathers and to fight for it. Due to that lack of moral courage, of loyalty to the American creed, the United States, almost the sole remaining bulwark against the advancing tide, finds itself almost a one-man army in the face of an enormous menace, however cunningly disguised, and however ardently supported by good but misguided people.

The fact is known of all men. Here too, in our own America, the State is attacking the Nation, and people are being attacked. It is using the power to tax its independence and self-reliance. It is converting free men into vassals and dependents. It is devouring the substance of self-supporting people to render them self-supporting no longer, and to establish a condition of universal dependence upon a liberal creed and the temple crumbling. And it finds the once-so-firm foundations of its temple crumbling.

The fact is known of all men.
And the Republican Party has not dared resist the tide; it has gone along with it. Not out of conviction, but out of cowardice. It has not been a Daniel; it has not been a purpose and to make it known. Its plea for public would rally about such a standard! It is abhorrent but shrinks from challenging. Its purpose and to make it known. Its plea for order it abhors but shrinks from challenging.

It is a simulator used by the Air Force in training pilots, except this one is experienced from the cab of a locomotive. It gives you all the sensations of riding in a train, the sounds, sights, and movement. Through this training device, an engineer can "handle" a 100-car train down the steepest grade before he is actually faced with that responsibility. This simulator holds the promise of a breakthrough in training engineers in record time while instilling proper safety features in handling the big trains. Prior to the simulator, an engineer learned on-the-job during a 3- or 4-year hitch. After 38 hours of training in the simulator, a man can move to the actual train and his hands and reactions will already have been grooved to the throbbing of the engine.

Another prototype was on display at Union Station; this was the coaxial train, a strange duck-billed creature that potentially could change the looks, the speed, and the dozy 3-pipe Nation's trains. This is a diesel-power generator car, with electrical current distributed down the length of the train. This model proved its worth in your elevating devices and get rid of the slack action.

This may be one of the first high-speed freight trains. No top speed has been mentioned to the public of the model indicate speeds of 100 miles an hour are within reach. The train is designed to haul freight; but, with modification, it could be converted to passenger service.

Mr. Speaker, I think these two technological innovations represent significant advances by an embattled industry. Railroads should be encouraged to continue their research and development. The Penn Central Metroliner is a good example of what can be accomplished when the Government joins hands with the railroads in an effort to find another solution to our mass transportation problems.

I believe the railroads could enjoy an upswing in passengers in the future if they can find the means with which to continue their research. The high-speed passenger in Tokyo is a living example of the potential of railroad passenger service.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HO N. WILLIAM M. COLMER
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, in Mississippi we are blessed with an abundance of resources, among which our waterways stand out. At this particular time, we are most conscious of the concerted effort being put forth by all of these industries—from the small and the big—cooperating in creating an atmosphere of adventure, human dignity, in every land and in every clime.

Or cowardice? Loyalty or recreancy? Conviction or time serving?

It is as simple as that, ladies and gentlemen of the Republican National Committee.

RAILROAD TECHNOLOGY

HON. J. J. PICKLE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, last week I took one of the most interesting 30-mile trips I have ever made. It was to the Santa Fe locomotive and train simulator, the first such training device in the Nation. An actual 30-mile trip was recorded by a camera and is fed back into this simulator.

It is similar to a simulator used by the Air Force in training pilots, except this
The impossible was accomplished and by the following Monday, some 8,500 persons—more than on the usual Monday—were on the job. While the shipyard was being turned into shape, the Ingalls people also began a great community effort with each executive assigning specific tasks on a twice-daily basis. Every task had to be completed without any ifs, ands, or buts or effort to switch things around.

A 30-man team of counselors composed of insurance people, attorneys, nurse and payroll experts, was sent around to set up "self-equipped areas" and advise people about being careful in regard to typhoid and hepatitis.

Mr. Gardner and A. C. (Skeeter) Weeks, the yard's public relations director, were given special permission from the Federal Aviation Administration to fly at a height of 200 feet to drop leaflets.

The first time the leaflets caught in the tail of the plane and a second try was made with two planes. The brightly-colored leaflets advised the people where counseling services and money were available, opening of the shipyard, and other important information needed by the families.

The armored car from New Orleans had $200 bills available at pay stations to tide the shipyard staff during the weekdays. The shipyard staff during the weekends.

Parents from the area were given their child's public relations director, were given special permission from the Federal Aviation Administration to fly at a height of 200 feet to drop leaflets.

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Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to identify myself with the comments expressed by Congressman Richard Pooff of Virginia in the Committee report on House Joint Resolution 681, to change the method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States.

Although this is not the bill I would have preferred, I believe that it constitutes a workable solution to the problem of election reform that is superior to the present system.

I ask to insert Mr. Pooff remarks in the Record at this point for the benefit of the colleagues and those who may have access to the report--House Report 91-253:

SEPARATE VIEWS OF HON. RICHARD H. POFF

I voted "No" on the motion to report House Joint Resolution 681 because I am concerned about the potential problems that may be introduced into the electoral process by such a change. I think it is important that we take all necessary steps to prevent the misuse of the electoral process.

The bill deals with the Electoral College system, which has been in place since the founding of the Republic. It is my belief that the Electoral College is an important part of our democracy and should be preserved.

The bill proposes to change the electoral system by giving the candidate who wins the popular vote a majority of the electoral votes. This system would result in a two-party system, which I believe is important for the stability and security of our country.

The bill also proposes to change the way in which the President and Vice President are elected. Under the current system, the President and Vice President are elected separately. The bill proposes to change this to a joint ticket system, in which the President and Vice President are elected together.

In conclusion, I believe that the bill is a step towards modernizing our electoral system, but I believe that we should not lose sight of the importance of the Electoral College system.

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, cries of "Viva, Mexico!" resound today not only throughout Mexico, but in many parts of the United States where citizens of this country who are of Mexican ancestry honor the memory of this day in history.

In my own district, in the area commonly known as East Los Angeles, a huge, colorful parade highlights the day's events.

Last year Congress chose to recognize the contributions which persons of Hispanic heritage have made to the progress of the United States, passing a resolution which I authored authorizing the President to proclaim the week which includes September 15 and 16 as National Hispanic Heritage Week. This past Friday, President Nixon carried out this plan. It is a hybrid. It is possible that the plan may be further developed in the future.

This year, I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 14, 1969, as National Hispanic Heritage Week. I call upon all of the people of the United States, and especially the educational community, to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this day September 16, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-fourth.

RICHARD NIXON.

ELECTORAL REFORM

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

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TO WEAKEN AMERICA

HON. JAMES B. UTT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unani-
mous consent, I would like to include in the record the editorial from the New Altona Mirror of August 23, 1969, and August 28, 1969, on the subject of our military posture. These editorials were prepared by Mr. Bob Boyer, who pos-
sesses a wife for discerning the signs of the time.

The articles follow:

ARE WE BEING "SET UP" TO WEAKEN AMERICA?

Reductions in the national defense budget, which the government admits are criti-
cal, deserve a close examination by every American citizen. Mr. Melvin B. Laird announced cuts in the military budget of $1.5 billion, first steps in plans to cut a total of $10 billion over the next six years. The formula would be to produce a product which I propose is more salable than any other product.

Mr. Laird made it plain that this action by the Department of Defense is due to Congress as a result of the fact that the 1968 election with the ratio of the smaller States to the larger States was balked. In the election of 1968 the smaller States would each suffer a loss in their share of votes for President. It seems plain enough that Congress is complying with the will of the majority of the smaller States of the United States by cutting $10 billion from the military budget of the United States.

Mr. Laird pointed out the importance of Soviet activity in the oceanic and strategic fields, and how the United States is developing "deep sea mobile striking forces" in the Caribbean, where Russia's naval forces never operate. Russia naval forces are develop-
ing "deep sea mobile striking forces" in the Caribbean, where Russia's naval forces never operate. Russia naval forces never operate against the United States; never operate against us in total strategic military power. The Soviet Union and the United States have never been in business.

If Congress acts according to the will of the people, the Senate is engaged in a "crash" naval power expand-

Then, Americans must ask, why has the Congress put pressure on the Defense De-
partment to weaken this nation militarily?

It seems plain enough that Congress is reacting to the strategic offensive and defensive military fields. It warned that Soviet Russia has about 125 ships now at sea and that by the end of the year these vessels would each suffer a loss in its share of votes for President. In all probability, according to Mr. Laird, should the smaller States be included in one body of the legislature will be so jealous of its present advantages as to reject a new system which seems to deprive it of that advantage.

The substitute which I offer will not off-
fend the small States, primarily because it will preserve the electoral system and what-
ever advantage the small States may feel they enjoy under that system. Perhaps some members of the larger populations and which benefit most from a popular vote plan would prefer the popular vote plan to the electoral college. The formula which I propose would also prefer my substitute to the pres-
ent system.

For these two reasons and be-
cause it would avoid the inherent weaknesses of the alternative plans, it seems to me that the work product which I propose is more salable than any other.

Respectfully submitted

RICHARD H. POPP
Member of Congress

EDWARD HUTCHINSON
Member of Congress

DAVID W. DREHMER
Member of Congress

The undersigned concur in the foregoing views.

The significant thing is that Soviet Russia has not followed our lead, has not cut back in the military department, but to the con-
temporary speeded up its military spending, and has vastly increased its lead in develop-
ings military technology. This lead is of such magnitude that it was virtually dropped by the U.S. in the August 28, 1969, on the subject of our military posture. These editorials were prepared by Mr. Bob Boyer, who pos-
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 16, 1969

HON. ROMAN C. PACINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. PACINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on August 29, 1969, the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago urges a strong program to combat water pollution.

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, many of the eloquent statements of human purpose which have been made throughout this year have been made from prisons and jails. Thus Gandhi, leader of the Indian nonviolent movement, has been dragged out as an alternative to the violence of our own subversives, Reds and a minority of communists from North Vietnam have pushed into the Korean War, against which both China and the Red Army are united.

Mr. Speaker, I include the resolution adopted by the sanitary district in the Recosse, along with a list of other organizations, before the Citizens Crusade for Clean Water, which support the $1 billion appropriation: American Federation of Labor. American Forestry Association.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. PETER N. KYROS
OF MAINE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, it appears that the experimental icebreaking tanker, Manhattan, is successfully proving the feasibility of the Northwest Passage as a trade route, through which Alaskan oil may be only the first of many products to be transported. I am proud that, as the Manhattan smashed through the heavy ice north of the Arctic Circle to finally hit open water at the mouth of the Prince of Wales Strait, the bow of this ship, a scientifically constructed product of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine. Maine's nautical craftsmen are thus continuing their unprecedented record of quality craftsmanship, and it is a privilege to provide further details on Maine's contribution to another of our Nation's historic voyages.

Bath, the historic shipbuilding firm, is, of radically new icebreaking design. This bow—which is 69 feet long, 76 feet wide at its widest, 36 feet high, and weighs 800 tons—had to be completed with utmost speed to beat the project's strict dead-line. Beginning on the 9th of May and working around the clock, Bath Iron Works crews completed and delivered the bow on schedule by June 23. Fabricating steel up to 4 inches thick, and moving individual components weighing as much as 70 tons, the final assembly of the 800-ton bow was accomplished only a day after the end of an old T-2 tanker, which would serve as a transporting barge. Resting partly on the T-2's section, the bow is expected to be secured for its trip to Philadelphia by I-beam braces. Towed by tugs to Sun Shipbuilding Corp., the bow, still on the T-2 deck, was backed up to the rest of the Manhattan, aligned and welded on. Then the securing braces were cut off and the T-2 transport barge was hauled away.

Shaped like a long, curving knife blade, the Bath-built bow has enabled the 115,000-ton Manhattan to ride upon the ice until its weight broke down through the frozen packs. En route communications coming from the Arctic have reported that the Manhattan, with its Bath-built provisions, has smashed through ice ridges twice as thick as the usual 4- to 12-foot ice commonly encountered. At one point she ripped through a 15-foot-thick ridge, almost from a dead start.

That Bath Iron Works completed the complicated bow-building job in such a short period of time, and on schedule, was tremendous accomplishment, typical of that shipbuilding firm's unparalleled record for on-time deliveries.

TRIBUTES TO SENATOR DIRKSEN

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as President Nixon said in his eulogy to Senator Dirksen during the services in the Capitol Rotunda, this great man belonged to everyone in the country and the tributes pouring in from all over the country confirm the President's words.

His loss is felt the most, however, by the folks back home in the Pekin-Peoria area and as evidence of that sentiment it is my privilege to place in the Record the following tributes.

An article by Bill O'Connell, political writer for the Peoria Journal Star from the September 8th edition.

A column from the September 19th edition of Life magazine written by Richard B. Stolley, writer for Life magazine, a native of Pekin and a longtime friend of the Dirksen family.
Everett Dirksen was one of the great.

A confidant of presidents and foreign leaders too, a political kingmaker and, when necessary, a man, known and feared, admired and hated throughout the world, he was somewhat bigger than life.

There will be a veritable avalanche of "I remember" stories ploughing through the mists in the days and months to come. Here is one.

I remember Everett Dirksen after his 16 years in Congress and his election to the Sen- 

ate. He came to me, one of the most relaxed men in public life I've ever known. He knew his politics and his limitations, and enjoyed both.

"Back home," he never took himself too seriously around friends.

He boasted how stories about home that poked a little fun. Maybe because they lacked the venom of the "national" treatment he sometimes encountered.

Once to the repeated telling and writing of a story of how, as a congressman in the late 1940's, he had bent to one knee on the stage of Peoria's Mosque and solemnly declared that if Richard young Congressmen didn't make an indi-

rect approach through his trusted Chicago aide, Harold Rainville.

One Rainville had cleared the path via a long distance call, Sen. Dirksen accepted the reporter's call.

"I know, Bill," he said, "that you're going to say now you see me and me and you and home and you know I'm not going to believe you. Go ahead and ask your questions. But first, tell me, what the hell favor does Harold Rainville owe you?" he joked.

The reporter replied that he had indeed told Rainville that the word to the senator was a past favor, but really couldn't think of one, if pressed, and Dirksen laughed even harder.

The senator's birthday parties were something else again. Whether they were held in Washington or back home in Pekin or Peoria, the big and the powerful, as well as the home folks, were there.

For example, the guest list for his last birthday celebration here two years ago—

arranged by long time friends Walton Som- 

mer and Walter McAdoo—Included such notables as the chairman of the Illinois board of the Pabst-Bists beer empire; Sam Dean of the milk empire; and Col. Henry Crowe, owner of the Chicago Tribune-Servi-

corp. and then chairman of General Dy-

namics, builder of the controversial TFX fighter.

All of these out-of-town guests had two things in common: they were old, old friends of the Senate minority leader and they had current problems with the federal govern-

ment.

And while Dirksen was comfortable among the mighty, he still never forgot those con-

stituents back home who had no other in-
fuence than a friend who knew him way back when.

Only recently, after receiving a letter from David H. Cummings of Washington, Dirksen interceded to help a young Vietnam veteran get a new pair of legs after efforts through regular channels had resulted in mounds of red tape and delays.

Politicians come and go and no one is ir-
replaceable. But it will be a long, long time before someone can do a job like he did. And a lot of us will be a little better for hav-
ing known him even a little.

[From the Peoria Journal Star, Sept. 8, 1969]

PEKINITES REMEMBER "EV" ORATORY

By Richard O. Kasten

PEKIN.—As Sen. Everett M. Dirksen's polit-

ical career rose through the years, the one thing that many of his former schoolmates

and friends remembered about him was his oratorical powers.

Often in his high school days, when everybody said he must have swallowed a dictionary," says John Goar, a local insurance

agent.

"He was fantastic in his speech and often used a lot of big words," Goar said. "When he got into the Senate, he wrote a book and published it himself. After he worked in the bakery business with his brothers, Tom and Ben, he saved enough to

buy the property years ago.

The house on Buena Vista street in Pekin, which has been the Senator's official residence in Illinois for years, is occupied by the senator's 94-year-old mother-in-law, Mrs. Lillie Carver. Goar was the real estate agent who handled the transaction by which the Carvers bought the property years ago.

Goar recalled hearing Dirksen give mono-

logs and speeches at various public func-

tions years ago. "He liked to talk but it was not just to be talking. He also had some-
thing important to say," he says. The first political job was on the Pekin City Council in the late 1920's and one of the things he tried to do was get a non-integer to adjust the city's fire fee. He remem-

ber that some people were critical that the council had copied the ordinance printed, because of the expense of the printing.

He appreciated the senator's approach when he said he had some ambitions in mind," Goar said. "This was before he got elected in politics.

Goar, who has been a banker in Peoria where it is likely Dirksen has been interested in legio-

nary affairs.

One of the first jobs that Everett had was working for C. L. Cook, a farmer who had an
craving a story, a young staff aide had asked the senator to say how sorry you are to bother me at

home and you know I'm not going to believe

you. Go ahead and ask your questions. But

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[From the Peoria Journal Star, Sept. 8, 1969]
September 16, 1969

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

By Richard B. Stolley

Representative Everett Dirksen came home to his 18th Congressional District one summer evening in 1944. He was one of irate duck shooters in the dining room of the lesser of Pekin's two hotels, the Admiral, where he had booked his vacation. His response then—was federal relief of some sort for a nearby lake.

Every young reporter for the Pekin Times knew that it was Mr. Dirksen's turn to arrive. He was a leader in a fight to abolish the draft, and wanted no war for America passionately, and he considered in his humanitarian and gracious manner.

Shade said many of the requests he was referring to concerned naturalization papers and helping a veteran get into a soldier's home.

The incident that pleases Shade to remember most is the occasion several years ago when a Japanese girls' ball team came to Pekin to play a game with the Pekin Lumphis. Sen. Dirksen attended and then-mayor Shade pulled the senator to the ball diamond in a rickshaw. "Don't tip me the wrong way, mayor," Sen. Dirksen warned Shade.

Mayor William L. Waldmeier was in Chicago after which an Illinois "municipal league" convention when he heard of the senator's death. "Everyone is shocked at the loss of Sen. Dirksen," he said. He is one of the greatest statesmen of our time and one of the greatest Americans, I held him in the highest esteem and he will be missed very much."

Judge Robert Morgan, who went from Davis Morgan and Morgan—the law firm with which Sen. Dirksen has been connected in Peoria—to the federal bench with Dirksen support, recalled knowing the senator since 1932.

"He was a mighty good friend of mine," said the judge, "for Senator Dirksen's funeral. His death is a loss to the nation."

Judge Morgan said he is canceling all federal court proceedings Thursday afternoon for Senator Dirksen's funeral.

[From the Pekin Journal Star, Sept. 9, 1969]

**EVERETT DIRKSEN: MAN OF GOOD WILL**

(By Charles L. Dancey)

Everett M. Dirksen was neither superman nor villain, and certainly not the caricature of the cartoon or the character—real or fictional—of the man who amassed such a record of success in the Senate. Dirksen was a man of character and distinction.

It wasn't oratory that made him loved and trusted and respected, all three, by John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson.

It was the essence of such a person can be found in his life. The man, soothed their anger, passed the civil rights bill of 1964. They are what gives a man, a society, or a nation its ability to endure.

**LEARNED FROM PEARL HARBOR**

Indeed, the Congress came within one vote of paying the draft that week before Pearl Harbor was suddenly smashed with heavy loss of life.

Pearl Harbor's news came as a shattering shock to all who heard it then—but to no one more than Ev Dirksen.

He knew and hated war, but never again did he let that knowledge and passion lead to winful philosophy that could risk disaster to the country.

Out of such experiences of policy, of politics, and of personal crisis, we came to know an ever man with three major characteristics.

One of these was a deep and dedicated concern for this country and its people based on a "higher view" than he believed his youth. Another of these was his unfailing tenacity as a craftsman that confused many superfluouswechat and parties, and this brings the "causes" he is supposed to have both "voted for and against" many times. They ignore the fact that Dirksen's passion was for the details, wherein he had discovered the real effective action of law is determined. He did not understand the law.

When he fought it was to accomplish something, and even then he had learned to take the longer view and be sure that when this battle was over, if he won, he was in good position for the next one. He always figured there would be another one.

In that sense, actually, he understood the future far better than those who throw themselves off the cliff in the absolute finality of their passion for today's issue.

It was not oratory that made Everett Dirksen the friend and most powerful ally of President Dwight D. Eisenhower after the senator had done everything in his power to get Robert Taft as president instead of Ike. (Taft was a craftsman, too, and Dirksen knew he could take it.)

It wasn't oratory that made him loved and trusted and respected, all three, by John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson.

Sen. Dirksen in these later years was the product of the land. He had a "hard" soul and a "hard" life. Rich in experiences both "good" and "bad," soul-ripping and sublime, wins and losses, being "right" and also discovering when he'd made a mistake.

These make for a whole man.

And Ev Dirksen followed a mighty good rule: He took his work in deadly serious— but not himself.

That's what confused a lot of people.

It's a rare quality these days... especially in Washington.

We could certainly stand to have a few more like him. Back in the days of the newspaper business, on the TV—and you name it.

But it doesn't seem likely to happen.

If the essence of a politician is to put a pen in the age of the superficial image, the chances of any even learning from the example seems slim.

It looks as if, "they broke the mold," after Ev.

It's our loss as a country and as a people, and if we don't find that combination of toughness, tenacity, and good will—strong enough to have a sense of humor about our own deaths, our loss may prove to be very serious indeed.

They are what gives a man, a society, or a nation its ability to endure.

[From Life Magazine, Sept. 19, 1969]

"A PRETTY GOOD PLACE TO BE FROM, AND GO BACK TO." (By Richard B. Stolley)
I once mentioned to Dirksen an argument of his critics: that his on-again-off-again support of equal protection legislation would have done little to prevent the little justice to the memory of the Illinois President. He was unrumbl. Nobody, he suggested, would have been taken in by the explanation of the conservatism of his own home state—a conservatism that he admitted and he shared more than one's man but his own, free to cultivate his one's man's friend.

Dirksen's nomination of Barry Goldwater for the Presidency at the 1964 convention was a great moment for him. And yet, after that, I found him in his hotel suite gazing wearily down upon the glorious bay, drained emotionally, curiously untriumphant. He told of reading his speech in advance to the convention, and looking up at the Old Senate Chamber, and this was a little old man, who understood his kind of politics. Always, of course, I was gently shoed from the room, but never before being reminded again of the immense power wielded by my aging, ailing friend.

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Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, September 16, 1969, the Interior Department declared its intention to prosecute municipalities, industrial firms, and others guilty of polluting interstate waters.

While Federal enforcement unquestionably is necessary if the water resources of our country are to be preserved, the announcement of the Interior Department raises questions of procedure which I believe are important to the entire Congress.

In his September 3 press release, Secretary Hickel stated that hearings on charges against a municipality, four steel companies and a mining firm accused of polluting interstate waters are only "the first in a series of actions to be taken against firms and municipalities charged with violating applicable water quality standards." He went on to emphasize that this is just a beginning. We intend to continue the identification of polluters all over the nation, followed by the enforcement of penalties for prompt clean-up and pollution abatement.

If individual cities, industrial firms and others are to be exposed to the national publicity which attends Interior Department "identification" and to subsequent hearings and possible Federal prosecution, it would seem reasonable to expect the adoption of uniform procedures and specific criteria for determining whether sufficient grounds exist for public exposure and use of the remedial action provided for in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1965.

According to the New York Times, investigation leading to the identification last week of a major city—Toledo, Ohio—and a number of industrial firms was done by the Department of Interior study group on pollution enforcement that was created by Secretary Hickel on July 25. No information is available on what guidelines, if any, were followed by the Department of Interior in selecting Toledo, a city which also is empowered to issue bonds for pollution abatement. Thus the city expects to advertise for contracts for pollution abatement. Under the formula—approved by the Department of Interior's own FWPCA—established by the Ohio Water Pollution Control Board which sets priority for Federal assistance, as apparently suggested by my office as to the basis upon which Toledo was named, Assistant Secretary Carl L. Klein, replied:

"Toledo has done nothing. Detroit has put in a new treatment plant and they have done nothing. They got a year's extension with six months' notice or approval from the FWPCA and still no plans. Now they've got a new date from the State, June, 1970, and again without prior notice or approval from the FWPCA. We told everything was going to be fine when Toledo got its bond issue but they haven't funded the bond issue and don't intend to and now we understand they want to use the Ohio Water Development Authority plan. Well then, it's fine. But they did not select Toledo. It wasn't simply a matter of singling them out but they have done nothing and we do not intend to be double selectivity. We are undoubtedly be joined by other cities, primarily those on rivers and bodies of water which supply our drinking water."

Mr. Speaker, the truth of the matter is patently contrary to this jumbled explanation.

Last November the city of Toledo voted a $17 million bond issue to fund the modernization and expansion of its secondary treatment facility. Detailed plans for this $24 million project are near completion and the city expects to advertise for construction within six months' notice or approval of the FWPCA.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RALPH NADER CRITICIZES CONSENT DECREE IN SMOG CASE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, last week the Justice Department took a giant backward step in the crucial struggle to maintain the quality of this Nation's atmosphere when it asked for a consent judgment in the antitrust suit brought against automobile manufacturers who were accused of conspiring to retard development of effective smog controls.

My view of the Justice Department action is that the Nixon administration sold out our right to have clean air so that automobile manufacturers can maintain sizable profit margins. Over the past weeks, I have attempted to impress both Attorney General Mitchell and Antitrust Division Chief Richard W. McLaren with the importance of holding an open public trial in this vital case. Certainly I have not been alone in this effort. Many other concerned Members of the House, along with numerous individuals, organizations and others, urged the Justice Department to call for an open trial. In two instances, there were interventions into the case from a large government unit, Los Angeles County, and a private group, ASH, as indications of the importance of the overall issues at stake. But, so far, all have been of no avail.

Under court proceedings employed in antitrust suits, the final decision by the district court will not be made until 30 days after the decree was requested, and during this period, the ledger is open for all concerned parties to attempt and contest awarding of the decree.

Major drives already are underway to throw away the consent decree. The Department of Justice Department to reverse last Thursday's move, and instead ask for the open trial.

Today, I have received a letter written to Mr. McLaren by Ralph Nader in which Mr. Nader takes a deep and quite critical look at the consent decree itself, and at the larger issues which pervade this case. I believe this letter serves as a penetrating blow to the Department's allegations that the decree contains all that the Government desired in its original complaint.

Therefore, I would like to put into the Record at this point three items: First, the Justice Department press release telling about the consent judgment; second, the consent judgment; and finally, Mr. Nader's letter:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RELEASE,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1969

The Department of Justice filed today a proposed antitrust consent decree prohibiting the four major auto manufacturers and the Automobile Manufacturers Association from conspiring to delay and obstruct the development and installation of pollution control devices for motor vehicles.

The decree also requires them to make available to any and all applicants royalty-free patent licenses on air pollution control devices and to make available technological information about these devices.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 16, 1969

Dated: September 11, 1969,

For the Plaintiffs:

RICHARD W. MCLAREN, Assistant Attorney General,
Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.

M. ALLEN BOLLARD, Assistant Attorney General,
Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.

RICHARD W. MCLAREN, Assistant Attorney General,
General Motors Corporation.

ALLEN S. MCALISTER, Attorney for Defendant,
Ford Motor Company.

ALLEN S. MCALISTER, Attorney for Defendant,
Chrysler Corporation.

CHRISTOPHER B. MCELHANEY, Attorney for Defendant,
American Motors Corporation.

[United States District Court, Central District of California]

STIPULATION FOR ENTRY OF CONSENT JUDGMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1969

United States of America, Plaintiff, v. Automotive Manufacturers Association, Inc.; General Motors Corporation; Ford Motor Company; Chrysler Corporation; and American Motors Corporation, Defendants.

It is stipulated by and between the undersigned parties, by their respective attorneys, that:

1. The parties consent that a Final Judgment in the form hereof attached may be filed and entered by the Court at any time after the expiration of thirty (30) days following the date of filing of this stipulation without further notice to any party or other proceeding, either upon the motion of any party, upon the Court's own motion, provided that plaintiff has not withdrawn its consent as provided herein;

2. The plaintiff may withdraw its consent hereto at any time within said period of thirty (30) days by serving notice thereof upon the other parties hereto and filing said notice with the Court;

3. In the event plaintiff withdraws its consent hereto, this Stipulation shall be of no effect and shall be stricken from the record, and the making of this Stipulation shall not in any manner prejudice any continuing party in any subsequent proceedings.

As used in this Final Judgment:

(A) "Devices" means air pollution emission control designs, devices, equipment, methods, or parts thereof, for motor vehicles.

(B) "Restricted information" means all unpublished information of the type usually classified as company confidential concerning applied as distinguished from basic research in, or concerning the development, innovation, manufacture, use, sale or installation of Devices. It includes trade secrets, unpublished company policy, and other unpublished technical information.

II

As used in this Final Judgment:

(A) Devices means air pollution emission control designs, devices, equipment, methods, or parts thereof, for motor vehicles.

(B) Restricted information means all unpublished information of the type usually classified as company confidential concerning applied as distinguished from basic research in, or concerning the development, innovation, manufacture, use, sale or installation of Devices. It includes trade secrets, unpublished company policy, and other unpublished technical information.

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As used in this Final Judgment:

(A) Devices means air pollution emission control designs, devices, equipment, methods, or parts thereof, for motor vehicles.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

November 1, 1955

The provisions of this Final Judgment shall bind upon each and every defendant and upon each of its subsidiaries, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, successors and assigns, and upon all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who shall have received notice of this Final Judgment by personal service or otherwise, and shall apply to any active concert or participation between or among any such persons or its subsidiaries, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, successors and assigns, and upon all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who shall have received notice of this Final Judgment.

III

The provisions of this Final Judgment shall bind upon each and every defendant and upon each of its subsidiaries, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, successors and assigns, and upon all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who shall have received notice of this Final Judgment by personal service or otherwise, and shall apply to any active concert or participation between or among any such persons or its subsidiaries, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, successors and assigns, and upon all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who shall have received notice of this Final Judgment.

IV

(A) Each defendant is enjoined and restrained from:

(1) Conspiring or conspiring to prevent, restrain or limit the development, manufacture, installation, distribution or sale of Devices or Devices which are substantially identical to Devices, or (iii) restrained from:

(2) Entering into, adhering to, enforcing or claiming any rights under any provisions of any agreement, arrangement, understanding, plan or program (hereinafter "agreement") with any other defendant or manufacturer of motor vehicles or Devices;

(3) To exchange restricted information;

(b) to cross-license patents or patent rights on Devices which cross-license in any existing restricted information or from including in any such agreement or arrangement, understanding, plan or program the right to receive any information or product of any defendant except as may be contained in the license or agreement.

(c) To delay installation of Devices or otherwise restrain individual decisions as to installation dates;

(d) To restrict publicity of research and development relating to Devices;

(e) To employ joint assessment of the value of Devices or the right to sell Devices under any claim of any third party relating to Devices;

(f) To require that acquisition of patent rights relating to Devices be conditioned upon availability of such rights to others upon a most-favored-purchaser basis;

(g) To file, in the absence of a written authorization for a joint statement by the agency involved, any governmental regulatory agency in the United States authorized to issue emission standards or regulations of any product or product component.

The provisions of this Final Judgment shall bind upon each and every defendant and upon each of its subsidiaries, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, successors and assigns, and upon all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who shall have received notice of this Final Judgment by personal service or otherwise, and shall apply to any active concert or participation between or among any such persons or its subsidiaries, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, successors and assigns, and upon all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who shall have received notice of this Final Judgment.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

It is contemplated by the parties that this Final Judgment or any successor publication will be the source of the statistics necessary to the future interpretation of the provisions of Section IV(B) (3).

APPENDIX A

Section IV(B) (3) of this judgment was prepared in reliance on the motor vehicle production statistics set forth in the following tables contained in Ward's 1969 Automotive Yearbook (51st edition) published by Powers and Company, Inc., Detroit, Michigan, at page 14:

1968 WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION
([6 leading manufacturers])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cars</th>
<th>Trucks and buses</th>
<th>1968 total</th>
<th>1967 total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>8,843,031</td>
<td>1,950,713</td>
<td>10,793,744</td>
<td>8,992,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>900,527</td>
<td>277,649</td>
<td>1,178,176</td>
<td>943,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,743,558</td>
<td>2,228,362</td>
<td>11,971,920</td>
<td>9,936,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,055,821</td>
<td>2,035,055</td>
<td>4,090,876</td>
<td>3,146,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>2,235,433</td>
<td>2,215,433</td>
<td>4,450,866</td>
<td>3,360,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,815,000</td>
<td>1,803,000</td>
<td>3,618,000</td>
<td>2,664,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,431,817</td>
<td>2,421,817</td>
<td>4,853,634</td>
<td>3,887,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>317,965</td>
<td>317,965</td>
<td>635,930</td>
<td>435,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>580,000</td>
<td>480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1,586,865</td>
<td>1,576,865</td>
<td>3,163,730</td>
<td>2,353,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>74,000</td>
<td>69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>102,900</td>
<td>102,900</td>
<td>205,800</td>
<td>188,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>83,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>31,311</td>
<td>31,311</td>
<td>62,622</td>
<td>57,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>223,150</td>
<td>223,150</td>
<td>446,300</td>
<td>400,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>224,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>50,400</td>
<td>50,400</td>
<td>100,800</td>
<td>83,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>419,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21,358,488</td>
<td>6,681,146</td>
<td>28,049,633</td>
<td>23,090,729</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data for above tabulation drawn from best sources available. Statistics for some Red-liee countries based upon monthly averages and are subject to slight change. U.S.P.R. for 1968 is an estimate based upon final 1967 counts.

WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION—1968
([6 leading manufacturers])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cars</th>
<th>Trucks and buses</th>
<th>Total 1968</th>
<th>Total 1967</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GM</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4,590,077</td>
<td>828,978</td>
<td>5,419,055</td>
<td>4,788,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2,396,224</td>
<td>623,272</td>
<td>3,019,496</td>
<td>2,272,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chrysler</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,488,783</td>
<td>308,909</td>
<td>1,807,692</td>
<td>1,469,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Volkswagen</td>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>908,332</td>
<td>226,215</td>
<td>1,134,547</td>
<td>934,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fiat</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,391,253</td>
<td>89,470</td>
<td>1,480,723</td>
<td>1,312,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lancia</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>630,438</td>
<td>103,123</td>
<td>733,561</td>
<td>633,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BMW</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>807,857</td>
<td>179,204</td>
<td>987,061</td>
<td>886,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chrysler</td>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>571,614</td>
<td>406,720</td>
<td>978,334</td>
<td>847,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Renault</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>731,000</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td>807,000</td>
<td>777,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>British Leyland</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>553,259</td>
<td>158,061</td>
<td>711,320</td>
<td>611,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Opel</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>646,718</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>661,718</td>
<td>549,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Toyota</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>178,150</td>
<td>282,990</td>
<td>461,140</td>
<td>377,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Citroen</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>383,000</td>
<td>77,600</td>
<td>460,600</td>
<td>450,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>237,813</td>
<td>41,609</td>
<td>279,422</td>
<td>239,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>GM</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>336,016</td>
<td>66,288</td>
<td>402,304</td>
<td>382,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Honda</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>130,253</td>
<td>279,773</td>
<td>409,026</td>
<td>379,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mitsubishi</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>244,918</td>
<td>97,222</td>
<td>342,140</td>
<td>290,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>GM Vauxhall</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>244,918</td>
<td>97,222</td>
<td>342,140</td>
<td>290,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Daimler-Benz</td>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>186,365</td>
<td>132,257</td>
<td>318,622</td>
<td>269,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Daimler-Benz</td>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>219,100</td>
<td>64,837</td>
<td>283,937</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Chrysler</td>
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<td>163,754</td>
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<td>Chrysler</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>189,163</td>
<td>27,066</td>
<td>216,229</td>
<td>206,312</td>
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Note: Because both production and factory sales are used in the above tabulation, the above rankings are not absolute and could vary slightly. Data used represents vehicles produced in the indicated locations. Fiat excludes Autobianchi. Volkswagens excludes Auto Union. BLW was formed in 1968, hence its 1967 total represents BMC.
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(a) Status Report on Assembly Line Testing by EEMP—August 5, 1969—4 pages
(c) Report on Exhaust Emission Reactivity Criterion from the Atmospheric Chemistry Panel and the EEMP—July 20, 1969—6 pages
(d) Proposed Exhaust Emission Correlation Program HEW—AMA Laboratories—prepared by EEMP Panel member—October 24, 1967—4 pages
(e) Fast Response Flame Ionization Instrument—letter prepared by Chrysler Corporation—undated—2 pages
(f) Bay Toll Crossing Letter—answer sent to Mr. E. R. Foley by Mr. Sherman—August 31, 1968 with attachments—7 pages
5. Fuel System Emission Panel Interim Report
(b) Fuel System Emission Panel report on Proposed Program for Circulation and Cross-Check of Emission Cars—September 27, 1968—2 pages
6. Heavy Vehicle Panel Interim Report
(a) Recommendation Procedure for Certification of New Gasoline Engines for Heavy Vehicles including Mr. Mills answer of September 27, 1968 re AMA Laboratories—prepared by EEMP—August 5, 1968—2 pages
(c) Effect of Engine Intake Air Moisture on Nitrogen Oxides prepared by Ethyl Corporation, March 14, 1969—23 pages
(d) Humidity Correction K Factor—prepared by Nissan Motor Company—undated—16 pages
(e) Mass Emission Test Procedures—undated—4 pages
(f) Effect of Fuel Composition (%, Aromatics) on Exhaust Hydrocarbon Concentration—Based on DuPont data and a Report by GM dated January 22, 1969—5 pages
(h) Critique—California AB 69 Test Method for Measuring Vehicle Emissions on a Mass Basis—undated—4 pages
(i) Fuel System Emission Panel Interim Report
8. Engine and Vehicle Modification Panel Interim Report
(a) Exhaust Emission Reactivity Criterion—prepared by the Atmospheric Chemistry Panel and the EEMP—May 26, 1969—6 pages
(b) Vehicle Emission Surveillance Panel Interim Report
9. Heavy Vehicle Panel Interim Report
(a) Proposed Items of Discussion on May 12, 1969 at Willow Run—Prepared by Mears, Mick, Fagley, and Hagen—8 pages
(b) Analysis of AMA data for HC Emissions during the Federal Test Procedure for California Proposals for Emission Control Systems—5 pages
(c) Conclusion—AMA on California Proposals for Emission Control Systems—5 pages
(d) AMA Recommendations in AMA Inspection Handbook, Section IX Vehicle Control Systems—3 pages
(e) Summary—1969 Emission Control Systems as presented by the companies to the Engine and Vehicle Modification Panel—undated—13 pages
(f) Comments to ESC by the EVM on the Possibility of a Two Minute Emission Inspection System—undated—3 pages
(g) EVM Recommendations in AMA Inspection Handbook, Section IX Vehicle Control Systems—undated—3 pages
(h) Letter— prepared by Chrysler Corporation—June 21, 1969—5 pages
(a) EEMP comments and Recommendations to AMA ESC on California AB 387 Requirements for Assembly Line Testing for Vehicle Emissions—December 2, 1968—10 pages
(b) Letter from EEMP of September 6, 1968 to Mr. K. D. Mills at Willow Run and Mr. Mills answer of October 14, 1968 re AMA Exhaust Emission Measurement Correlation Program
(c) Fuel System Emission Panel and Heavy Vehicle Panel report to the Emission Standards Committee on Measuring Evaporative Losses—undated—4 pages
(d) Recommended Application Procedure for Certification of New Gasoline Engines for Use in California Proposals for Emission Control Administration—September 23, 1968—19 pages
5. Heavy Vehicle Panel Interim Report
7. Engine and Vehicle Modification Panel Interim Report
8. Vehicle Emission Surveillance Panel Interim Report
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(d) Recommended Application Procedure for Certification of New Gasoline Engines for Use in California Proposals for Emission Control Administration—September 23, 1968—19 pages
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2. Tables I and II on 6 Cylinder and 8 Cylinder Combustion Chambers—1 page

3. American Motors Report on 6 Cylinder Chambers—1 page

4. Field Survey of Combustion Tapers

5. Blow-by Measurement—prepared by New Jersey State Department of Health

6. Vehicle Emission Information Decals

7. Cross Section of 199 C.I.D. Combustion Chamber—Quench and Low Quench

8. Cross Section of 325 C.I.D. Combustion Chamber—Quench and Low Quench

9. Head Gasket bore configuration with Low Quench Engines 196 and 232 C.I.D.

10. Effect of Air-Fuel-Ratio on Exhaust NO Concentrations for Various Speed Load Combinations

11. Effect of Spark Timing on Exhaust NO Concentrations for Various Speed Load Combinations

12. Effect of Intake Manifold Vacuum on Exhaust NO Concentrations for Various Air-Fuel Ratios

13. Effect of Intake Manifold Vacuum on Exhaust NO Concentrations for Duplicate Runs

14. Appendices:
   (A) Camshaft and Valve Timing—EVMTG Proposal
   (B) Proposed AMA Engine Idle Setting Procedures—EVMTG June 27, 1967


16. Quality Car Care Schedule—prepared by Toyota Motor Company—undated—3 pages

17. Layout of Nomenclature—undated—2 pages

18. Fuel System Emission Panel Interim Report


ADDITIONAL SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS TO THE VEHICLE EMISSION PRODUCTS COMMITTEE IN PREPARATION AND TO BE COMPLETED BY OCTOBER 31, 1969

17. 1967 annual report of Engine & Vehicle Modification Panel


19. Preparation of Papers on Emission Control Devices Submitted to EVMTG by Member Companies

20. 1968 annual report of engine & vehicle modification panel

21. Comments on California 1970 Proposals

22. Driveability—Driveability Demonstration

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<td>Data on idle stability and emission gas volume of Toyota vehicle.</td>
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<td>Report on present status with steam powered road vehicles and their emission characteristics.</td>
<td>EVMTG (Attachments A5, B3, C2, and D1).</td>
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<td>Exhaust emission inspection to AARRAV on vehicle emission inspection.</td>
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<td>1969 Chevrolet cleaner air system compared to the 1968 systems</td>
<td>Chrysler Corp.</td>
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<td>56. Oct. 8, 1968</td>
<td>Ammonia-dilution reactor tests</td>
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<td>Exhaust emission control systems</td>
<td>Kaiser Jeep Corp.</td>
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<td>61. Dec. 12, 1968</td>
<td>Control systems for Toyota automobiles</td>
<td>American Motors Corp.</td>
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<td>1970 light-duty vehicle prototype emission control systems</td>
<td>International Harvester Co.</td>
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<td>Proposed vehicle emission control system for the Toyota 1970 model</td>
<td>Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.</td>
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What the domestic auto companies conspired over a period of at least 16 years to do—restrain the development and marketing of auto exhaust control systems—is a crime under the Sherman Act. Collusive, anti-competitive agreements which result in seriously jeopardizing the capacity of citizens to breathe air without carcinogenic and other lethal and violent pollutants would, under the most normal of expectations, be prosecuted by the Division as a crime. That course of enforcement was indeed initiated by your predecessor, Donald Turner and Edward Zimmerman in mid-1966. Grand Jury proceedings for 18 months resulted in the Divi­sion’s trial attorney’s request to Mr. Turner for permission to ask the Grand Jury to return an indictment. The Grand Jury was even willing to return an indictment regardless of what instructions were forwarded from Washington—so convinced was it of the crim­i­nality of the behavior detailed during these 18 months. Mr. Turner dropped the criminal case, without any public explanation, and had the Grand Jury discharged. One year later, in January 1969, a civil complaint was filed. Nine months after that, the civil com­plaint was in effect dropped in favor of a por­ous, proposed consent decree, stripped to the minimum of what the legitimate impact of the law should have been.

Is this where five years of Antitrust Divi­sion involvement and expenditure of numer­ous man-years is to end? I should like to de­tail some reasons why the answer to this question must be “no.”

Over the years, a large proportion of the civil actions brought by the Antitrust Divi­sion have been terminated by consent de­crees. The criteria employed have rarely been made clear. However, it is known that scarce manpower and judicial delay are important factors. Year after year, those who have lead and supervised the Antitrust Division have undermined or weakened antitrust enforce­ment by simply referring to those two condi­tions. At the same time, there has been no sustained effort to obtain more funds for

September 15, 1969

HON. RICHARD W. McLANE,
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Divi­sion, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. McLANE: I have your letter of September 11, 1969 indicating that the Anti­trust Division preferred to propose a consent decree with the four major auto manu­facturers and the Automobile Manufacturers Association (AMA) instead of proceeding to full trial. The Department’s press release, but not the full text of the consent decree proposal, was enclosed. There is a significant difference between the two—the press release was an optimistic gloss that could and did mislead the press into reporting that the Division had obtained a victory for the people in achieving a stipulation from the domestic auto industry that they will obey the anti­trust laws in the future in return for the Division’s forgetting the past and keeping past records about the industry’s conspiracy confidential.
the Division or to develop procedures (with the exception of the CID development earlier in this decade) which will accelerate and improve the quality and the efficiency of our antitrust enforcement efforts. The case for trace detection of antitrust laws, as well as the potential of its use by the voting power of the government that more expeditious trial reflects.

It seems appropriate to suggest a number of questions which should be asked in the automobile smog case before a consent judgment is reached. They are:

1. Are there important and unresolved issues of law which merit judicial determination?

2. Are there important rights of public and private institutions and citizens which cannot be eroded or erased by consent judgment?

3. Does the seriousness of the antitrust violation in this case argue for the greater deterrent and public educator purpose achieved by a civil trial or the resumption of the Division's criminal action?

4. Does the consent judgment achieve the announced objective of Attorney General John N. Mitchell who described it last year as "strong" federal action to encourage widespread research and marketing of more effective anti-pollution devices?

5. Is there anything in this consent schedule which addresses or will affect the question of the common interest to automotive manufacturers, not solely to head off any potential diversity of response from other industry associations or government regulatory agencies concerned with air pollution control.

For years the Automobile Manufacturers Association has been the instrument of precise collusion by the auto companies to develop common positions on questions of pollution and safety and to head off or suppress any potential diversity of response. Even after the Division commenced its investigation into this conspiracy, the AMA continued to remain as if immune from the para-mount and head of the auto industry. Certainly the terms of cross-license agreements of July 1, 1955, as the onerous additional proviso that any citizen in this country than they can.

The task of surveillance, effective surveillance, is so formidable that it raises a question whether the Division is even less equipped to monitor compliance with the consent decree. For example, the consent decree requires defendant AMA to make available for copying or for examination by any person the technical reports in its possession or control prepared or exchanged by defendants pursuant to said cross-license within the meaning of the consent decree. This is based on the premise that the division can devote its litigation which would permit other parties to have the information on which to base their own actions and also to provide information to the public by the auto industry. Certainly the terms of the consent decree proposed last week do not facilitate surveillance. Neither does the fact that in the Division's Judgment of Consent filed on the part of the antitrust laws.

The consent decree makes it clear that it is not to engage in complicated litigation which would permit other parties to have the information on which to base their own actions. The Division alleges specific conspiracies to delay the Division. Why only two years when the Department allegations specific conspiracies to delay installations in 1961, 1962-3 and 1964. There is the onerous additional proviso that any person who requests such information agrees to offer each signatory party to the AMA cross-licensing agreement of July 1, 1955, an opportunity to examine the documents and independently to review and approve the consent judgment. Why only two years when the Department agreement.

The consent decree also requires the defendant AMA to make available for copying or for examination by any person the technical reports in its possession or control prepared or exchanged by defendants pursuant to said cross-license within the meaning of the consent decree. This is based on the premise that the division can devote its litigation which would permit other parties to have the information on which to base their own actions.
proviso can vitiate the purpose of the afore­
mentioned consent decree for antitrust firms or individuals to become entangled in a serious risk of harassing litigation where the richest firm wins. What small firm is going to take the risk? Consequently, the purpose of this section to encourage proliferation of information colludingly obtained or possessed by competitors faces a serious threat.

3. Two provisions which the Department emphasized in its September 11, 1969 press release against antitrust and pollution agencies and privatization of corporate officers are consistent. (a) There are statements pertaining to pollution or automotive safety are scheduled to expire quietly in ten years under Section IX of the proposed decree unless the Department applies for a continuation after nine years. Why, if these two practices are considered anticompetitive and indeed they go to the base of the conspiracy—will they be any less anticompetitive in ten years? If the case of the proposed restraint on joint statements, the qualifications make the restraint mere paper in impact. These exempting joint statements of the AMA are: statements relating to (1) the authority of the agency involved; (2) the draftsmanship of the standards or regulations; (3) test procedures or test data relevant to standards or regulations; (4) exceptions to the ban on joint statements via confidential information (IV A 2 a); and (5) the qualifications make the compel­

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A LETTER FROM SGT. DON ALEXANDER, USMC, RETIRED
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969
Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on the Armed Services, it is my privilege and duty to review the latest casualty figures compiled from the conflict in Vietnam.

As I ponder the grim statistics, I am well aware that many other Americans will read these same figures and ask themselves the age-old question, "Have these men died in vain?"

To answer that question, I should like to offer a letter that I recently received from Sgt. Don Alexander, USMC, retired, of Ash Grove, Mo.

Sergeant Alexander, a father, and a fellow member of the 1st Marine Division, wounded in action in Vietnam, has written with such simple eloquence, that I sought and received his consent to have the letter printed so that it might be shared with others.

The letter follows:

Sgt. Don W. Alexander, USMC, Retired.
Ash Grove, Mo.

Dear Sm: I take this time to write you a letter of appreciation for the job you are doing in Washington. I pray for guidance for you in the decisions you help make that have well aware that others have made and are making right now. I served with the First Marine Division in Vietnam and was wounded and partially disabled while serving with them. The memories of those times haunt me sometimes, when I see people laughing and enjoying themselves I want to go up to them and tell them something or another so that they might be privileged to laugh and hold their children in their arms. I have children too, but I am never able to hold my children in my arms without thinking of the boys who will never be able to hold a child in their arms. I never look upon my little boy's face without picturing in my mind the face of a young Marine as he lay dying, with a big smile on his face, and I ask myself that sometime, somewhere, that young man was little and loved and was loved in return and here I am alive and enjoying life and there he is, silent and in a grave with only his loved ones and acquaintances to carry on his memory. I ask myself, "Did he die in vain?" I don't think so. You must forgive me, I speak of the young men of the country with love, but I must ask you to forgive me, if I hope, if they now seem a bit redundant.

The American race has evolved on a planet which provides the kind of environment which makes possible those physical and chemical reactions which sustain life. As we look at the moon and the other planets in our solar system, we see that the earth has provided a very unusual environment, and it now seems probable that it is the only planet in the solar system which is capable of supporting life.

The earth possesses, among other things, approximately the right temperature so that complex molecules can build, will be reasonably stable, and will undergo chemical reactions at reasonable rates. These things are not possible at very low or very high temperatures.

The earth also possesses great quantities of water and of the available atmospheric forms of the essential chemical elements and compounds which go to make up living things.

Within this environment, life has evolved over a period of a billion or more years, and the number of living things has multiplied so rapidly that it seems as though life itself is destined to despoil or render unusable the very things in the environment that have made possible.

Clearly, the human being is the one form of life that is making the greatest inroads on this environment. He, the one form of life which has built a civilization that has grown and depends on it, the one form of life which is determined to despoil or render unusable the very things that have made possible.

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we avoid depopulating and degrading it, and how can we in every city, town and village, city and county government, and other public and private agencies, continue to protect our air and water? These are questions which now concern us all. They now concern us in a very earnest, but very angry, woman who demanded to know why the President did not create a law providing that no one was to pollute the air or the water. I was forced to inform the House, as it is all too obvious, that no more than a few dozens of cars produce more than 180 parts per million of unburned hydrocarbons compared to the 900 parts per million emitted by cars produced before 1966. The Federal Government can shape standards nationwide in 1970. In the meantime, California has provided that after 1972 the hydrocarbon emissions shall be reduced to 120 parts per million. I would expect that federal standards would follow the California lead.

Unfortunately, imposing such standards on new automobiles does not instantly solve the problem. The average life of a car is 10 to 12 years before it is consigned to the junk pile. Thus, it would be 1980 before the new regulations take full effect in reducing smog.

However, it is already clear that these standards do not go nearly far enough. The number of miles driven per car per day is increasing. Hence the total tonnage of pollutants from cars is increasing, and the number of miles driven per car per day is increasing. Hence the total tonnage of pollutants from cars is increasing. Hence the total tonnage of pollutants from cars is increasing. Hence the total tonnage of pollutants from cars is increasing.

Whole new technologies are now being sought to eliminate these pollutants from our exhaust gases. Whole new technologies are now being sought to eliminate these pollutants from our exhaust gases. Whole new technologies are now being sought to eliminate these pollutants from our exhaust gases. Whole new technologies are now being sought to eliminate these pollutants from our exhaust gases. Whole new technologies are now being sought to eliminate these pollutants from our exhaust gases.

At the San Clemente meeting of the Environmental Quality Council about two dozen vehicles built by various companies were demonstrated which moved substantially in this direction. Some of these involved modification of a substantial nature to the standard engine. Others involved the use of steam turbines, gas turbines and various forms of electric propulsion. The Federal Government plans to provide additional funds to finance the more rapid development of these technologies. Unfortunately, again the time is remote if a well-engineered, reliable and economic unconventional automobile were available today. It would have to take years before the industry could be producing the ten million a year which the American market is or soon will be absorbing. And again it will take another ten years to get the old cars off the roads, streets and highways.

However, progress is being made, and I hope that every research and development laboratory in the country concerned with propulsion devices or fuels will accelerate their research in this area.

The problem of water pollution is also high on our agenda. Pollution of our streams and lakes is caused by the discharge of sewage, garbage, flood and drainage waters and the effluents from industrial plants.

A committee of the Environmental Quality Council is studying the problem of how to stimulate all local communities to install more adequate sewage treatment facilities. We are beginning this year a program of bringing together communities in areas such as the Mississippi River basin, the Great Lakes, the Hudson River Valley, the Chesapeake Bay and other areas in which many communities and even some states are involved.

In most water pollution problems no brand new technology is necessarily involved. It is easy to say that all we need to do is simply pass a law. However, no federal or other law can be enforced if the industry does not first agree to impose taxes and issue bonds to build sewage treatment plants. The citizens of all parts of the country must be asked whether or not they wish such laws to be enacted and whether or not they wish local governments to be given the power to impose taxes and bonds to build sewage treatment plants.

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The late Honorable Edward A. Kelly of Illinois

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was indeed saddened to learn of the passing of my friend, the Honorable Edward A. Kelly of Chicago, who for many years represented the people of the Third Congressional District of Illinois. Although we served only one term and part of another here together, Eddie and I became fast friends and that friendship continued over the many ensuing years. Unfortunately, his last years were marked by serious illness but they were softened by the warm care of his wonderful wife. Today back over all the good times we had to-
TRASH: OUR $3 BILLION PROBLEM

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN
OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. Speaker, there are a few more important problems that we will deal with in this, or any future Congress, than that of devising new and more effective means of solid waste disposal. I have spoken out many times with regard to the potential impact that this problem could very well have on our way of life.

Three excellent newspaper articles have recently appeared which touch upon the seriousness of this critical area of environmental control. Two of the articles are from the Boston Globe. These articles point out the problems that smaller governmental units face when it comes to trash collection, its costs and effectiveness.

The other article is from the New York Daily News and it pinpoints the growing problems of litter in the countryside.

I urge my colleagues not only to read these articles, but to focus more of their attention on trash collection, its costs and effectiveness.

Although this figure continues to rise as more people buy more cars, our transportation in the United States alone is costing us $3 billion annually. This amount will only increase with the growth of the nation's population.

The reason appears to be: fear of the loss of taxable land by the community selected for the site of a regional disposal facility; fear of fumes and rats; fear of children's safety along the truck routes serving a regional facility; fear of the loss or dilution of home rule. Among the common facilities is the fear of a large community getting into the disposal field and taking a heavy financial loss. In the future, we may find ourselves facing a loss of property value that is over and above the tax roll.

A classic example of the failure of communities to work together in order to solve a problem is the case of South Boston and the other communities in the area. The question here is whether the communities can work together in order to deal with this problem.

A recent article in the Boston Globe shows that the cost of operating, maintaining and amortizing the debt incurred for the construction of the incinerator would be approximately $600,000 annually in order to keep it in operation. This amount would be shared by the communities in proportion to their waste generation.

The communities were advised of the serious nature of their problem and the needs for some solutions. Karalan said. However, on 7/7/1967, the Saugus health board held a public hearing and voted to close the dump by Oct. 7. The Solid Waste Analytic of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, declared the commercial waste haulers, ran large ads in Boston's newspaper addressed to the "Citizens of Greater Boston and to Our Busy Legislators."

On Oct. 7, by order of the Saugus Board of Health the Metropolis Area will be closed. As of Monday, Oct. 9, there will be no place to dump the refuse generated by the Metropolitan Area. Greater Boston will be on its way to becoming one giant dump.

I urge my colleagues not only to read these articles, but to work on solutions to the problem of solid waste disposal. The time is at hand, we have no further time to delay, action must be taken to provide the needed and orderly disposal sites. A report by the state health department and the state health board is needed to keep open the only regional waste disposal facilities.

With expert pointing out the lower costs of regional disposal programs and elected officials such as Gov. Sargent warning that our own municipalities face the literal possibility of being buried in its own trash by 1970, why do communities continue to drag their feet?

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 16, 1969

of our every day lives, and the problems it presents must be faced—and solved—for they are constantly becoming more acute.

July 8, 1969, legislation was passed to incorporate the future of the regional approach to solid waste, until this year, several bills calling for the establishment of regional district systems were introduced in the state house and the state senate, and the Massachusetts Senate passed a bill that would have authorized the creation of a regional district. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, which recommended it to the full Senate, and the bill was passed by the Senate.

Both bills were defeated largely because of the opposition from the cities and towns. The bill that passed the Senate was the Senate Committee on Ways and Means bill, which was introduced by Senator Joseph O'Brien, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means. The bill was passed by the Senate and sent to the House of Representatives, where it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which recommended it to the full House of Representatives. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the governor, who signed it into law.

From the beginning, the Metrowest Regional Planning Council, which was established under the provisions of the Massachusetts Regional Planning Act, has been working to develop a comprehensive solid waste management plan for the Metrowest region. The council has been working with the state Department of Environmental Protection, the state Department of Public Works, and the state Department of Public Health, to develop a comprehensive solid waste management plan for the Metrowest region.

The council has been working on a number of initiatives to improve solid waste management in the Metrowest region, including the development of a comprehensive solid waste management plan, the development of a regional recycling program, and the development of a regional composting program.

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extension of remarks

September 16, 1969

to the town dump by displaying a sticker on their automobiles.

"We provide excellent service, stoves and
ribbons can be picked up by telephoning
our office and salvagers take these items
from town," he said. Bilodeau said items such as sofas are re-
duced in size by machine and then buried in the
ground.

"There isn't any burning permitted at the
dump," he said. The Weymouth disposal operations, including
collection, cost $200,000 annually, according
to Bilodeau. He pointed out that the town's costs are escalating.
In 1966, 20,000 tons were disposed of at a
cost of $244,000. In 1968, 36,400 tons were collected.
A $2.8 million incinerator consisting of two units, each with a 120-ton capacity, is already being installed.

As for the 33-acre town dump re-
cently purchased by the city, he said it is being collected by municipal trucks one a month.

In Revere, rubbish is collected once a week as a result of a request by residents. A private firm which makes the city $168,000 per year, a 15-20 percent increase over two years ago.

There are no restrictions on curbside col-
collection, and even cardboard cartons will be collected.

In Lynn, trash is deposited in a four-acre sanitary landfill facility, "good for another five years," according to Department of Pub-
lic Works Commissioner David Phillips.

Residents may have up to four barrels col-
clected once a week by a municipally operated truck.

Hopes are high in this city for a unique incineration project in conjunction with the General Electric Co. of Lynn.

An initial joint grant to both the City of Lynn and General Electric in the amount of $48,000 is expected in July before the Health, Education and Welfare Agency, to determine the feasibility of industry coop-
eration with municipalities for refuse dis-
posal purposes.

Phillips said the awarding of this grant takes the project, talked about for two years, out of the "concept stage."

The objectives of this special type of in-
cineration used in some European countries, is to burn trash in combination with coal, oil or gas, and produce electric power.

During the burning process, steam is pro-
duced which would drive turbines and, in
turn, produce electricity.

While there are some negatives such as Saugus
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blocks and blocks of streets (providing parking regulations are observed), but no ma­chinery has ever been devised to retrieve the trash from the underbrush.

"It seems to be this way all over America today," Mr. Coolidge traveled in Europe a few years ago and, by gosh, that's one thing you don't see over there. But here, it's all over, in just about every state.

"I don't know, it seems that people are getting sloppier and sloppier. It's one of the things of prosperity, you know, it's throw­away this and throw-away that.

"And I guess it doesn't make too much dif­ference whether you're talking about the city or the countryside."

One Pepsi Cola no-return bottle...one Cracker Jacks box...two beer bottles, without labels...one large cardboard carton...one Coca Cola can...one Rhein­gold beer can...one Canada Dry ginger ale can...

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 16, 1969

It is good to see somebody in Washington doing something about inflation besides deplore it.

It also is good to realize the new admin­istration places such a high priority on hu­man needs and advocates the measures of cutting welfare and maybe even increasing funds for capital expenditures instead.

LIFE'S "NEW MATH OF INFLATION" INCORRECT; HARMFUL TO NATION

HON. JOHN J. McFALL
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, inflation has been especially harmful to low­ and middle-income families in recent months—especially those living on fixed incomes such as social security and in­terest from their accumulated savings.

Almost from the beginning of the cur­rent year, there has been an accelerated growth in the cost of living, one of the factors leading to early development of the House Ways and Means Committee's tax­reform reduction bill to correct some of the inequities which have forced low­ and middle­income families to bear disproportionate shares of the cost of operating the Fed­eral Government.

The new administration has recog­nized the need for action to reverse the worsening inflationary trend, and has taken several steps in an effort to bring prices down. Many Members of Congress do not agree with all of the decisions made, feeling that certain actions—or lack of actions, in some cases—have in­creased inflationary pressures rather than reduced them.

I was not surprised, therefore, to note that Life magazine in its August 15 issue devoted several pages to the twin problems of inflation and taxes in an article entitled: "The New Math of Inflation."

The conclusions drawn about the ef­fects of inflation on "disposable dollars" using 1959 as a base year, however, were rather startling. In fact, the conclusions seemed rather far afield from those of other studies.

For this reason, I requested the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service to have its Economics Division conduct a study of the article and provide me with a report on its findings.

The study shows that Life magazine has "independently discovered a New Math of Inflation," and has applied it in such a way that the recognized degree of inflation from 1959 to 1969 has grown from 26.7 percent to more than 35 percent. In other words, on something as basic as determining the inflation rate, Life has erred by more than one­third.

While Life magazine formulated the formula it used in preparing charts computing real gain in income was wrong, it did so in hushed tones and small type. The maga­zine printed a letter to the editor from Fabien Linden, manager of the Consumer Service of the United States Brite, economist in industrial organi­zation created by this giant of the publishing field, I am inserting in full the report prepared at my request by Mr. George K. Rooney, economist in Industrial organi­zation and corporation finance of the Library of Congress:


The following information is furnished in reply to your request for an examination of the data presented in Life Magazine article of August 15, 1969, entitled: "The New Math of Inflation."

Attached as enclosure 1 is a copy of the cited article. The article states that inflation for the last ten years has amounted to 29 percent. The degree of inflation is commonly determined by relating the change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Index for the given period, to the base year index, which is based on the average prices for the three years, 1957 through 1959, as representing 100.

The consumer price index average for the year 1959 was 101.5. The consumer price in­dex for the month of June 1969, the latest available at the time this article was published, was 127.6. By relating the June consumer price index (index for 1959) into 127.6 (the index for the month of June 1969) the index for per­centage change is 25.7. Thus the degree of inflation for the period is 25.7 percent and rounded to the nearest full percentage point it becomes 26 percent.

In the specific example of comparing the family with $10,000 gross in income in 1959 and assuming the family's gross income has in­creased by 50 percent to a level of $15,000 in 1969, apparently the writer of the article used the following mathematical approach for the calculation:

Gross income $15,000
Less total taxes 3,135
Disposable income $11,865
Inflation ($11,865 multiplied by 26 percent or 0.26) 3,085
Equivalent 1959 income (74 percent of $11,865) $8,780

This computation overstates the actual effects of inflation and understates the dis­posable income in 1959 dollars because the 26 index points are subtracted from the base of 100 thereby rendering an inflationary fac­tor in excess of 35 percent rather than the actual inflation factor of 26 percent. The cor­rect mathematical approach for this com­putation would have been:

Gross income $15,000
Less total taxes 3,135
Disposable income $11,865
Inflation ($11,865 divided by index of 126­ 25.7 percent increase over base of 100) amounts to $2,448

Thus the increase in disposable income in 1969 price levels should be $2,448 instead of the $575 as indicated in the Life article.

There are not sufficient details provided in the article to make a valid direct compari­son to other income levels cited; however, it seems rea­sonable to assume that the same erroneous mathematical approach was employed and

EFFORT TO DEFEAT INFLATION

HON. BENJAMIN B. BLACKBURN
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's determination to end infla­tion, I refer to the proposed cutbacks in the Atlanta Journal of September 6, 1969, of the Senate's determination to end the inflation which has caused our dollar to decline at the rate of 4 to 6 cents a year, has erred by more than one-third.

Almost from the beginning of the cur­rent year, there has been an accelerated growth in the cost of living, one of the factors leading to early development of the House Ways and Means Committee's tax­reform reduction bill to correct some of the inequities which have forced low­ and middle­income families to bear disproportionate shares of the cost of operating the Fed­eral Government.

The new administration has recog­nized the need for action to reverse the worsening inflationary trend, and has taken several steps in an effort to bring prices down. Many Members of Congress do not agree with all of the decisions made, feeling that certain actions—or lack of actions, in some cases—have in­creased inflationary pressures rather than reduced them.

I was not surprised, therefore, to note that Life magazine in its August 15 issue devoted several pages to the twin problems of inflation and taxes in an article entitled: "The New Math of Inflation."

The conclusions drawn about the ef­fects of inflation on "disposable dollars" using 1959 as a base year, however, were rather startling. In fact, the conclusions seemed rather far afield from those of other studies.

For this reason, I requested the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service to have its Economics Division conduct a study of the article and provide me with a report on its findings.

The study shows that Life magazine has "independently discovered a New Math of Inflation," and has applied it in such a way that the recognized degree of inflation from 1959 to 1969 has grown from 26.7 percent to more than 35 percent. In other words, on something as basic as determining the inflation rate, Life has erred by more than one-third.

While Life magazine formulated the formula it used in preparing charts computing real gain in income was wrong, it did so in hushed tones and small type. The maga­zine printed a letter to the editor from Fabien Linden, manager of the Consumer Service of the United States Brite, economist in industrial organi­zation created by this giant of the publishing field, I am inserting in full the report prepared at my request by Mr. George K. Rooney, economist in Industrial organi­zation and corporation finance of the Library of Congress:


The following information is furnished in reply to your request for an examination of the data presented in Life Magazine article of August 15, 1969, entitled: "The New Math of Inflation."

Attached as enclosure 1 is a copy of the cited article. The article states that inflation for the last ten years has amounted to 29 percent. The degree of inflation is commonly determined by relating the change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Index for the given period, to the base year index, which is based on the average prices for the three years, 1957 through 1959, as representing 100.

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There are not sufficient details provided in the article to make a valid direct compari­son to other income levels cited; however, it seems rea­sonable to assume that the same erroneous mathematical approach was employed and
thus the stated results are substantially incor-
rect. An approach as enclosure 2 is a tabulation
from the August 1969 issue of Economic Indicators which show that from 1960 to the second quarter of 1969 the per capita disposable (after taxes) persona income increased from $1,900 to $3,055 or an increase of 60 percent for the period. Even after adjustments for inflation the increase amounted to 33 percent for the period. The unemployment rate was lower nevertheless. This would account for some of the increase in per capita personal income because the lower the number of persons unemployed, the higher the disposable income. The average disposable income for the entire population is $2,000.

Indicators which show that from 1959 to the government’s definition of poverty level the result has been disastrous: a “middle-income family had $5,215 left after taxes. With the same income today, thereby understating the 1959 dollar income, it is the sole responsibility of the government’s definition of poverty level. The average disposable income of the public is $3,335 (implied in this comparison is made between 1959 dollars and 1966 dollars. The statement ignores the difference in the purchasing power of 1959 and 1966 dollars.

The level of average current income of the public has increased substantially since 1959. The rate has been raised as well as the base salary level upon which the tax is levied, and also there has been added the percentage rate to cover the costs of the medicare program which has been enacted since 1969.

The state of Level and local taxes has been rising substantially over the entire period since the end of World War II.

MY DAYS IN VIETNAM

HON. GUS YATRON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. YATRON, Mr. Speaker, an interesting account of a serviceman's experiences has been published recently in a book entitled “My Days in Vietnam.” It is the diary of a soldier from my district from the time he left the United States to the day he was killed in action in Vietnam.

The boy, Michael Anthony Mangiardo, was born in Reading, Pa., on July 4, 1946. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mangiardo. After his death his book, “My Days in Vietnam,” won the Puffin Meda1 and the Bronze Star of Valor which were awarded to his son posthumously.

I have read the interesting and well-written diary. Even though I was not a Congressman in 1959, the Congress will have the opportunity to read it. The book, “My Days in Vietnam,” is published by the Vantage Press, 120 W. 21st Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

SOYBEANS AND THE COMMON MARKET

HON. PAUL FINDLEY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, recently the delegates to the North Atlantic Assembly convened in Brussels to begin the tour of discussions. Prior to commencing our voyage, I had the opportunity to talk with several Common Market officials concerning agricultural policies. The following statement summarizes my view of this important subject:

SOYBEANS AND THE COMMON MARKET

From here in Brussels I approach that the most immediate threat of war is an economic one between the European common market and the United States. The primary purpose of my mission in Europe is to be a member of the North Atlantic Assembly Inspection Tour of NATO military bases; my primary anxiety is over the darkening clouds of economic conflict.

As a member of Congress from Illinois—the nation's leading soybean producing state and the state which in total exports more products to world markets than any other—I find myself in a position of nothing but absolute candor will suffice.

The European Economic Community's proposed tariff protections of $90 per metric ton on vegetable and marine oils and $30 per ton on oil cakes would have disastrous effects on U.S. exports of soybeans to Western Europe, which today takes half of our soybean exports. I would like to underscore the observation made by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence Farnby that such a proposal places the EEC and the United States in a collision course. A type of protectionism can undo more than twenty years of laborious efforts to move toward freer trade for the world.

In a number of European common market countries, food accounts for more than twice the percentage of spendable income as in the United States. This fact alone should point the direction toward policies which can raise the standard of living in the Common Market—and increase prosperity there and among all the Community's trading partners. Tariffs and taxes on imported agricultural products can only lead to higher food prices in the common market countries, loss of markets to those who supply those commodities, and the threat of restrictive trade practices.

The internal tax proposal has been presented to the EEC Council of Ministers by the EEC Commission. So far, I understand it has not been approved by the Council for ratification by the six governments. Thus, there is still time for constructive action to be taken. The Congress, the EEC should recognize their common interest with other countries of the world in providing—for not recasting—the opportunity for expanded trade.

We have many trade problems in the United States, and the negotiations are sure to be hot. The issue of soybeans may be looked upon as among the most critical in the future course of trade in the United States and it may well be a commitment to press for the repeal of the American Selling Price, a customs valuation policy which permits especially high tariffs on imported benzol derivatives, rubber footwear, canned caviar, and knit gloves. I am hopeful that the action by the United States will cause the EEC to erect its own "variable levy," which the Common Market fails against many U.S. agricultural products. Each of these restrictive practices makes it possible to price any of these items out of U.S. and European markets.

Most farm leaders in the United States support the repeal of the American Selling Price, and I am confident they will be working hard again to enact final passage of this legislation.

However, recent meetings on trade expansion demonstrate to me that it is not reasonable to expect that our agrarian allies in the United States, nor is it likely to be one segment of the economy in the Common Market, that will be able to determine future trade policy. The most effective course appears to be for all those who favor the expansion of trade to join together and find new ways to accomplish their objectives. In some instances, this might mean automobile manufacturers talking to farm leaders. On other occasions, it might mean farm leaders cultivating allies in the electronics industry, or labor leaders in those industries benefiting by exports supporting and being supported by soybean producers.

My point is that new alliances are needed; alliances which will promote trade expansion. Presently, the primary areas of cooperation seem to exist amongst those segments of our respective economies which would benefit from restrictive trade practices. Without forward-looking alliances of trade expansionists and consensus, the advantage, trade protectionists may lead us back to the grim era of Smoot-Hawley tariffs.

In the United States, the majority of soybean producers are among those seeking allies from all segments of our society to develop new and innovative ways so that trade will grow and with it prosperity and the hope of a more peaceful world. I am hopeful that action by the European Economic Community will not discourage this progressive attitude.

THE COST OF LIVING

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN
OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, we must soon begin to master some control over our environment before we have nothing left to control. The despoliation of the world around us is a constant source of irritation to all of us. It might be 10 years from now if we do not begin to take appropriate steps now.

There have recently appeared several fine newspaper articles which have dealt
with the problems of the environment. I urge my colleagues' attention to these exotic accounts of the several problem areas that have gone unattended for so long:

**THE COST OF LIVING**

(By Alan L. Otten)

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Clothing, and hair styles, the fashion in political issues keeps constantly changing. An increasing number of people was talking about housing and urban renewal. Then the spotlight shifted to "human resources"—job training and the like. \(^{1}\) But now, pollution protection had its turn: Auto safety, food inspection, the truth-in-bills, now our environment is the hot concern.

Probably it's highly beneficial to focus the attention of the nation intently on a special subject. There is, though, a major danger: Environmentalists, who often claim that the public doesn't care was, it's a tricky tendency to obscure all except a narrow problem. They dramatize citizen fights against a jetport to "coordinate Government action in authorizing for Federal grants to build local power projects in mountain streams and mountains of garbage, the fires of oil slicks, the perils of pesticides, the physical and nervous strain from ear-splitting noise levels. Their hope is that we can create a superficial familiarity that breeds oversimplified answers. An attitude develops that if only a few bad men or greedy corporations were brought into line, the rest will be cheaper for a jetport farther from the city, or if a new power plant would despol the scenery, put it somewhere else. Technological solutions are attainable with relative ease. Industry has the know-how to produce more efficient systems to control air and water pollution, to bury utility lines, to make the best of less-favorable plant sites. It may take a little time, but it can be done. The problem that tends to be obscured or oversimplified in the environmental debates is the matter of cost—whether it is the traveler willing to pay in time and money going between city and suburb sprawl over our resources of most conservation groups.

Propositions for clean air or water, for more parks and open spaces? In general, the burden of proof is still on the conservationists. It is up to them to come up with enforcement, and how to make the best of less-favorable plant sites. But most of the cost will be borne by the public, because the law does not care much one way or the other, is whether the prevailing American system is a capitalistic one, or not, but they just barely might. It is the law's fault that gasoline and electric rates are too high, the public is too used to paying higher taxes or higher prices.

Once it was an old adage that if the citizens were asked what they thought of their government or the government was doing, they didn't care much one way or the other, is whether the prevailing American system is a capitalistic one, or not, but they just barely might. It is the law's fault that gasoline and electric rates are too high, the public is too used to paying higher taxes or higher prices.

JUST becaue all this is so much part of everyday life, though—something we all see and hear and breathe every day—solutions may appear a good bit simpler than perhaps they do when the queue of trucks and cars and smokestacks pour hydrocarbons and sulphur and nitrogen oxides into the air, merely make them use cleaner fuel or install sulfur-capturing devices to control air and water pollution, to bury utility lines, to make the best of less-favorable plant sites. It may take a little time, but it can be done. The problem that tends to be obscured or oversimplified in the environmental debates is the matter of cost—whether it is the traveler willing to pay in time and money going between city and suburb sprawl over our resources of most conservation groups.

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CONSERVATION LAWYERS DEFEND "QUALITY OF LIVING"

(By Gladwin Hill)

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 12—Do people have a constitutional right to freedom from air pollution and other environmental hazards and annoyances?

This and other legal defenses against the increasing number of assaults on "the quality of living" were explored by 75 of the nation's leading attorneys at an unusual meeting in Warrenington this week.

For two days, lawyers concerned with the new field of "environmental law" discussed their special problems, and possible strategic responses, in a closed-door conference designed not for public consumption but, rather, as orientation for themselves. The principal goal of the lawyers was that some radical changes in the traditional patterns of jurisprudence are necessary, "the prevailing American system is that of capitalistic one, or not, but they just barely might. It is the law's fault that gasoline and electric rates are too high, the public is too used to paying higher taxes or higher prices.

"I think that capitalism and conservation are essentially incompatible," said William M. Bennett, a former California public utilities commissioner, who has been leading a drive against large pipeline interests. "Conservationists are generally of the view that a capitalistic society does not care much one way or the other, is whether the prevailing American system is a capitalistic one, or not, but they just barely might. It is the law's fault that gasoline and electric rates are too high, the public is too used to paying higher taxes or higher prices.

"I think it's more corporate Socialism," he said.

Mr. Yannacone chided his colleagues for being na"ive in trying to fit conservation action into traditional legal patterns.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 16, 1969

"It's about time the legal profession got some ecological sophistication," he said. "We have to inject some new creative activity. We have to find new legal rules to overcome traditional government secrecy. Administrative agencies are the abiding offenders of modern legislation.

"Every bit of progressive social legislation of the last 50 years has been constrained after litigation," he continued. "It's the highest use of the courtroom—even when we lose—to focus public attention and disseminate information about intolerable conditions.

"There was a discussion about establishing a new departmental legal organization, patterned after the American Civil Liberties Union, with a national center coordinating regional branches where talent could be systematically marshaled on a semi-volunteer basis.

Sidney Howe, president of the Conservation Foundation, was selected as chairman of an ad hoc committee to proceed with this and other suggestions for group action.

"The question is whether the following methods of legal strategy would be pursued in conservation causes.

1. The potential concept of suiting to abate a "nuisance."

2. The mass-action suit.

Another line of action is based on the doctrine of "the public trust poking its head in. If not all, land and other resources are essentially held in trust by government and the delegated representatives to be used for the public good. There is tremendous interest, patterned after the American Civil Liberty Union, with a national center coordinating regional branches where talent could be systematically marshaled on a semi-volunteer basis.

There was a discussion about establishing a nationwide conservation legal organization, patterned after the American Civil Liberty Union, with a national center coordinating regional branches where talent could be systematically marshaled on a semi-volunteer basis.

Noise Pollution: And Other Expert Says It Could Become Lethal

(By David Taylor)

Man, whose expertise in the field of defiling the environment seems to reach new heights each year, has conducted himself by an ever increasing capacity to make noise. Simply defined, noise is "unwanted sound" and it is a threat to the public good. It is a threat to the public good that threatens our capacity to hear.

One pessimist, acoustical physiologist, who has served as consultant for the construction and design of several 500 auditoriums, believes that noise, like smog, is a slow agent of death.

"If it continues to increase for the next 30 years as it has for the past 30, it could become lethal," says Vern O. Knudsen, former chancellor of U.C.L.A.

TROUBLE CONTROLLING NOISE

Although some experts subscribe to Knudsen's extreme view, most realize—unlike a large portion of the public—that noise as another negative by-product of the man-made industrial and high density urban society is more than a mere nuisance.

While some experts argue whether the term "noise pollution" is a misnomer or not, they are in full agreement that man is having a devastating effect on the environment. The amounts of noise in the environment as he reduces the huge quantities of filth and waste he pumps into the air and waterways. These problems are not new. The first side effects of noise on humans was recorded in 1831 when Fobroke of England reported that blacksmiths had ringing in their ears. Thirty years later E. H. Weber recorded the first hearing loss in blacksmiths and railroad men.

But today, while industry is still the number one cause of noise-related hearing loss, there are a seemingly infinite number of sources which vex the American urban citizen.

In fact, it was noisy enough in Boston in 1931 for Mayor Curley to set up the Boston Noise Commission and have a questionnaire that residents of the city were most irritated by automobile traffic noise.

With Detroit producing more and more cars each year since 1931, this type of noise pollution has increased in each succeeding year. Air traffic and noise, construction and demolition noise, garbage collection noise, and countless other noise sources have increased.

According to the American Medical Association, there have been recent reports that overall loudness of environment noise is doubling every ten years.

Even the home—the legendarily citadel of peace and quiet—has proven susceptible to noise. And the noise that the noise level in the average American home has more than doubled in the past four decades.

The average suburban home sports as many as 20 motorized utilities which whirr and hum in the name of progress, and, according to the Audubon Society, noisy lawn mowers generate levels of loudness formerly found only in industrial environments.

Dr. Leo L. Beranek of the Cambridge firm of Bolt, Beranek and Newman, one of the leading authorities on sound outdoors in the country, believes that with the increasing population and proliferation of machines noise will invade the few remaining "haven of silence in the world."

"A century from now, when a man wants to escape to a quiet spot, there may be no place to go."

Scientists measure the loudness or intensity of a sound in decibels. The lowest audible sound is defined as one decibel and louder sounds are measured on a logarithmic scale according to the intensity with which the sound assails the ear.

The actual sound pressure on the ear increases 10 times with each 10 decibel (db) increase. Therefore a 20 db sound is ten times as loud as a 10 db sound, and 80 is a million times louder than 20.

As the low end of the scale, rustling leaves may be a whisper while ordinary conversation produces a sound of 60 db. A roaring train produces 90 db. A jet plane taking off can register a continuous 110 db, the point at which it actually becomes painful to the ear.

Dr. Samuel Rosen, a New York physician at Mass. Eye and Ear said: "It proves that the Mabans' choice for exposure to traumatic noise is small, and we must remember that we are all different and that noise levels (a small-life) apparatus in the ear containing 24,000 delicate keyboard of hair cells which respond to sound) is effected differently depending on genetic heredity factors, and even pregnancy.

"You can take 10 people and put them to work on jet motors and expose them to 120 db, and he said. "The end of four weeks, you might have four who experienced a degree of hearing loss, but that would be it. The others could be unaffected.

Dr. Collin Karmody of the Ear, Nose and throat Department of the New England Medical Center said that study on the Mabans raised the possibility that a general noisy background might be causing deterioration of hearing. He feels that noise thought to be normal and attributable to old age. But he said that other factors may be involved.

But neither disputed the theory that high decibel levels over certain periods of time can impair hearing.

There is far greater disagreement about the other physiological and psychological effects of noise. Some have claimed health, hives, and even high cholesterol can be traced to the decibel din. Although no experiments on humans have been conducted, for obvious reasons, to test Dr. Knudsen's view that noise if left unchecked may prove lethal, the Audubon Society reports that a noise level of 160 db is lethal to mice and similar small animals.

Lethal, is a little strong to describe or postulate on the possible effects of increased noise in the environment," says Dr. Hubert Gerstman, an audiologist at the New England Medical Center with a Ph.D. in speech and hearing.

"But on the other hand it's not sufficient to term noise as merely a nuisance or an irritation," he says. "Looking at the more drastic of the immediate effects, you do see perceptive damage and the like. But this is an extremely serious problem."
According to Dr. Rosen, the short term physical effects of a loud noise are evident, and a chronic noise syndrome is identified as a "chronic noise syndrome. The pupils dilate, skin pale, mucous membranes dry, the heart rate increases, and the respiration becomes disturbed." Dr. John Anthony Farr, an expert from Great Britain, says that this type of internal upheaval is real and that loud noise affects the patient physically and mentally. He quotes the scientist, who is director of Citizen's League Against Sonic Transport Noise, as saying: I don't hear anything." Today there are apologists for some of these things. There were a number of voices saying in effect: 'Air pollution problems? what about the roar of jets now in effect? Air pollution is the worshipers again faced a severe problem. In Moscow, however, only 2,000 of those elderly. The obvious example of this is the sonic transport (SST) boom, which, if deviated, would make the sound heard but tremendously startling sonic boom on everyday experience.

William Shurcliff, a Harvard researcher who is director of Citizens' League Against the Sonic Transport, has said that the sonic boom carpet will be 50 to 80 miles wide and will follow the plane the entire length of the flight except for 100 miles after takeoff and before landing.

For a typical overland SST flight, such as from New York to Los Angeles, 10 to 30 million people would normally be within the carpet.

Shurcliff says that statistical evaluations of pain and structural damage during various boom tests indicate that extensive SST operation over the United States would result in boom damage payments of about $3 million per day.

But technology is not the only culprit. People in general associate noise with certain standards of power, effectiveness and quality and thereby encourage the production of needlessly noisy hardware.

Aero silence vacuum cleaner which is technical feasibility will not sell with the housewives who are a reassuring "whooosh" from their cleaners.

In a similar vein, truck drivers often remove mufflers because they believe they are getting sufficient power from their engines, an idea that is more psychological than factual.

Detroit works long and hard to make sure car doors close with a solid "clunk" which is one of the first things a buyer looks for.

And young people not only like their music at full volume but have found that impaired hearing is bearable especially when it comes time for a draft physical.

The list is infinite and the problem is a growing one. But what few people realize is that noise, like smog and waste, is deteriorating the environment, a fact that makes noise everyone's problem, not just those who live near airports and freeways.

The solution, says Shurcliff, is to get people to fight and die; he paid the price he had to pay; Not to live another day.

I'll hate you till the day I die; You made me hear my buddy cry; I saw his arm, a bloody shred; I heard them say, "This one is dead!"

He bought his life by losing his . . . But who gives a damn what a soldier gives?

JEWISH NEW YEAR A TIME OF JOY BUT SADNESS IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday marked the beginning of the new Jewish year.

Throughout the world, Jewish celebrated Rosh Hashana with traditional services. It was a time of joy and a time of hope.

In Moscow, however, only 2,000 Jews out of a population estimated to be over 500,000 participated in the holy services. Crowded into the Central Synagogue, the worshipers again faced a severe shortage of prayer books. As I reported in 1967, following a Foreign Affairs study mission to Moscow, the oppressive attitude of the Soviet Government is taking its toll. The age of most of the congregation attending this week's services was over 45, and Soviet disfavor, as we said in 1967, limits attendance at services almost entirely to those elderly.
September 16, 1969

It is a tragic fact that while attempting to give the impression of religious freedom, the Soviet Union is still attempting to be aiming at complete elimination of those freedoms.

The following article, from the September 15, 1969, issue of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the New York Times, gives an interesting picture of the Jewish New Year in Moscow. It is a story of brave men and women who are willing to risk persecution to maintain their religion. I admire their courage.

Mr. Speaker, I include this article as a part of the RECORD.

JEWISH NEW YEAR: TIME OF JOY BUT SADNESS IN THE SOVIET UNION

Moscow—More than 2,000 Jews were crowded into every corner of Moscow's central synagogue Sunday for the concluding Rosh Hashanah services marking the start of the Jewish new year.

Another 500 overflowed onto the steps and street that run past the white-columned buildings on Arkipov Street in one of Moscow's Jewish neighborhoods.

The fine weather and the fact that the holiday fell this year on a weekend brought large, extended families to the services that began Friday night.

Inside the synagogue the male worshipers, mostly in the over-45 generation, chanted and danced at the traditional Ashkenazic Jewish prayers. From time to time they left their seats to pass a few minutes gossiping in Yiddish or Russian.

The women were shuttled to the balcony and many an older grandmother was seen dabbing the tears from her eyes during some of the mournful-sounding prayers.

A special room off of the main hall was set aside for Sephardic Jews from Tashkent and other Jewish communities in central Asia who had their own service, and many an older grandmother was seen crying, or dabbing the tears from her eyes during some of the mournful-sounding prayers.

The synagogue's regular cantor was sick and the ark in which the Torahs are kept was covered with a silk curtain given as a gift from the 75-year-old chief rabbi, was in charge of the service.

Another rabbi, a dark-haired biologist who spoke English, said she was an atheist but came to the synagogue often with her friends simply to change society.

"It's our club," she said, pointing to the synagogue. "We have nothing else. I would like to get a Jewish husband, but so far no luck."

DEMANDS DISCIPLINE

HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY
OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. DENNEY, Mr. Speaker, the numerous disturbances and violence on our college campuses have prompted a new analysis of our higher education system. Quite obviously we are disturbed by students whose conviction is anarchy and whose methodology is dislocation. But we are also disturbed by the shortcomings in our institutions of higher education, and are eager to make education relevant to the demands of our fast-changing society.

Some college and university administrators would placate those students unwilling to live within the rules of the institution, and in doing so only sow the seeds of further agitation; others would punish students who might have legitimate grievances without effort toward needed reform.

Between these extremes are college and university presidents who are taking a wiser middle course: listening and changing when student suggestions are reasonable, and pushing aside society's needs. In fact, the mission has proved to be one of these rare events in history that anarchists and dislocation are a part of university life.

One of these forward-looking educators is Dr. Vance D. Rogers of Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln, Nebr. Realizing that many students are sincerely interested in the kind of education they are receiving, his door is always open to them for frank discussions of learning at NWU. But he has communicated the demands for discipline in no uncertain terms to those who would impose anarchy rather than build a better university.

Dr. Rogers said the following to students and parents at the beginning of this school year:

Mr. Speaker, such an attitude is needed by more of our leaders in education today.

A NECESSARY INSPIRATION

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, the day when our Apollo 11 astronauts, Neil A. Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., started the day before the Congress is another milestone in the flight of Apollo 11. Just as these outstanding Americans distinguished themselves in the epic-making journey to the moon they have equally distinguished themselves on their return to earth. The Apollo 11 astronauts exemplify the exceptional in such novel of the United States but of the world in a new environment. As we honor these men today, they honor us by their presence. An excellent editorial in The Tribune of July 22, 1969, states, "If the American traveler does much to place in prospective the success of Apollo 11 and the Apollo program as a whole. This editorial, written during the flight of Apollo 11 expresses well the contributions being made by our manned space flight program to our Nation and to the world.

As this editorial points out:

The wonder of the journey to the moon grows. Now the American astronauts have not only landed and walked on it, but departed in a completely new environment. The last lap of the incredible odyssey of Apollo 11 is beginning.

No one can rest completely easy until the men and the spacecraft are safely returned to earth. Yet even at this penultimate stage it is tempting to total the successes of the mission.

The accomplishments have been so many. Most striking is the sense of triumph and exhilaration that Apollo 11 has imparted not only to Americans but to men the world over. The mission has proved to be one of these rare events in history that lends grandeur to human existence.

There are a host of more practical scientific achievements, of course. Our nation's capability for space travel has been further tested, expanded and refined. The technology has been pushed forward, and the advances will be seen in many fields of earthly endeavor as well as in space ventures. Astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin demonstrated that men can move and work in an alien environment without excessive difficulty.

Everywhere in the country, the images of the two men, together with television coverage and still photography, will give scientist and laymen alike a greater and more accurate knowledge of the satellite that has circled the earth through time, tantalizingly near yet defying close scrutiny. And the story that they tell behind, if it has not been damaged, should continue to inform man about the nature of the moon.
Most important of all, no doubt, are the samples from the surface which the astronauts are bringing home with them. If these samples reach earth intact and uncontaminated, men of science will be better able than ever before to divine the interrelations of the history of the moon, our own planet, and the solar system.

Moreover, all of these scientific gains, we suspect, is the sense of confidence and might that the moon mission has given to man and to our society as a whole. Some will find in particular, the psychological value is immeasurable, but probably will surpass that of any other event within the reclamation of humanities.

It has been said often in the past few hours and days, but it bears repeating: more than any other exploit that human intelligence could conceive, a successful landing on the moon gives man an assurance that what he sets his mind on doing, he can do.

There are those, of course, who even as they share the wonder that all men feel, underestimate the value of the mission. The psychological value is not required that a nation as great as ours must choose between the pride, optimism and awareness of prowess that the past few days have provided may be essential to giving our earth more livable.

The debate over priorities in this country will by no means be ended because of the triumphs of Apollo 11. Some will find in particular, the psychological value is immeasurable, but probably will surpass that of any other event within the reclamation of humanities.

I was shocked by Highway Administrator Turner's testimony was his admission that insufficient information prevented a diagnosis of the effect on safety that large trucks have with respect to the motoring public. At the same time, Mr. Turner maintained that economics obvously support such legislation. I cannot help but sense a "public be damned" attitude in this statement. Can the administration actually be taking the position that as long as the proposed legislation is "dollar wise" then the safety of hundreds of innocent motorists is immaterial?

An editorial in the Buffalo Evening News of September 8, 1969, points out this glancing over of the administration's position. I am including it in the Record for the information of my colleagues:

**DODGING SAFETY ISSUE**

The compromise position of the Department of Transportation on the controversial issue of oversize trucks on the interstate highways looks all too much like an effort to appease the economic interests of the trucking lobby at the expense of safety considerations.

The economic benefits of relaxed size and weight limitations, says Federal Highway Administrator Frances C. Turner, "would outweigh the economic costs to the public in terms of wear and tear on the highway network."

But even if this is so—and even if these assurances satisfied the public concern about the additional wear and tear on local communities, the administrator's position is a dismally inadequate response to opposition arguments on the score of safety hazards to motorists.

Mr. Turner recommends that if Congress relaxes present restrictions, it delay the effective date pending the adoption of amendments to strengthen safety and road repair provisions.

We must assume that this will be in order if bigger trucks get a green light, it is just begging the basic safety question to confess that transportation officials don't have enough "sufficiently reliable evidence" for a judgment.

If pinning down the validity of safety objections isn't their job, whose is it? Mr. Turner acknowledges that, while larger trucks are not involved more frequently in accidents, 'by the numbers' the amounts that occur means are often result in fatalities. And as to the psychological impact of larger trucks on many motorists, it doesn't help, he says, "that many motorists detect the incremental change in truck dimension or weight" permitted by the bill.

Sorry, but that kind of double talk won't do. Motorists who have had behemoths cut them off on the Thruway or other federal interstate links, need no tape measures or scales to calculate their own sense of defenselessness against highway Queen Marys. Their fears should be warning enough before Congress concludes compelling safety considerations to postpone any relaxation of the road giants on already crowded highways.

**CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION**

**HON. JOHN D. DINGLE**

**OF MICHIGAN**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Tuesday, September 16, 1969**

Mr. DINGLE. Mr. Speaker, we in Congress are conscious that we work hard and do our best; it is heartening to find someone outside of this body who thinks so too. Recently the National Association of Wholesalers bestowed a certificate of appreciation upon me for my papers on Small Business of the House of Representatives, with kind words for the chairman. Representative Joe L. Evins of Tennessee.

I think Congressman Evins richly deserves praise for his direction of Small Business Committee affairs, and I think his industry and acumen have brought congressional recognition of the unique position this committee holds in the development of small business in this country.

The Biddle Survey, a publication of the Biddle Purchasing Co. of New York, on August 26, 1969, commented upon the Wholesalers' Award as follows: "Never Too Busy"—A Committee of the House Gets a Tribute From Distribution Trades Leaders

Writing in his journal, around the middle of the 19th century, Henry Thoreau, the American naturalist, once observed that nobody ever erects a statue to a committee. This, I think, is a strong argument against action by personal initiative rather than by conference. Yet in our complex society, with its intricate political structures, businessmen have been pretty well forced to put increasing dependence on group action.

One active business group, the National Association of Wholesalers, has recently tossed a bouquet into the lap of a committee: The Select Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives. This committee is headed by Rep. Joe L. Evins of Tennessee.

The association gave it a Certificate of Appreciation for "distinguished service to the wholesale distribution industry." It cited the fact that the proposals held by this Committee on Small Business are "are often used by the Executive Departments and regulatory agencies as the starting point for corrective or remedial action." The NAW added that without such a forum as the House committee, there would have developed no remedy.

The wholesalers said that despite the committee's heavy schedule, it was "never too busy to give us its valuable attention." Congress and many of its committees are frequently in the line of firing, but it is reassuring to learn of this recognition of group action for business which fulfills a purpose.

**OKLAHOMAN IS NEW NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION**

**HON. ED EDMONSDON**

**OF OKLAHOMA**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Tuesday, September 16, 1969**

Mr. EDMONSDON. Mr. Speaker, it was a great pleasure for me to recently
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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attend the 51st Annual National Convention of the American Legion, and to participate in the nomination and election of an outstanding Oklahoman, J. Milton Patrick, to the post of national commander of the American Legion. On the third day of this convention, I had the privilege of presenting my friend, J. Milton Patrick, to the members of the American Legion, and we now must pledge ourselves and to make it serve as our launching pad into a new era of golden service to America.

The first order of business of the American Legion was concluded in a magnificent manner, and as we concluded it we were bemoaned by the American Legion Auxiliary, and we now must pledge ourselves and to make it serve as our launching pad into a new era of golden service to America. The first order of business of the American Legion was concluded in a magnificent manner, and as we concluded it we were bemoaned by the American Legion Auxiliary, and we now must pledge ourselves and to make it serve as our launching pad into a new era of golden service to America. The first order of business of the American Legion was concluded in a magnificent manner, and as we concluded it we were bemoaned by the American Legion Auxiliary, and we now must pledge ourselves and to make it serve as our launching pad into a new era of golden service to America. The first order of business of the American Legion was concluded in a magnificent manner, and as we concluded it we were bemoaned by the American Legion Auxiliary, and we now must pledge ourselves and to make it serve as our launching pad into a new era of golden service to America.
They made it obvious they are after the scalp of any State legislator who supports such a measure. They emphatically declared they will not stand for further increases in State taxes. They are demanding a cutback in the State's operating expenditures.

As I said, their targets were State legislators. But, I have no doubt Pennsylvania delegates of this House and the other body cannot expect to have their hair lifted at the polls if meaningful tax reform is not forthcoming.

The warning signs have been around for quite some time, just as they were in the days of the Pennsylvania Whisky Rebellion. Now the taxpayers have taken to the warpath en masse. The tax reform bill, I admit, was a beginning, but it left much to be desired. Furthermore, the scant benefits the bill did give the moderate income taxpayer is being tomahawked at hearings before the other body's Finance Committee.

The Secretary of the Treasury did not call for a complete scalping of the bill. He merely said: "Take it off the top and trim the back and sides."

The House reform bill has been described as the major piece of such legislation to come out of Congress since before World War II. It did, I agree, try to ease the burden on most Americans. It did try to pluck, to some extent, a few of the gaping holes through which some privileged individuals managed to escape paying their fair share of the tax freight it raised.

But, it was weak and if the Senate heeds the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, its strength will be sapped even more. That half loaf of bread to be so engaged. He fought against racial and religious discrimination, he battled for organized labor when labor was still the underdog, and he took on Joseph R. McCarthy while the Wisconsin Senator was still riding high. He gave his support to Saul Alinsky's Back-of-the-Yards movement in Chicago and thereby helped in the improvement of that working-class slum community, providing a prototype for the community action program of today's antipoverty effort. An active worker on behalf of youth, he was the founder of the Catholic Youth Organization.

We believed that to accomplish things, "you have got to plug it out." In deciding to speak on behalf of the CIA drive to organize the packing-house workers in 1939, he was warned by a banker that "the minute you step on the400, you lose your chance to become an archbishop." He replied that he "wasn't ordained a Catholic priest in order to become an archbishop." He did not become an archbishop during his active ministry, but was given the personal title by Pope John XXIII in 1960.

Months following his denunciation of Joe McCarthy in 1954, he stepped down as head of the American CIO.

McCarthy warned by one of us that to become an archbishop, an advocate of "phony anticommunism that mocks our way of life." The McCarthy era is so long gone that many of us may have forgotten the intensity of feeling that the Wisconsin Senator's blasts aroused. However, as a seer once said, it is an ill wind that blows no good. In this instance such a miniature with the ingredient necessary to have the Pennsylvania Air Pollution Commission adopt safer standards of air quality control.

Pennsylvania is rich in Indian lore. Perhaps that is why I got the message earlier than some Members here. In January of this year, I cosponsored a bill to increase personal income tax exemptions from $800 to $1,200. I did this after getting the signal from tens of thousands of my constituents. I even called their request to the attention of the man Indians used to call the Great White Father. In the great white wigwam across the way.

Nothing happened. The bill passed without this provision and now is in the Senate. Now the taxpayers have the sign. The key is, I fear the bones may be podium clean: I foresee nothing to make the tribe of taxpayers smoke the pipe of peace.

ARCHBISHOP BERNARD J. SHEIL
HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969
Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn of the death, this weekend, of Bishop Bernard J. Shell, former auxiliary archbishop of Chicago. Bishop Shell was a truly remarkable clergyman who few were involved in the urgent social questions of our time. Bishop Shell was a leading social activist, being an outspoken critic of racial and religious discrimination. His interest in youth led to his founding the Catholic Youth Organization in 1930. During the era of Joseph McCarthy, Bishop Shell was one of the first church officials to denounce the phony brand of anticommunism practiced by McCarthy and his followers.

McCarthyism—

Bishop Shell said—

mocks our life, flaunts our traditions and democratic procedures and our sense of fair play.

Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the September 16, 1969, Washington Post eulogizes the distinguished life of Bishop Shell, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 16, 1969]

A Pillar of Faith

One might say that Archbishop Bernard J. Shell who died Saturday at 81 was born 30 or perhaps 60 years ahead of his time. He was a maulstick himself in the pressing social questions of our time when it was not considered good form for men of the cloth to be so engaged. He fought against racial and religious discrimination, he battled for organized labor when labor was still the underdog, and he took on Joseph R. McCarthy while the Wisconsin Senator was still riding high. He gave his support to Saul Alinsky's Back-of-the-Yards movement in Chicago and thereby helped in the improvement of that working-class slum community, providing a prototype for the community action program of today's antipoverty effort. An active worker on behalf of youth, he was the founder of the Catholic Youth Organization.

We believed that to accomplish things, "you have got to plug it out." In deciding to speak on behalf of the CIA drive to organize the packing-house workers in 1939, he was warned by a banker that "the minute you step on the400, you lose your chance to become an archbishop." He replied that he "wasn't ordained a Catholic priest in order to become an archbishop." He did not become an archbishop during his active ministry, but was given the personal title by Pope John XXIII in 1960.

Months following his denunciation of Joe McCarthy in 1954, he stepped down as head of the Catholic Youth Organization. Bishop Shell told a public forum in the mid-forties, "No one but a naive child or an adult fool would claim that Negroes, Mexicans, Filipinos got ahead simply at the same opportunities as their fellow white Americans." When Bishop Shell started speaking out, he did not have as much support or as positive an image as he would have today. In his courageous and direct way, he helped prepare the way for those of the church leadership to face the challenge to do something about the shortcomings of our society. Bernard J. Shell did it at a time when it was much harder to do.

September 16, 1969

RULING OF THE DAY

HON. OGDEN R. REID
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, there is a very interesting struggle going on in South Africa over the preservation of the position of South Africa's traditionally strong and independent judiciary and the rule of law. The Fortunate People are facing a critical and serious erosion of the rule of law, and the cooperation and support extended to those defending the rule of law in South Africa by groups in this country such as the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law cannot be overemphasized.

Of particular interest in recent months has been the removal of the passport of a South African attorney, Joel Carlson, who at the time was acting on behalf of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law. In the case of death of a detainee in the hands of the police and also on behalf of the International Commission of Jurists in observing the trial of Laurence G kadar, editor of the Rand Daily Mail. In addition, the Prime Minister has just established a commission of inquiry to look into the situation in South Africa. Work in the light of widespread opposition on the part of members of the bar and the judiciary to the so-called boss legislation concerning the Bureau for State Secu-
ritary. I believe that this is the first com-
mmission of its kind since the Nationalist
Party came to power in South Africa in
1948.

I think that my colleagues will find of interest a report from the Johannesburg
Star on this commission along with a
very perceptive analysis of the legal situa-
tion in this, our country. George Lindsay,
esq., a distinguished New York lawyer
who has just returned from a visit there on behalf of the Lawyers' Commit-
tee. I am sure that all of us include these
reports in The Record at this point as well as
reports from the South African press at-
testing to the widespread interest taken
there in the visits of Mr. Lindsay and Mr.
Edward Lyons, a member of the British
Parliament who visited South Africa at the
same time and for similar reasons.

In seeking in some small measure to
help the bar and bench in South Africa
continue to defend the legal rights of the
individual and to put the facts to the
public, our legal colleagues in South
Africa fulfill an important and urgent pro-

Among the Lawyers' Committee members
are Arthur J. Goldberg, Cyrus R. Vance, Sec-
tary of the Treasury, William F. Rogers, and Eu-
gene V. Roostow.

Mr. Lindsay, during his South African so-
journey, appeared before government min-
isters, bar councils, and law societies to
express the American legal community's in-
tense shocks at some South African prac-
tices. He also met with beleaguered lawyers
who have begun to feel intimidated by gov-

ternment actions.

Mr. Lindsay traveled in the company of
Edward Lyona, a member of the British
House of Commons, representing the
the similar interest of the International
Commission of Jurists, a Geneva-based legal
organization with consultative status to the
United Nations.

In an interview, Mr. Lindsay said that
his group's main point of concern is that
a large number of extralegal actions have
been authorized by the South African
Legislature. These can be performed by
government officials outside the jurisdiction
of the courts, he said.

As an example, Mr. Lindsay asserted that
a provision in the Terrorism Act permits
the special branch of the security police to
take persons into custody for examination
for unlimited periods, often on no specific
charge, without explanation, and without
access to a lawyer, to his family, or to any

Reports of torture

He added that often the "prisoner" is
allowed no reading matter and is placed in
solitary confinement.

Mr. Lindsay drew attention to recent
cases handled by liberal lawyers which have
indicated that new legislation has been
used. He also said the Legislature has ruled
that courts cannot order the release of any
person for trial on national security grounds.

Under another act, he affirmed, the chief
executive has the power to order a person
placed under house arrest without a specific
charge against him, without the duration
of arrest being specified, and without the
arrested man being permitted to see more
than one person as a time.

Mr. Lindsay said that what shocks many
U.S. lawyers is the General Amendments
Law of 1969. He contended that it makes
any action against the interests of the
Bur-

state Security a crime, including
publishing any material considered adverse
to state security.

The Amendments Law also gives the prime
minister the power to transfer cases from the
courts any information which he deems to be
against the interest of the state.

Harsh practices

The catalyst behind Mr. Lindsay's trip to
South Africa was the removal some time ago
of Mr. Carlson's passport, which
removed or subsequently been ex-

that several other lawyers who have de-
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plained that the lawyers' Committee was designed particularly by two facets of the Terrorism Act: the power to hold people in isolated detention for an unlimited period, and which made the powers of the Act retroactive for five years.

In the statement last night, Mr. Lindsay said the Lawyers' Committee had supported Mr. Lyons, the defender of the defeated during the South West Africa Terrorism Trial, the Mbndi case (in which Gabriel Mbndi alleged torture and in which the State paid Rs.3,000 towards the costs of the application without admitting that the allegations were true), and the torture into the death of a political detainee, Mr. James Lenke.

The committee intends to continue to instruct and support Mr. Carlson, and hopes he will not be interfered with and that his freedom to travel, particularly while engaged in counseling clients, will not long be infringed.

The committee includes Mr. Arthur Dean, United Nations peace negotiator during the Korean War, Mr. Louis Oberdorfer, former William P. Rogers, United international engaged in counselling clients, will not long be disturbed particularly by two facets of the Terrorism Act: the power to hold people in isolated detention (Mr. Lyons has been refused bail), and Mr. Arthur Dean, former Robert Kennedy's personal lawyer, and Mr. Carl Carlson, who has been refused bail.

Mr. Dean, a former United Nations peace negotiator during the Korean War, and Mr. William F. Rogers, United States Secretary of State, are surely compliments in the extent their treatment of the rule of law in this country is being watched. And to "sensibility is welcome. Nationalists are fond of their freedom to travel, particularly while engaged in counseling clients, will not long be interfered with and that his freedom to travel, particularly while engaged in counseling clients, will not long be infringed."

The committee includes Mr. George Lindsay, Deputy Minister, and by the lawyers association which works to uphold the rule of law throughout the world and which has consultative status with the United Nations, "contraven basic principles of law":

The enactment of the Terrorism Act.

The committee intends to continue to instruct and support Mr. Carlson, and hopes he will not be interfered with and that his freedom to travel, particularly while engaged in counseling clients, will not long be infringed.

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port during the trial was the primary reason for the commission sending him, Mr. Lyons said.

"There is concern that lawyers may be deterred from fighting these cases courageously by the treatment he received," Mr. Lyons said in his testimony.

"There is an increasing number of punishment cases which can be given administratively, without recourse to the courts." These included cases of punishment, suspension, and termination. Retention of evidence before completion of a prison sentence and detention before a trial under the Terrorism Act.

Mr. Lyons noted: "We have asked why Mr. Carlson's passport was withdrawn, but we have not been told why.

He denied the commission was attacking the South African courts, or that it was singling the Republic out for attack. "I am here really as a result of the concern of Mr. Sean MacBride, the secretary-general. He has a link with South Africa as his father was leader of the Irish-Boer contingent.

"He was Irish Foreign Minister for four years and is certainly not a Communist or Left-oriented.

"What concerns us in South Africa is not what happens in courts which we call justice, but what happens outside the court. We would love the courts and judges to have more power. We want all these matters to be handled by the court of law of the South African judiciary. Our interest has nothing to do with apartheid or the leader of the Irish-Boer contingent. We are lawyers and our interest is in law in all countries, not just South Africa."

Mr. Lyons and Mr. Lyons will report their findings to their organizations.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Aside from the research that is to be stopped without waiting for results, medical schools—often heavy investors in government research for grants—will also be hit, both students and faculty. The danger of medical schools reducing costs is that it is not so easily started again. It is true, the 19 centers to be closed have only a handful of physicians, but the medical research begins, it then fans out to advance research and, often, eventual use in the medical community. It has long been a question whether medical schools and research clinics should have let themselves become so dependent on federal funds in the first place, but few other resources exist, either among foundations, which generally do not support medical research, or the drug companies, which by the nature of things are in the business more for profit than for public service.

Although the Senate can appropriate more money for NIH than the administration requests, this does not mean the administration must or will spend it. Aside from the medical research programs themselves, what sufferers also in this abrupt fund cut is the sudden administration emergency medical health crisis. "The nation is faced with a breakdown in the delivery of health care," it is said by hospital spokesmen. Even White House report. Now, it seems, in order to save money that could be saved in say, cutting back on the cost of the administration. The administration is helping, not relieving, the breakdown. In putting the fiscal knife to medical research, the recovery may take a lot longer than the original cutting.

IN PURSUIT OF DOMESTIC PEACE

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. Speaker, on September 4, 1969, our distinguished colleague from Washington, Mr. Adams, addressed a meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Mr. Speaker, this speech was notable in that, despite the popular use of phrases such as "law and order" and "wars on everything from crime," Mr. Adams did not once resort to negative phrases of that ilk. He did this in spite of the fact that he was addressing an audience that has been extremely receptive to such phrases. Mr. Adams chose to speak in positive terms, "In Pursuit of Domestic Peace."

Second, Mr. Adams made another comment that is quite apropos to this august body; one that many of our colleagues in their zeal would do well to heed. Mr. Adams reminded us that "fighting crime is not inconsistent with fighting crime."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce both the speech itself and an editorial based on it that appeared in the Washington Post newspaper on Thursday, September 11, 1969, as inserts in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

In Pursuit of Domestic Peace

(Keynote address by Congressman Brock Adams at a meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C., September 4, 1969)

One of the greatest problems we face in our cities today is fear. Not fear of economic crisis, but fear of personal attack on the streets and in our homes. This fear, which has already led to increased apprehension and hostility even before the white backlash, is a primary reason for the quality of our lives. It has mushroomed so rapidly and spread so widely as to create a climate of fear that is not unlike anything since the Berlin Wall—around our central cities, isolating and separating the rich from the poor, and the black from the white. Each day the poor black child on the white wall finds their fear become more elusive and escape more elusive. Penetration of this barrier by the affluent outsider becomes increasingly difficult and increasingly expensive.

To break down this wall—to break this cycle of fear—is a task infinitely greater in scale than a simple nondiscrimination or a fund for the moon. Not alone an advancement in technology, this is in reality a voyage into man's soul and the impenetrable barrier. We are the law enforcement officers, but all public officials and concerned citizens.

In our zeal to improve human conditions within the city, many of us have overlooked the devastating impact that crime and fear of crime have had. We are, however, beginning to under scrutiny. The public is, and will be, in the process of analyzing the social programs which we have so long championed. How meaningful would it be to education when fear drives whites out of public schools and keeps our children into geographically-segregated ghettoes? How meaningful are health programs to the elderly when the slums that are the streets and sidewalks for medical treatment. And how realistic is the attempt to eradicate crime by using low-cost housing and concentrated vacant ghetto housing is ransacked by narcotics addicts for the resale value of the drug and the furore.

But to say that we have been silent on crime is not true. In 1965, through the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, we passed a pilot program for federal assistance to local law enforcement agencies. In 1967 and 1968 we passed a number of measures designed to attack lawlessness at all levels: the Omnibus Safe Streets Act and the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act. We have lent considerable support to the recommendations of the President's Crime Commission Report. Yet it is my personal feeling that we have not yet realized the extent to which lawlessness undermines our values and objectives as a nation.

Nor will slogans deter or arrest lawbreakers. To damn the Supreme Court, to call for repression of minority groups, or to see wholesale wiretapping as a solution for all crime is simply unrealistic. On the other hand, lawlessness will not be eradicated by condemning all police action as "brutal," looking the other way when campus violence strikes, or extending leniency to all youthful offenders simply because of their age.

What is needed is a total commitment of resources—energy, money, time, manpower—toward the eradication of fear, control of crime, and restoration of domestic peace. We need to extend the support of all elements of the community.

But to make it very clear that those of us who have carried the torch of social justice will be no less zealous in our pursuit of domestic peace. We do not seek to reverse the gains we have made by those who wishfully dream of a time gone by snuff out the light of human progess with their silly and shortlived, self-serving, non-solutionary solutions. Fighting for human rights is not inconsistent with fighting crime. I hope we can embark together on the pursuit of domestic peace, an objective of which I intend to sketch here—are not the
first nor the last recommendations for improvement in the criminal justice and law enforcement establishments. To open, not close, the door for future proposals.

In this effort, we intend to deal particularly with the problem of fear caused violently by crimes unsolved; unlawful fire; irresponsible or inexcusable such crimes as burglary, assault and purse-snatching as well as the traditional crimes of violence. The problem of fear over uncontrolled violent crime, our concern must be primarily with the protection of the lives and well-being of all a visible and mobile police

The first answer to violent crime in our community is to produce a visible and mobile police force large enough to reassure and protect our citizens, mobile enough to deter and apprehend criminals. This will, of course, require many more officers in our major cities as well as greater use of improved techniques. This means money. Here in Washington, D.C., where we have recently authorized 1,000 more police officers, it will cost roughly $10 million per year to pay salary, equipment, uniforms, quarters, and supporting services. This cost is similar in other cities.

This expanded police presence will mean a greater utilization of the foot patrolman, especially in areas of high crime. In the District of Columbia the entire increase in authorized strength of the police force in 1969 and 1970, or approximately 520 men and the use of motorized scooters. I would hope this trend will be continued elsewhere.

Getting more police officers into the central city requires that our departments place top priority on improved community relations. This means both better recruitment of inner-city residents and better training for the people who are already on our record. Our record's capital has not been especially impressive in local recruitment. The force here in the District of Columbia is only slightly better than 26% black. While we have in the last three years started to improve this—and I am especially encouraged by such programs as the Adams-Morgan project for local recruitment—we must do better.

To insure that our police officers demonstrate a presence in, and relate to, the community, we must constantly review the relevant standards to determine if they need. Should we necessarily exclude all applicants under the age of 21 or over 29? Shaw should we consider applicants simply because of childhood histories of viruses or allergies? And should limitations on height of officers be a criterion? We are faced with heavy concentrations of Puerto Ricans or Mexicans who are thereby excluded, continue to persist in the face of attempts to recruit more minority group members?

Today police work is highly technical and complex. It requires professionals. Yet to recruit and retain professionals we must be willing to pay salaries commensurate with professional status. This means that starting salaries for patrolmen must be at least $6,000. I would hope that in a city like Washington, D.C., the police recruitment program and our law enforcement officials so harried, we could do even better—and I fully support proposals currently pending for an increase to the $8,000 to $9,000 range. To retain professionals we must be willing to give incentives for college credits and a deference for early promotion and rapid retirement.

As crime rises the citizens who have supported social progress and human betterment in our city will come to realize that lives and property would be destroyed a cultured civilization will take over. No policy of social reform, no checklists of domestic programs, alone can now stop this process of social decay.
crimes are costs for which there can be no dollar figures. The millions of dollars spent by businesses and individuals for protection through insurance, and the expenses required for the emergency services and for the loss incurred through shoplifting, or the costs of “protection” imposed by organized crime on businesses and individuals, are costs for which there can be no need for such an attack, mobilizing all the resources at the community’s command, has created a limitless void between human beings. I would hope that this great nation, founded in adventure and matured in experience, will again find purpose and unity by providing safety and security in our own homes.

The war on crime (Continued) An attack on crime, akin in magnitude and importance to the launching of a major campaign in the course of a war, is more than ever a domestic imperative. The need of the present, as Mr. Adams has pointed out, is 254 days, what kind of supervision and guidance can the 17 probation officers of the Court of General Sessions give the offenders assigned to them when they carry a caseload of 122 probationers apiece? In the costly correction of these dramatic defects—and not in assigning policemen to sit for hours on end monitoring telephone conversations, for the chance of picking up something juicy—lies the real hope of effective attack on crime. Justice delayed is triply destructive. It breeds a sense of helplessness and hopelessness in beleaguered citizens. It breeds cynicism and dissatisfaction in conscientious police officers who see the offenders they risked their lives to arrest set free by lags and loopholes in the law; see them intimidating witnesses; see them continuing to prey to the community. It breeds contempt and derision in criminals, especially in young punks, who see the forces of law and order frustrated and demoralized. The heart and center of a realistic attack on crime must be a determination to make the law take its course swiftly and sternly—and with the goal not of sterile retribution but of redemption.

When all this is done—and it all must be done to meet the realities of a condition caused by persistent neglect—it remains essential to remember that such measures deal only with the consequences, not with the causes of crime. These causes—allums, inadequate schools, squallor, human wretchedness, poverty—will continue, until they are ameliorated, to breed criminals faster than cope can catch them, faster than courts can condemn them. The cost of ignoring these is in some far greater, for the cost of crime on the individual and public safety and human happiness, than the cost of conquering them.

HAWAII YOUNGSTERS SHOW CLASS AND SPIRIT TO WIN BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, we of the 50th State have much to be proud of—our breathtaking scenery, our Ideal city, our splendid harbor, our great universities and progressive institutions. But now the Nation’s youngest State can also boast of another unique achievement—its first international baseball championship.

This world championship was won by the Honolulu All-Star PAL Americans who returned home victorious from the annual PONY World Series, held last month in Washington, Pa.

The title game for the islanders, the Pacific region representatives in the right division tournament, was a “come-from-behind” affair. The youngsters trailed 4 to 3, before winning the crown by teams from the United States, Canada, and Latin America. I know that you, Mr. Speaker, and the other Members of Congress, would wish to join me in applauding these outstanding teens who not only brought this honor to the Island of the Sun, but to the honor of our community through their championship spirit which reflects such great credit on their parents, their State and the Nation.

A recent editorial from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin summed up our feeling of pride in the world series winners this way: It was a representative Hawaiian team—made up of that glorious mixture of the Islands’ races. And, as seems to be the case with all teams we send to these athletic competitions abroad, it was the young Johnston who in the fans’ hearts it was on the field.

Warmest congratulations to these players and to their proud parents, their coaches, and the estimable Police Activities League, which sponsored the team as part of its productive youth sports program.
**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**TOYOBUKI SAID THE HAWAII CONTINGENT WILL RETURN HOME MONDAY AFTER VISITING WITH HAWAII CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON, D.C.**

The victory was the second for lefty Nakagawa in the 2-week congressional recess period which just ended.

This being a trip which would not cost the Government anything, I accepted for several reasons. First, because it gave Mrs. Burke and myself the first opportunity to have a vacation with our younger daughter, Kelly, since I was elected to the Congress. During the past several summers, Congress has remained in session during the summer vacation period when Kelly was out on school vacation.

Second, I accepted because I felt it would give me an opportunity to see Greece first-hand and to make a determination regarding conditions under the present Greek military government.

Although there have been recent stories of the Greek people being harassed and their rights being suppressed by the communists who are today the exploiters with the help of all the armies in existence in Greece and mixing with the people seemed to belle this.

Everywhere I traveled, from Athens to the rural towns, to most of the Greek islands, to Santorini, Ithaca, Hydra and others, the people seemed busy, happy, and even prosperous in comparison to other nations I have visited.

The Greek economy, which is a key to the success of this nation, is still under the control of the communists, which simply is not true.

I can truthfully say that one of the most striking observations during my visit was the lack of crime in the streets. Although there is a military government in power, there are only soldiers on police in public than I do in Washington, D.C., or any of our large cities.

This element of safety stuck with me as the most surprising to me. But on the other hand, I am sure that the foriegn press and others who write about Greece under the communist regime is without parallel in any other nation of the world. Yet to me, I would rather have a dictatorship friendly to the United States than a Communist regime such as we have in Cuba today.

As I sat through talks by some Greek government officials I kept in mind the fact that it is a dictatorship that is in charge of the Greek people, but also in mind the fact that Communists are in charge of all democracies. I felt that I could not hold in this strategically located country that borders three seas in southern Europe and is only a few miles from Bulgaria, Hungary, and other Iron Curtain countries.

Those in our country, who are calling for the overthrow of the present Greek Government, do not point out in their speeches of criticism that Greece under- went a disastrous civil war in 1947-48, which the Communists instigated, and which brought it completely close to being taken over by a Communist regime. The truth of the matter is that this threat still exists today.

There are those that would like us to forget that during the 1940's, the Soviet Union stepped up its revolutionary activity in Europe and elsewhere, and brought its boot down on nations such as Czechoslovakia and other Eastern Europeans, and this is reeling from the effects of the World War II.

History now shows that Greece would have gone under communism had it not been for the tremendous military and other aid given to it by the United States.

The threat of communism in Europe was so strong that all the freedom-loving nations of the Western Hemisphere joined, as a matter of mutual defense, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was created for the sole purpose of fighting communism.

Greece has always been a member nation of NATO and at this time it might be wise to note that the 20th anniversary of this organization just passed recently—August 24—without fanfare, and with many critics still talking of bringing back the military dictatorships to Greece and other nations in the Eastern block.

Through the years, America has invested literally billions for the upkeep of NATO and foreign aid programs to rebuild Europe and keep the pro-Western nations free.

It would seem to me that those who propose the disbandment of NATO and those that propose ultraliberals take over Greece forget too easily the perilous positions of some European nations in regard to Communist takeovers.

Is it the lesson of Czechoslovakia and the other nations in bloc nations clear enough? Why cannot the ultraliberal critics and “do gooders” see the Communists for what they really are? The Communist Free World is a dictatorship, but for some reason the Government in Greece is painted as a horror story which simply is not true.

A month ago, I was previously that I would not condone dictatorship if for the one in Greece, but on the other hand, I am sure that for the time being at least, the present leadership in Greece is needed if the Greek people are to eventually have a free government.

From all I can detect, economic and educational advancement have been made by the present Greek regime and it is a capitalistic nation where free enterprise still exists.
CONDEMNATION OF SDS AT SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, the current investigation of Students for a Democratic Society by the House Committee on Internal Security has already produced considerable evidence of violent disruption by SDS members for anti-democratic goals.

It is interesting to observe that individuals closely associated with SDS in the past are today uttering rather harsh condemnations of SDS and its activities.

As an alternative, the leaders of the Young People's Socialist League, which numbers about 1,000 members in 25 chapters, most of them on the East and West Coasts, called for the league to recruit more members to "radically transform America in a democratic way."

Standing at an outdoor lectern at the world-renowned campus of Amherst College, Muravchik, a 21-year-old senior at City College, who is national chairman of the league, told 275 SDS members that the society should become what he calls the "New Left—S.D.S., its fellow-travellers and hangers-on—has now completely established itself as the old Left."

Harrington was interviewed just before the two-day conference—which mingled discussions on tax reform and environmental pollution with a swim and a cocktail party—drew to a close.

One of those present at Port Huron, Mich., in 1967 was Mr. Harrington, the author, who is chairman of the Socialist party. He was interviewed just before the two-day conference—which mingled discussions on tax reform and environmental pollution with a swim and a cocktail party—drew to a close.

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The critic of SDS as well as a plan for the league to try to recruit many of the students who were active in the campaign of Senator Eugene McCarthy and the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy received affirmative nods from most of the delegates, including Michael Harrington, the author, who is chairman of the Socialist party.

Several reasons, some of them international, for low prices on some things. One area getting a lot of attention these days is the textile and apparel industry. This is an astounding growth in recent years of imported fabrics—by the yard and as clothing. Some of it is of good quality, some is poor, but the prices are low. The question is: Are they bargains? Shall we continue to wel­come unregulated textile and apparel imports, especially from countries...
The Arms Trade—Part V

HON. R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union, like the United States, Britain, France, and other industrialized

nations, is deeply involved in the international trade in the weapons of war.

Since 1945, the arms trade has grown to astronomical proportions. The UN's annual report on the world's arms trade has revealed that between 1950 and 1967 the world's arms trade increased by about 60 percent, with the Soviet Union supplying about 16.8 percent of the world's arms.

The Soviet Union has been the world's largest arms exporter, accounting for about 70 percent of global arms sales. The Soviet Union has supplied arms to more than 100 countries worldwide, including many of the world's most conflict-ridden regions.

The arms trade is a major source of revenue for the Soviet Union, with arms exports reportedly accounting for about 5 percent of the country's GDP. The arms trade is also a major source of technology transfer, with Soviet arms sales often accompanied by the transfer of advanced technology and personnel.

The arms trade is a major source of controversy, with many countries critical of the arms exports of the Soviet Union. Critics argue that the arms trade fuels conflict and instability around the world, while proponents argue that arms exports are a necessary part of national defense and economic development.

The arms trade is also a major source of political influence, with arms exports often used as a tool of foreign policy. The arms trade is also a major source of corruption, with many reports of arms deals involving bribery and corruption.

The arms trade is a major source of concern for many countries around the world, with many countries calling for a reduction in the arms trade and for more transparency in arms sales. The arms trade is also a major source of debate in the United Nations, with many countries calling for a arms trade ban or restrictions on arms exports.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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PT-76 tanks, surface-to-air missiles, and 37 mm to 100 mm radar-directed antiaircraft guns.

Military assistance cannot avoid certain problems in common with its sister medium, economic aid, particularly in such matters as obtaining a reliable measure of what is being done. The fact that the most less developed states recognize that they cannot have everything they want, but when their officers study abroad, it is perhaps natural that they press for purchases of these items.

Knowledge of regional rival is the reason given to justify these expenditures. Experience, however, has amply revealed the incomplete nature of economic aid and that political realities with unrestricted arms sales.

Under Stalin, the Soviets remained aloof from military assistance, but his successors began to see the opportunities in this component of foreign aid. In it they perceived a vehicle to conform to the independent spirit of the new states and a device to encourage their alignment from any Western-inspired bloc.

With Soviet military assistance recipients could join the Baghdad Pact (the Central Treaty Organization since 1958) and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (1954). The new states saw a chance to snub the former colonial powers.

They also found that military aid could be useful in advancing Soviet political goals through the support of so-called wars of liberation.

The wars in South Vietnam, Korea, Laos, and the revolt in Angola and Mozambique are likely to receive their start with a range of ballistic missiles in Cuba showed how the recipient of Soviet military aid could be used as a forward strategic base for Soviet objectives.

Once given, military assistance continues as long as political conditions permit.

The Middle East is the main effort of the Soviet program, and has remained so since it started in September 1954 with a shipment of reconditioned World War II tanks to Syria. A year later this assistance was overshadowed by the sale of $200 million worth of tanks, aircraft, and naval war material through Czech channels to Egypt (United Arab Republic). In so doing the Soviet Union had outflanked the United States on the Middle East against Soviet encroachment and composed of Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, and Iraq. At the same time the Soviet Union can count 7 clients of its military aid in the Middle East. Besides the Koreans, Iraqis, Iranians, Pakistanis, and Middle Eastern allies, due to India and China.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In certain instances, a combination of political, economic, and military forces can modify the original source of military aid, as illustrated by Iran. In 1966 the Soviet Union supplied from its own funds for Iran's oil production, and its non-oil, exports, the purchase of about 30 percent of the total.

Two years later, in late 1967, the nearly $1 billion U.S. economic aid program ended. The circumstances seemed to suggest a revision in Iranian attitudes toward the U.S.

The tenseness of the Stalinist era that had embittered Soviet-Iranian ties had long since passed. Moreover, the Iranians began to be worried about President Nasser, whom they began to look on as a threat to Iranian interests in the Persian Gulf. Cairo, Baghdad, and Ankara had passed the cold war era that had been called for the "liberation" of Khuzestan in Northern Iran as part of the Arab homeland, and insisted that this region of the Persian Gulf was, in fact, the Arabian Gulf.

The Iranians asked the United States for more military assistance based on the grounds that additional assistance would disturb whatever regional equilibrium was being maintained. The MIG-21s offered $100 million worth of antiaircraft guns, armored personnel carriers, and trucks in exchange for national gas, the Iranians became interested.

From the military point of view, reliance on a single source of supply risks interrupting supplies because of changes in political trends. The stoppage of French aircraft to Israel is an example. On the other hand, a variety of supplies runs counter to the old military axiom of standardization of equipment and parts. A variety Soviet equipment is used. By far more than one type of truck, tank, or aircraft with appropriate records and maintenance procedures to go to the of this equipment was used during the war.

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The Soviet Union gives military aid to India and Pakistan, and until the fall of President Ayub Khan in Pakistan, provided assistance, largely aerial and naval, to Indonesia. This experience the Soviets have probably come to recognize the almost unavoidable difficulties associated with military assistance programs.

In the case of India and Pakistan military aid cannot come from shipments from the fields in that country, engendered by the territorial dispute over Kashmir and persistent Hindu-Moslem enmity. The Kashmir quarrel resulted in a 17-day war in August 1965 that opened an eventful door to Soviet military assistance to Pakistan.

The Chinese attacked in force in the high altitude regions of Ladakh and the North East Frontier Agency in October 1962, the United States, Great Britain and the United Arab Republic, sent increased supplies of arms much to Pakistan's displeasure. Initially, however, the Soviets paid lip service to Pakistan's request for additional Soviet support for India by furnishing aircraft and other equipment. After hostilities India took advantage of Soviet-provided support to sign an arms agreement with Moscow that included the manufacture of the Mig-21 jet which President Ayub visited Moscow to be shown. The Soviets have denied permission to build the more modern Mig-23 version. Today, the Iraqi air force in the Soviet Union.

Some of the equipment used during the Indo-Pakistan War, in which the Indians fired only two surface-to-air missiles.

The United States suspended the sale of lethal military equipment to India to prevent an arms race from developing between India and Pakistan. Pakistan felt this measure to be unnecessary, while India was phasing out MIG-49s. Having only minimal relations with the United Arab Republic at the time, the U.S. turned to Pakistan for replacements for aircraft as well as armament.

The Chinese, anxious to embarrass India, top-secret at the United States to sell enough Chinese-built Soviet T-54 tanks to equip two divisions and about 50 Mig-19s. This could be enough to meet the Indian demands. The U.S. gave India some MIG-19s. The Indians were anxious to use these planes and to Western military assistance.

The Chinese, however, were unable to furnish the necessary spares for the equipment they had furnished in good working order. One of the reasons why former Pakistan President Ayub visited Moscow was to be assured of a supply of not only the Chinese-built weapons of Soviet design, but to explore possibilities of getting newer arms. For their part, the Soviets were concerned about increasing Chinese influence in Rawalpindi. Moreover, they were anxious to woo Pakistan from its commitments to the Central Treaty Organization and to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

The Indians made known their fears about anticipated Soviet deliveries of late models to Pakistan, and in April, General A. Grechko, Soviet Minister of Defense, when he visited New Delhi in April of this year, Grechko said that the tanks would not be used against India, and that Soviet arms to Pakistan were meant to limit Chinese influence in the subcontinent.

His hosts reminded him that the same promises had been made with respect to the U.S. tanks that the Pakistanis had engaged in the war of August 1965. The Soviets were not deterred, however, from moving ahead with military sales. The United States were by Indian protests, flaunting Soviet criticism of the United States for giving military aid to India.

After all the Soviets were in a position that had been denied to Russia for two centuries. The Soviet Union's friendly relations with India were unprecedented....
not be renewed. Due to close in July of this year, the base was used for high altitude reconnaissance of the Soviet Union.

BEGAN IN 1961

Soviet military aid to Indonesia began in 1961 and focused on the navy with the apparent aim of making the country a naval base for communist purposes. This aid allowed the Soviet Union, which was under pressure from the United States, to increase its influence. A further factor was the desire to accommodate the national pride of the recipients, which could otherwise be used against the government.

In 1962, the Soviets sold MIG-21 jet fighters to Indonesia, which were later used in the war against the United States in 1967. This aid was continued in 1966, when Indonesia received a significant amount of military aid from the Soviet Union.

In 1963, the Soviets began a military aid program to Cambodia, with the aim of establishing a naval presence in the Gulf of Tonkin. This aid was continued in 1964, when Cambodia received a substantial amount of military aid from the Soviet Union.

In 1965, the Soviets began a military aid program to Laos, with the aim of establishing a naval presence in the Mekong River. This aid was continued in 1966, when Laos received a significant amount of military aid from the Soviet Union.

In 1967, the Soviets began a military aid program to Vietnam, with the aim of establishing a naval presence in the South China Sea. This aid was continued in 1968, when Vietnam received a substantial amount of military aid from the Soviet Union.

In 1968, the Soviets began a military aid program to North Korea, with the aim of establishing a naval presence in the Sea of Japan. This aid was continued in 1969, when North Korea received a significant amount of military aid from the Soviet Union.

In 1969, the Soviets began a military aid program to China, with the aim of establishing a naval presence in the East China Sea. This aid was continued in 1970, when China received a substantial amount of military aid from the Soviet Union.

In 1971, the Soviets began a military aid program to Cuba, with the aim of establishing a naval presence in the Caribbean. This aid was continued in 1972, when Cuba received a significant amount of military aid from the Soviet Union.

In 1973, the Soviets began a military aid program to Vietnam, with the aim of establishing a naval presence in the South China Sea. This aid was continued in 1974, when Vietnam received a substantial amount of military aid from the Soviet Union.

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from position to position, with no regard to his own safety. I am attaching a picture from our paper that tells of David's Medals. It did not mention the V for valor that can be seen in the upper left corner on the Bronze Star.

Please excuse the lengthy letter. It is difficult to speak about my wonderful son in less words. I felt you would like to know about one of your former boys who died so bravely.

Sincerely,
GWENDOLYN (JACOB) MITCHELL

Mr. Speaker, David Paul Jacobs very eloquently repaid the faith that his parents and that Job Corps had in him.

UNION SUPPORTS REPEAL OF EMERGENCY DETENTION ACT

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, more than one-fourth of the membership of this Congress is united with me, and Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD in sponsoring legislation to erase one of the most repugnant laws ever to appear on our statute books—Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the so-called Emergency Detention Act.

In addition to this strong support, there is a growing national awareness of the need for expeditious action on this important legislation. This is evidenced by a resolution unanimously adopted at the August 29, 1969, meeting of the Office & Professional Employees Union, Local No. 29, AFL-CIO, endorsing my bill, H.R. 11825, and similar legislation pending in both Houses of Congress.

I have requested the House Internal Security Committee to schedule early hearings on the title II repeal legislation, in order that this legislation may be before the House for consideration during the present session of Congress.

The resolution adopted by the Office & Professional Employees Union, Local No. 29, of Oakland, Calif., is submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

RESOLUTION TO REPEAL TITLE II OF INTERNAL SECURITY ACT BY PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL #1872 AND HOUSE RESOLUTION 11825

Whereas: The Internal Security (McCar­thy) Act of 1950 was enacted in the McCar­thy era, over the veto of President Tru­man, who declared “the Act would strike blows at our liberties” and

Whereas: Title II of the Act, known as “The Emergency Detention Act” gives power to the President or his agent to detain persons “if there is reasonable ground to be­lieve that such person will engage in or prob­ably will engage in acts of espionage or sabotage. Therefore, the government is NOT required to disclose or produce witnesses to justify the detention; and

Whereas: With the knowledge of the ex­perience of the more than 110,000 citizens and more than 2,000 Japanese ancestry, who were incarcerated, in 1943, in 10 concentra­tion camps without hearing or due process of law because of racism and war hysteria; and

Whereas: Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, at the behest of the National Japanese Amer­ican Citizens League (JACL) Committee to Repeal Title II, has introduced Senate Bill #1872 to repeal the Emergency Detention Act, and 29 Senators, including Alan Cran­ston and George Murphy, are co-sponsors; and

Therefore be it resolved that Local 29, Of­fice and Professional Employees Union, AFL­CIO go on record to support passage of SB 1872 which eliminates Title II—the Emer­gency Detention section; and

Be it further resolved that we make pub­lic this action through every means at our command; and

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Senate Committee on Judiciary and Senators Inouye, Cranston and Murphy; and

Be it further resolved, that the Senate consider SB 1872 and enact as separate legis­lation and not attached to pending and/or contemplated legislation; and

Be it finally resolved, that similar resolu­tion be sent by our Local on HR 11825, simi­lar legislation introduced by Congressmen Matsunaga, Holfied and many other Con­gressmen.

APOLLO 11 REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS

HON. JAMES G. FULTON OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my re­marks in the RECORD, I include the fol­lowing report on the flight of Apollo 11 on September 8, 1969, by Dr. Thomas O. Paine, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to the United Nations Committee on the Safe Use of Outer Space, September 8, 1969:

REPORT BY MR. PAINE

Mr. Chairman, members of the United Nations Committee on the Safe Use of Outer Space, distinguished guests:

I am particularly appreciative of the re­marks by the distinguished representatives of Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India and Brazil at the meeting this afternoon.

It is an honor and a pleasure to have this opportunity to report to this distinguished committee at your opening session. This oc­casion is especially appropriate because this most dramatic extension of man’s capabil­ities in space is indeed an achievement by all mankind. I do not use such words without thought. The variety and extent of foreign contributions to the Apollo 11 flight are real and they are im­portant and they are appreciated by all Americans.

It is most appropriate that we express our appreciation about the work of the special 210-foot diameter radio in­strumentation aircraft which made it possible for us to bring back to television the face of the moon to all television watchers everywhere.

We appreciate the cooperation in the stag­ing of our search and rescue aircraft and range instrumentation aircraft from Aus­tralia, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain and the United Kingdom. And we appreciate the cooperation in the scientific experiments that were carried on Apollo 11 to Switzerland for Professor Geiss’ solar neutrino detector, to Sweden for the In­strumentation aircraft from Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for supporting the work of 36 scientists who are now exploring the lunar surface for geologi­cal samples in their laboratories.

Sweden has cooperated in a sounding rocket program that was coordinated with Apollo to monitor radiation hazards to our astronaut.

Other countries, including France, are now utilizing the laser reflector left on the moon for scientific experiments.

Sweden and Germany furnished the Has­selblad cameras which brought back the magnificently detailed photos of the lunar topography.

And we are grateful to 73 different nations who sent a memorable series of messages which we echoed onto a small disc and car­ried to the moon and left behind.

And, finally, I want to acknowledge the United Nations Outer Space Committee’s constructive work in confirming in the Outer Space Treaty the status of astronauts as en­titled to maritime rights on the moon and the safe return of astronauts who might land under emergency conditions.

And we are interested in the preliminary scientific results which even at this early date have provided extremely valu­able data into the fundamental aspects of the moon. This is the beginning of a more detailed report in a press con­ference in about a week but the following can certainly be said in a tentative fashion:

The passive seismometer experiment operated within a few minutes of its deploy­ment. It recorded astronaut footsteps and the lunar landing module and possible sur­face slides on the moon. It was successfully commanded to a standby mode during the lunar night and then switched back on.

The long-period seismic element lasted until August 26 and the short period element until August 28. None of the long-period seis­mic data resembles earth data, but it is not certain whether the signals are caused by instrumentation changes or natural phenomena. If natural, the moon would be struc­turally very different from the earth, a far more heterogeneous body than our home planet. This will be more detailed report in a press con­ference in about a week but the following can certainly be said in a tentative fashion:

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 16, 1969

In her testimony before the subcommittee, Mrs. Peterson said, in part:

"I do not think that the administration should withstand the combined opposition of the powerful economic forces which would be arrayed against any new proposal explained by well-administered programs in different agencies coordinated by a single office: a statutory mandate and a will to do the job.

There is also the element. The conservationist will wait until the reorganization has achieved real results before it is relevant to our total environmental protection. As the Apollo program to grasp the moon shows that man can dare and win far more for man and for the earth that has been mapped by the lunar probes to date.

"But more important, this bill is a positive approach to meet a problem which is recognized by the sponsors of both bills: the problem of inadequate Federal attention to the needs of American consumers in a highly complex, rapidly changing technological society.

"I am greatly encouraged by the apparent awareness of most people and Members of Congress that more effective consumer representation and protection is necessary at this new level, as well as at the current level. The time element is involved in the congressional record of September 15 at pages 23407-25411.

"I have been greatly encouraged, Mr. Speaker, by the fact that within these first 24 hours considerable support has been evidenced for H.R. 13793. Not only have several of our colleagues expressed support for it, but the present bill appears in the Congressional Record of September 15 at pages 23407-25411.

"I do not think a single Department could do what she has proposed. H.R. 13793 will well repay the energies and the resources of the United States. It must be within the time element. The future programs can and should open up new vistas of the possible. And the sights of the moon will give a challenge for our children and for all future generations as we open up this limitless frontier. Certainly the greatest challenge of all is that the world which is seen as one from space will also be seen as one from the earth itself.

"Mr. Chairman, this concludes my remarks, and I would like to present to you for this committee during the recess a lunar globe which contains all of the lunar features which have been mapped by the lunar probes to date.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1969

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

MRS. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Consumer Protection Act of 1969, H.R. 13793, which would establish by law a permanent Office of Consumer Affairs, in the Executive Office of the President. The Consumer Protection Act 1969 is intended to be such an alternative to the other legislation pending before the subcommittee, the bill to create a Cabinet-level Department of Consumer Affairs. And this is appropriate, for my bill is intended to be such an alternative.

But more important, this bill is a positive approach to meet a problem which is recognized by the sponsors of both bills: the problem of inadequate Federal attention to the needs of American consumers in a highly complex, rapidly changing technological society.

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commitment, coordination and leadership, and that these qualities can only be made effective within the Federal government. My bill, therefore, would institutionalize this responsibility in the Executive Office of the President. This office would be charged with the responsibility for consumer protection, permanently and by statute, where it belongs. It would unite the President and the Congress in a new determination to assure consumers that their rights will be recognized and enforced.

My second provision, consists of four major provisions:

First, it would create in the Executive Office of the President a Consumer Affairs Office of Consumer Affairs, equipped with broader jurisdiction and strengthened authority to lead, to coordinate, to initiate, to educate, to intervene, and to assure enforcement.

Second, it would establish an Independent Consumer Advisory Council empowered to provide the critically important component of fresh ideas, detached evaluation, and practical recommendations from outside the Government, from those most directly concerned with consumer protection — consumers themselves and their representatives.

Third, it would authorize Federal departments and agencies which test consumer products to make public the results of such tests, and it would further authorize the National Bureau of Standards, an agency which has a broad role in the creation and the implementation of consumer products which are voluntarily submitted for this purpose by their manufacturers, to coordinate all such federal standards and provide, whenever possible, a broad base for the cost of such testing and publicize the results truthfully and completely.

Fourth, it would heighten the consumer-mindfulness and strengthen the accountability of the 33 or more departments and agencies which are currently responsible for consumer protection in the agencies to which they have historically been assigned, and in the agencies which possess, at least potentially, the experience and expertise required for an effective job, but under conditions which will provide more vigorous independent review and stimulate a higher level of performance.

It is evident, Mr. Chairman, that the central theme of the proposed Consumer Protection Act of Consumer Affairs, the broader powers and responsibilities which I propose to give this office, in addition to its permanent status, will demonstrate its significance.

Under the bill, the Office would:

Survey consumer programs and resolve agency differences; Present consumer viewpoints before appropriate agencies and represent consumer interests there; Prepare and present to Congress and the Executive Branch legislation which would provide the leadership and policy direction throughout the Executive Branch, the Department, again, would be limited to its own domain, thereby tending to duplicate consumer protection activities outside the Department.

Where a new Department would provide needed leadership and policy direction throughout the Executive Branch, the Department, again, would be limited to its own domain, thereby tending to duplicate consumer protection activities outside the Department.

Where a new Department would bring into being a new and costly bureaucracy, the Office would entail only a modest added expense.

Where the proposed Department could be expected to increase duplication, arouse intra-agency conflict, and promote wasteful competition, the proposed Office would clarify responsibility and encourage superior performance.

Mr. Chairman, there is no easy way to protect consumers. Advances in technology and growing interdependence of consumer products and services have made the consumer's right to quality and safety, to truthfulness and choice, more difficult to assure. The provision of protection, therefore, with the consumer the only significant beneficiary, the substance would only make matters worse.

Consumer interests are too varied to be centralized in a single operating Department. It would solve nothing to force agencies to compete for them up or transfer them or downgrade them. They need to be improved where they exist. And, at the same time, consumers need one central place in the Executive Branch entrusted with the sole function of protecting, informing, speaking for, representing and listening to consumers.

My "Consumer Protection Act of 1969" will do both. It will provide the leadership, and it will place a new spotlight on agencies' consumer activities, make it easier to evaluate their performance, and serve as a challenge to greater effectiveness. It will make consumers and their interests more visible than ever before and, as a result, better served.

With the subcommittee's consent, Mr. Chairman, I should like to append to this statement, at the text of my remarks in Monday's Congressional Record which provides a more detailed explanation of my bill.

Thank you very much.

GENOCIDE IN UNITED STATES INDICATED BY WORLD OPINION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, busying of schoolchildren to impose racial balance, forced race-mixing, and assignment of schoolchildren according to race are being inflicted upon an unwilling American people to obliterate racial, religious, national, and ethnic identities.

The act of forced busing to break down minorities as groups is clearly denounced by the Genocide Convention in article 2, subsection (b) which provides that in the case of a group united...by "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, racial, religious, or political group, as such."
The Genocide Convention further inflicts destructive acts "causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group." Irrefutable examples of such mental harm are manifest in the tragic denial of freedom of choice in the schools growing out of destruction of dual school systems under a program to eliminate a multi-racial society.

In New Iberia, La., with the opening of school, hundreds of Negro youth demonstrated against closure of their school and being compelled to attend the previously white school, protesting what they called attempts to "de-Africanize" them.

At Amite, La., a Negro youth confessed to a $500,000 arson of a formerly white high school believing that the Federal Judge who had abolished his school would then re-open the all-Negro school so he could play football.

The act which had been harmonious under freedom of choice.
such extremist measures as forced com-
pliance to busting and to other in-
voluntary race-mixing has provoked
hostilities towards schools, demon-
strations, and a general breakdown in
community relations. All of these chaotic
conditions can only be regarded as out-
ward manifestations of mental harm-
ful actions of those in Government deter-
mined to destroy ethnic, national,
religious, and racial groups as such.

Ironically, the Genocide Convention,
ratified by 67 foreign nations, is pending
before the U.S. Senate where many of
the statements regarding to favorable
ratification—based upon their previous public
statements of enthusiastic endorse-
ment—have already violated the prin-
iples and language contained in the con-
vention, condemning the horrors of

Especially of concern is the possibility
that under the Genocide Convention,
Further the Secretary of Health, Edu-
cation and Welfare, is guilty of com-
plexity by calling upon the Senate to kill
that portion of the HEW appropriations
bill which expressly prohibits the use of tax-
payers' money for that form of genocide,
"transferring of children of one group
to another group.

If the world opinion is in any way re-
expected by the United Nations Organiza-
tion, then these punitive acts are not only
immoral and unjust but are criminal un-
der the Genocide Convention treaty.

Ratification of the Genocide Conven-
tion would have the effect of repealing the
Black Codes, and other genocidal legisla-
tive enactments. Still, I would not support it. For I have con-

Mr. Speaker, so that our colleagues
may be apprised of the extent of the
international crime of genocide, I in-
clude the full text of the treaty and news
clippings in the Record following my

TEXT OF THE CONVENTION

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES,
HAVING CONSPICUOUSLY DECLAR
AND RESOLVING TO PROTECT THE
HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS
AND TO PROMOTE HUMAN DIGNITY
RECOGNIZING that at all periods of history

RECORDER following my

The present Convention shall be open
only to the following States, to wit:
the United Nations and any of any
member State to which an invita-
tion to sign has been addressed by the
Secretary-General of the United Na-

tions.

The present Convention shall be ratified,
and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-
General of the United Nations.

Any Contracting Party may at any time,
by notification addressed to the Secretary-

OF REMARKS

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The Contracting Parties confirm that geno-
dice, whether committed in time of peace
or in time of war, is a crime under international
law which they undertake to prevent and to

In the present Convention, genocide means
any of the acts enumerated in Article III
shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally

The Contracting Parties undertake to

The Contracting Parties pledge themselves

Any Contracting Party may call upon the
officials or private

No perpetrators of heinous crimes
against humanity can expect to be
absolved of personal culpability. Article 4
of the Convention provides for punish-
ment, "whether they are constitutionally

The Contracting Parties and the non-member
States and the non-member

The present Convention shall remain in
effect for a period of ten years as from the
date of its coming into force.

It shall thereafter remain in force for suc-
cessive periods of five years for such Con-
tracting Parties as have not denounced it at
least six months before the expiration of the
current period.

Denunciation shall be effected by a written
notification addressed to the Secretary-Gen-
eral of the United Nations.

If, as a result of denunciations, the number of
Parties to the present Convention should
become less than sixteen, the Convention
shall cease to have force as from the date on
which the last of these denunciations shall
become effective.

A request for the revision of the present
Convention may be made at any time by any
Contracting Party by means of a notification
in writing addressed to the Secretary-Gen-
eral of the United Nations.

The General Assembly shall decide upon
the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of
such request.

The Secretary-General of the United Na-
tions shall notify all Members of the United
Nations and the non-member States con-
templated in Article XI of the following:
(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions
received in accordance with Article XII;
(b) Notifications received in accordance
with Article XIII;
(c) Denunciations received in accordance
with Article XIV;
(d) The abrogation of the Convention in
accordance with Article XV;

Amite High was closed he would be allowed to return to West Side, where academic standards were not high and he could play football this year.

Randolph "conned" Hill into entering Amite High, Saulis, said, "he told Edwards, on the pretense of burglarizing coin machines in the school. Instead, Randolph and Saulis went to the building, where they set fire to the stage curtains, Edwards said.

Randolph allegedly entered the school through a restroom window and opened an outside door for Hill to come in. Proceeding to the auditorium—located almost in the center of the building—Randolph then told Saulis he would set the curtains. He stated he did not use any inflammable liquids or such, only matches.

The fire started slowly and the youths left.

Randolph then re-entered the building via the same route as the first time to see if the fire was still lit. However, he told others, he was unable to get back to where he started the fire because of heavy smoke.

Hill apparently did not re-enter the building, according to Bender, and went on to Perry's Drive-In—one of the business establishments the boys are accused of burglarizing.

Randolph is supposed to have arrived at the drive-in in his car before Hill. Bender said Randolph said in a statement the thought of burning down the school first came to mind while he was still going through school.

During his interview, he eventually went back to the school stadium and stayed there until the football team departed for a game in Franklinton.

Ironically, Friday was the day of the team's first football game of the 1969 season.

The blaze was discovered about 10:40 p.m. Friday and a call went out from the Amite fire department to other fire fighting units in the parish.

Students returning from the ballgame at Franklinton hurried into the building, coming out carrying books, desks, trophies and other articles until authorities stopped them for fear of being injured by falling debris.

Saturday, school Supt. Dewitt Saulis estimated the damage would reach $500,000. Amite High students were sent to West Side to attend classes, and Stephens was transferred to the ones previously assigned to West Side platooning under a plan worked out by Ward 3 boardmen.

Amite—A youth who felt his act would lead to his being able to return to another school and play football this fall set fire to Amite High last week, Sheriff Frank Edwards said Thursday.

Amite youth was also arrested as an accomplice.

Carl Randolph, 17, Amite, was booked with the "accord of Amite High School" Thursday, Det. Capt. Charles Bender told a press conference in Sheriff Edward's office.

Bond on the charge had not been set yet, he added.

Randolph, the sheriff said his investigation revealed, played football for West Side High School in 1968. This summer, he was accused of the students assigned to Amite High under the new full integration orders of the federal court.

Randolph's grades at West Side last spring, however, did not come up to minimum standards which allow him to join the Amite High squad.

Edwards said the youth told his department he was told by the state fire marshal's office—he thought if
tion of Roxbury today to achieve racial balance in a public school.

In the last two years, neighborhood children had sought entry into the $4 million William Monroe Trotter Elementary School—then under construction—this section of Roxbury for more than two years. But a majority had to be turned away to meet the requirements of a 50-50 racial balance required under a 1965 state law.

A minor incident marred the otherwise peaceful first day at school. A fist fight between a black student and two white parents and their children broke out in the cafeteria.

At the elementary level the Roxbury experiment will be watched as one method to end inner city school racial imbalance caused by segregated housing practices.

The new school building stands scarcely four blocks from the only partially reconstructed center of Roxbury, damaged in the 1967 riots. Trotter is the first in a series of racially balanced new schools planned in a multimillion-dollar school construction program.

This morning, at a sometimes angry meeting in the auditorium, some Negro parents complained about an administrative mixup that resulted in 64 black children being refused admission to Trotter. The children had been told their new school was ready, only to be informed a few days ago that they could not attend because the black quota was filled. The children were told by Trotter staff that they wanted to attend the new school, joined the meeting.

The new school's capacity is 740 pupils. Today, 370 blacks and 290 whites registered. The 80 empty seats will be held for white students until Monday and then reassigned to blacks if more whites do not apply.

Failure of the 80 whites to show up today will result in a complaint to parents that transportation to Roxbury (suburbs must provide their own), fear of violence, and hesitation at taking away "black seats."

Under the 1965 state law, funds can be withheld for construction if a school does not meet the racial balance requirement. The Boston School Committee, under the leadership of the ex-mayoral candidate Louise Day41 Hicks, fought the law, but it finally was forced to submit a plan for integration.

A group of parents who were bused from the center of Boston and from the suburbs. Some black parents felt the white children was a problem that should be solved by their children. Some students who live within walking distance of Trotter are forced to take a bus to school because their parents cannot afford the bus fare.

Black residents also pointed to the new school which opened today in neighboring West Roxbury. The new school, built in a predominantly white community. Because it was constructed with only 40 percent state funds as compared to the 65 percent state funds for Trotter, it does not have to comply with the racial balance law.

Parents taking part in the project speak about the value of interracial experience for their children. For others the attraction of the school is its new facilities, curriculunm and administration.

"We have done a lot of thinking about it over the weekend and have really mixed feelings," said Dr. James H. Mann, a Harvard faculty member, who entered four children at Trotter.

"We don't think it's going to work anywhere. We have chosen to live in the city, not the suburbs, and we support a desegregation move in the new city."

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) Morning Advocate, Sept. 12, 1969]

FBI ARRESTS THREE IN SCHOOL DELAY

Three Livingston Parish men were arrested by the FBI Tuesday on Justice Department complaints that they interfered with federal court school desegregation orders.

U.S. Dist. Judge J. Gordon West also issued orders late Thursday for the West Baton Rouge School Board to reopen schools no later than Friday morning, and ordered West Baton Rouge Parish school officials to withhold $80 per student per month in contempt of court for closing the schools.

Judge West also signed another order demanding that the Ascension Parish School officials per­mission to open two elementary schools for Negroes, explaining that "freedom of choice" would not be available to either white or Negro parents and students.

The temporary restraining order Judge West issued last Thursday for the Iberi­v Parish School officials was similar to one in which he ordered Ascension Parish school officials to reopen schools in East Ascension earlier this week.

After the order was distributed by deputy marshals, school officials rushed to notify white parents and their children about the order. Monday morning, Supt. L. C. Lutz announced the schools will open at the regular time, and school buses will operate as in the past.

Lutz was served with the restraining order at 3:30 p.m., and summoned school board members to meet at 4:30 p.m., where the board voted to comply with West's order.

The three Livingston Parish men—Eugene Balbo, John Call, and Lynn M.—were arrested by the federal marshals, school officials rushed to notify parents and students.

The Justice Department complaint accused them of interfering with a Negro teacher at the Live Oak School in Watson. The complaint alleged the three threatened to pull the teacher, Pleasant Sef Jr., out of his car twice, and blocked Sef Jr.'s entrance to the school before they were ordered away by a Livingston Parish deputy sheriff.

The complaint said one of the men—Mo­dowell—was seen to bend down near the left rear tire of Self's car as Self entered the school. The tire was cut with a knife.

In the Iberi­v Parish order issued last Thursday, Judge West denied a joint motion by the Iberi­v Parish School Board, the Justice Department and the NAACP to re-open the two predominantly Negro elementary schools.

In a brief explanatory note, the judge ex­plained his decision to grant parents the right to send their children to the school of their choice, and then turn around and grant the same Negro parents the same right be denied white parents.

The desegregation plan for Iberi­v Parish school boards calls for the closure of Ascension Parish Elementary School and Iberi­v Elementary School this fall.

The Iberi­v Parish school may be used later for special education purposes—adult edu­cation purposes—adult education, and possibly a year-around Head Start center, according to the school board's plan. The plan calls for Iberi­v Elementary to be used as a storage facility for a year.

U.S. Marshal Tom Grace Thursday ordered arrest for causing the school to be turned away.

Marshal Curtis Hendricks said he arrested Perry, a white teacher at the integrated school, on a complaint charging reckless driving.

Community Organization on the Move for Equality, a civil rights group in St. James Parish, petitioned the sheriff Thursday for protection of 50 members of an organizing plan to attend football games Friday night.

The petition referred to the game between St. James High School and the Louisiana State University at the State Fair grandstand Saturday night at St. James High, which will be the first home game for the Wildcats since St. James school was integrated.

She also asked citizens to use common sense and restraint at the game. A spokesman said the organization was trying to keep the schools open at all costs.

OPELousAS

A permit for Concerned Citizens of Evange­line Parish, Inc., to demonstrate on the Day of the Right to Free Education, petitioned the parish school board to reopen schools in Opelousas Monday between 8 and 11 a.m. as was issued Thursday by Mayor Wilford Cortez.

Route of the parade, stipulated by Cortez, completely bypasses the federal court build­ing, where a hearing is scheduled for 10 a.m. for the Evangeline Parish School Board to defend against contempt of court charges.

The Evangeline school board closed schools in that parish Sept. 2.

The hearing was scheduled to be in Lafayette and was changed to Opelousas by Judge Richard Putnam.

Area of the parade, as designated by the mayor, is from South City Park to Court Street, south to South City Park to Court Street. Cortez said the permit was issued under a city ordinance that provides for any peaceful parade.

"We hope we won't have any problems with this parade but we will be prepared," he warned.

Meanwhile, an uneasy calm settled over St. Landry Parish Thursday as it geared itself for opening of 40 public schools under court order Friday.

The St. Landry Parish School Board last week was pressured into closing the schools by a crowd of 2,000 which attended a board meeting.

Tuesday night, Judge Putnam, who pre­sides in U.S. District Court for the Western District, ordered the schools open not later than Sept. 1.

Judge Putnam, on Aug. 8, ordered guidelines devised by the Health, Education and Welfare Department for complete integration implemented.

Dist. Atty. J. Y. Fontenot of St. Landry Parish said Thursday Jerid Leonard, assistant attorney general of the United States, prom­ised there would be adequate federal mar­shals in St. Landry Parish to see court orders are implemented.
Fontenot said there is no doubt that the federal government is going to see that the order of the court are carried out.

In addition to federal prosecution, violators will be prosecuted at the local and state levels.

This does not mean that peaceful picketing is prohibited, the district attorney said. People can protest in ways or ways and cannot interfere with persons going to and from the schools, he continued.

Leslie Soltis, a member of the Citizens Committee and Ope­lousans, announced that he had been in­structed by the marshal's office and the at­torneys, said he planned himself. Friday in the event of possible arrests in connection with carrying out Putnam's orders.

LAKE CHARLES

The Westlake Citizens Committee Thurs­day canceled a meeting in which it was to have made its last appearance on the issue of school board proposals. The committee had proposed to leave students where they were, to attend of Sulphur, to attend that school. Westlake High School was closed for two days last week because of objections in connection with the integration of students from the closed Sulphur High School.

[From the Dan Smoak report, Aug 4, 1969]

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

On March 11, 1969, the Faculty Council of Ohio State University (Columbus) an­nounced the “open housing” rule, prohibiting students (on pain of being suspended or put on probation) from living in discriminatory off-campus housing. Discriminatory means refusal (on the basis of race, religion, color, or national origin) to rent housing to any OSU students, were so noisy and insistant in their demands for instant approval of the open-housing rule that tens of thousands of pro-campaigns developed. SDS was rumored to be planning a major uprising at Ohio State If the trustees did not approve the open­housing rule.

Ohio attorney general Brown gave his opinion that the board of trustees has the “requisite authority” to adopt the open-housing rule.

On May 8, 1969, Board of Trustees called for a boycott of the Westlake schools would be made in the interest of our children's education. We have decided to abide by the school board proposal, even though we con­sider the proposal inadvisable.

The Calcasieu Parish School Board Tues­day bypassed the request of some 100 West­lakers to redivide districting lines in the area. The citizens wanted the dividing line between Sulphur and Westlake high schools moved so as to take Mossville Negro students, who should have registered at Westlake High School.

“After considering the Board of Trustees proposal, even though we are of the opinion that Negroes are inferior to whites and will, as a result, become second class citizens in the United States; the Board of Trustees has the requisite authority to adopt the open-housing rule. The trustees yielded to the leftwing pressure and approved the Faculty Council’s open-housing rule with a unanimous vote.

Robert R. Soltis, a Cleveland attorney, has prepared and mailed to the Ohio attorney general, the Board of Trustees, a brief on the open-housing rule, citing Ohio and U.S. statutes, and state and federal court decisions, that the open­housing rule violates U.S. laws and Ohio laws as well as U.S. and state constitutional guarantees. Discriminatory and ridiculous; that it violates not only the rights of OSU students, but also the rights of families, and that Negroes are inferior to whites in connection with OSU; and that it will intensify rather than decrease ill will and racial ten­sions on this campus and in the sur­rounding community.

OSU faculty members, administrative offi­cials, faculty who have the right to make the illegal and dictatorial open-housing rule on students, are themselves exempt from it. The president of OSU can continue living in his exclusive and, of course, "segregated" man­sion. Other administrative officials, faculty members, and trustees can continue enjoy­ing the freedom to live where they please.

Before OSU trustees approved the open­housing rule, attorney Soltis, in an open let­ter to all Ohio State students, asked ques­tions which the trustees never answered.

Is it not insulting to Negroes as a racial group (as are all others who are legally repugnant) to compel whites (by force, threats, and economic pressure) to as­sociate with them? Is not the right of association taken away and that it will intensify rather than decrease ill will and racial ten­sions on this campus and in the sur­rounding community.

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at Ohio State University is, in short, a kanga-
roo.

Any OSU student living off campus with friends, guardians, godparents, stepparents, relatives, housemates, etc., can have his race.

Suppose a white girl is living off campus in the home of an aunt who charges the girl only for room and board. Huntington rules that renting, providing harsh penalties. None were as low salaried as the letter carrier. None took as long to reach maximum. What other options do the white workers have to reach top pay the airline ticket agent reaches his $10,000 after 21 years. That the letter carrier has even fewer opportunities and fewer chances to go up. Well over 90% begin and end their career as letter carriers.

Recently charts showing the salaried and length of time to reach maximum salary ap-
peared in the Postal Record. It dealt with truck drivers, policemen, firefighters, airline passenger ticket agents, railroad ticket agents, newspaper delivery drivers in major cities, BREA Express drivers, office employees, unskilled workers and semi-skilled workers. None were as low salaried as the letter carrier. None took as long to reach maximum.

If you glance at the names of the new 15 regional directors appointed by the new ad-
ministration perhaps some light will be shed on the post office’s national pastime to complain about the equipment, manpower and facilities available. For some reason the papers were

In commenting on the lack of opportunity for upward mobility in postal jobs, the President’s Commission on Postal Service said in its report of June 1968 that a single startling statistic postal career prospects. The 8 out of every 10 Negroes have been

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN OF MISSOURI

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1969

MRS. SULLIVAN: Mr. Speaker, citizens are constantly urged to “write to your Congressman, and with good reason. Most of us read all of this and ask ourselves, are we looking for information which will help us do a better job on legislation. I recently received a letter from the wife of a St. Louis mail carrier who expressed, in a remarkably effective man-
ner, some of the problems in the Post Office Department which I think deserve the attention of every Member of Con-
gress. It is one of the best letters I have ever received on this subject. I believe it is also the first letter she has ever sent to me. She asked that she receive no publicity and, of course, I respect that request. But the facts she called to my attention deserve the widest possible publicity.

I urge all colleagues to read this letter because I know they will be as impressed as I was by its contents. The letter is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, MO.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: “I think we must hear from every postal worker, his neighbor and everyone who contacts the mail also demands

On physical and dexterity and knowledge of the route scheme is needed 3 hours before he reaches the street. He manages to de-

No one wants the true facts. It seems to be a national pastime to complain about the Post Office. There is a difference between healthy criticism and blind brainwashed prejudice. Last month in New York the telephone com-

On the other hand, according to the new administrative changes public and management do not seem to care. Instead they are on the snow heaped up until it melts. Sometimes it melts and freezes, leaving a thin alinement to maintain our stand. Consequently the mail carrier, if he is lucky, falls clear, the mail cascading up in the air in big lumps. No one now minds a change of address tag etc. on his case. He now spends 5 minutes to walk over to get one—5 minutes later he gets another and

not good. The service can be improved only through thoroughgoing legislation, such as proposed in the Dulski Bill (H.R. 4).

In commenting on the lack of opportunity for upward mobility in postal jobs, the President’s Commission on Postal Service said in its report of June 1968 that a single startling statistic postal career prospects. The 8 out of every 10 Negroes have been excluded from a defense facility because he held that a communist may not be

For many years the postal em-

Of course this is not surprising. The carriers are the ones who are hit hardest by the run to the mountains of Alaska. They were only transformed into a corporation.

It is of course a coincidence

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL
OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, the National Governor's Conference at its 1969 annual meeting recently held on August 31 through September 3, 1969, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, recommended a resolution sponsored by the Committee on Transportation, Commerce, and Technology, which is of vital importance to the Nation. This resolution contained language requesting consultation by the National Highway Safety Bureau with the vehicle equipment safety commissioners of the States when determining minimum standards for vehicle equipment. This resolution was initiated by Mr. Ejner Johnson, executive assistant to the commission of the department of motor vehicles from the State of Maryland.

As a member of the Special Subcommittee on Traffic originally authorized by the Congress in 1957, I was happy to bring about the creation of the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission, which has made tremendous contributions to the cause of highway safety. I especially commend Mr. Johnson for his wisdom and foresight in introducing this noteworthy resolution.

The resolution is as follows:

HIGHWAY SAFETY

The National Governors' Conference views with alarm the tragic increase in preventable highway and traffic accidents. To further strengthen the intergovernmental effort to make our highways and streets safe, we urge the following action:

1. The Congress should resolve to give its full support to this national, intergovernmental program of highway safety by appropriating the funds necessary to accomplish the mandate of the National Highway Safety Act.

2. The Congress should amend the Act so that funds for Highway Safety will be allocated in a block grant directly to the appropriate State agency designated by the Governor.

a. This State agency should see the views and recommendations of the local governments and traffic control and highway safety agencies in determining statewide priorities for the program.

b. Funds shall be allocated to each State through its State agency after the National Highway Safety Bureau has approved a comprehensive highway safety plan developed and endorsed by the State agency (board and staff).

3. An incentive program should be developed, rewarding States with progressive highway safety programs. This would replace the present type of mandatory funding which is weighted against the cause of the Act.

4. The President should seek the advice and consent of the Governors when selecting representation from individual States for his National Highway Safety Advisory Committee.

5. There should be greater coordination of research conducted by the National Highway Safety Bureau, the Research and Development Board, the States and private industry. The Bureau should act as the clearinghouse and information exchange for such an organization. The Bureau should consult with the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission of the States when determining minimum standards for vehicle equipment.

6. The Bureau, together with the Governors, should encourage the efforts of the private sector within each State to develop public consciousness of highway safety. Each State should act with full faith and good will to enact legislation that will provide for its citizens a sound, complete and effective program for highway and motor vehicle safety.

ADDRESS BEFORE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

HON. JAMES G. FULTON
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Recorder for this and following day by address of Dr. Thomas O. Paine, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, before the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., on August 6, 1969:

ADDRESS BY DR. PAINE

The significance of man's first landing and exploration of the moon will take months, and perhaps years, to comprehend. History will be the final judge.

Everyone who witnessed the event has his own personal reaction. Each individual saw the first extraterrestrial step of man from his own perspective. What precisely it portends for mankind, and yet say, but Apollo 11 was clearly not an end, but a beginning.

We have answered the age-old question of life on the moon; whether life exists there turned out to be the wrong question. You have all now seen life on the moon; you've seen two very lively Americans leaping and cavorting on the lunar surface. Whether life in any other form was ever there or not, we know now that man can extend the domain of terrestrial life out to our twin planets and beyond to that to more distant new worlds. Men working together with modern science and technology, must be the key to life for extraterrestrial explorers. This is the perhaps the most far-reaching significance of Apollo 11's dramatic mission. It has many other messages for mankind.

One of the question that we in NASA are delving to see asked increasingly now is: "If man can go to the moon, why can't we -?" (You fill in your own thing in the blank, like "cooking, like the peas at the Press Club lunches."). You have all heard this non-sequitur sentence. It seems to me that this dissatisfaction with substandard performance in other parts of our society is something worthwhile the Space Program can do.

Parts of space program have been very successful and have contributed to the United States. I hope we have spurred our society and our people to be less satisfied with the status quo, to demand higher performance from the government, to have the gumption to stand up before the whole world and demonstrate whether or not we have the values that have been spoken of the spirit of Apollo in other areas; this is a contribution that we are proud of.

How did NASA succeed in this bold program in the face of such great odds? This is the important question. I am convinced that Apollo has significant implications for other parts of our society. The need for leadership in any society is as important today as it was in the time to set very bold goals is certainly one lesson, NASA's successes are the direct result of leadership of Dwight Eisenhower, who established the principle of a peaceful open space program, and, working with Congressional leaders, like George Miller, Chairman of the House Space Committee and Speaker McCormack, who helped write the Space Act that has so well withstood the test of time.

We had the leadership of Jack Kennedy, who boldly set NASA's course to the moon—a goal that put a feeling of vigor, excellence and high aspiration behind NASA's programs.

This attracted to the space program some of the greatest minds of our generation. Some of the goals are set only in the United States, but around the world—to participate in this great adventure of mankind.

We had the leadership of Lyndon Johnson, who, first in the Senate, then as Vice President, and finally as President, has consistently supported a strong National Space Program in good times and bad. And we have now the leadership of Richard Nixon, who when coming to office was willing to hazard the chance of failure, and allowed us to proceed in the face of a very difficult challenge. Nixon stated that the goals are achieved. President Nixon has spoken of the need for the "fight" for the moon. We have the gumption to stand up before the whole world and demonstrate whether or not we have the values that have been spoken of the spirit of Apollo in other areas; this is a contribution that we are proud of.

I would also like to single out for special mention the man here who led the Apollo Program through its vicissitudes, who got it on the track and kept it there to bring the program in on time—General Sam Phillips.

Jim Webb isn't with us today, but his skillful leadership of NASA as it was built up to today's capable organization is the other example of outstanding leadership that has been the great hallmark of America's Space Program.

The very boldness of the goal that leader- ship has set for the program is an example of outstanding leadership. Some of our problems in other areas of society today may well relate to the fact that leadership has not been given the values that have been spoken of the spirit of Apollo in other areas; this is a contribution that we are proud of.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 16, 1969

NASA has benefitted from some of the finest talents and energies in American industry and universities. It was a sound decision to enlist industry in our Space Program in a major way. Less than 10 percent of NASA's employees are civil servants, while over 90 percent are government payrolls. More than 90 percent are people who participate and contribute from universities and from industry who have combined talents and industry, worked in a smooth team under NASA direction to reach the moon. The first experiment which would be a serious test of the solar wind experiment. We literally went around the world. The first time man set foot on the moon was from a Swiss university—solar wind experiments. We literally went around the world. The first man to put a little 30-pound grapefruit-sized satellite into low-earth orbit. Consider where we stand today with our ability to launch 500,000 pounds to the moon. After one decade men can voyage to the moon across a quarter of a mile of miles of space land on that distant shore, explore the lunar surface and return. Certainly the 1960s have been a decade of remarkable progress. Yet we are still at the beginning. We can, in the 1970s, make even greater progress than we made in the first decade. The question is always raised whether we should set the goal of traveling to Mars. The皎, should look to us to take the first decelade of space has been the chemical deade, with chemical rockets, chemical fuel cells and so forth. In the 1960's, and third or fourth decades of space will be nuclear decades. We will use nuclear rockets and nuclear power sources, very unequal to plan a trip to Mars with a reasonable degree of safety, comfort and economy. We will have the technology in the 1970s; when we choose to undertake a voyage to Mars will depend upon national will, not technical feasibility.

Another frequently asked question relates to the future of commercial space flights. Will men be able to fly into orbit? This will surely come to pass sometime. We can foresee reasonable prices (several thousand dollars) with a reusable rocket plane shuttle able to fly to orbit and back. Indeed, it should be possible for passengers to fly back and forth to the moon by the end of the century, if that becomes an attractive place for the jet set to visit. I would remind you that only 40 years after Lindbergh's historic flight across the Atlantic 20,000 people a day are routinely making this flight. Space flight should be no more expensive than air transport today; the space program is really creating a practical new transportation system.

The question of the immediate future of the American Space Program now lies before us. In the near space of the 1970's, NASA will move ahead on several fronts in a balanced program, including research, application, exploration and new technology.

But how vigorously we want to pursue the space program is the question that is now the subject, very properly, of national debate.

We have many things to undertake and to accomplish in America today. But we are a mighty nation, the wealthiest and most powerful that has ever existed. The free world can and should take major challenges, such as the exploration of space and to assume responsibility and leadership for this land. I think that this is a responsibility that we should welcome, and a challenge that we should be proud to accept. And, if we do continue to move forward vigorously, America can indeed, in the second decade of space, even out our first space achievements of the 1960's. We should do this.

Thank you.

QUESTION. First question, Dr. Paine: Do you think that a man can lose the race to the moon, will try to be the first to land upon Mars? And when can we expect a landing on Mars?

DR. PAINE. It is difficult to say what the Soviet reaction is going to be to the American landing on Mars, but it is almost certain that they will. There is no question in my mind that they are disappointed that Soviet Cosmonauts were not there first.

I think that the race was a little too early in the space age during the initial Soviet triumphs when he said that space was serving as a source of inspiration which would demonstrate to the world which society provided the better launch pad for scientific exploration. I think that the Soviets will sit and see. Would it be capitalism? Or would it be the Soviet socialist system? He was informed that the winner would always be the Soviet system.

It has not come out that way. I think that we have demonstrated that the capability of the American space program, which has enlisted the broad capabilities of the Free World, is now outperforming the closed Soviet program.

But I would be the last to take the position that we have "won the space race" in any cut and dry way. The Soviets have undoubtedly experienced difficulties and setbacks in their program. So have we. We have painfully faced up to ours and recovered from them. The Soviets, in my opinion, are still in this process. But once they overcome these difficulties, whenever that may be, they will have a very powerful and sustained space program. It will pursue bold, but unannounced goals. The question is really one of national will, for the answer to ourselves is what direction they have to go.

In my opinion, they will put up a major space program in the not too distant future. Before most people now predict, they will first circumnavigate and then land on the moon and establish a lunar scientific station. And beyond that—someone has presented me with a record of a song now popular in Moscow, the title of which is: "And Little Apple Trees Will Bloom on Mars." The Russians make no secret of their interest in interplanetary travel. Within the next 10 years they will very well take to do this, and they will exercise their capability.

The 1960's are very clearly the decade in which both we and the Soviet Union, with reasonable-sized space programs in the 1970's, will develop a technological capability for landing on Mars.

The question is really one of national will. Do the Soviets wish to devote their talents and resources to a Mars landing in the 80's? With all the other problems facing America, will we want to press on with this project? This is not a question we must answer today, but what kind of a nation will we be in the 1970's? And by the 1980's? These men will eventually land on Mars, there is no question. But what will be America's national will—will we be in the early, middle or late 1970's—is this the subject of our present national deliberation.

QUESTION. This is a direct question, Mr. Paine: What will the Presidential Task Force recommend on space goals in the next decade? What are you, as a member of the Panel, recommending?

DR. PAINE. The President's Space Task Group, which includes the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Director of the AEC and myself, with the Vice President as Chairman and the President's Science Adviser as Secretary, is now in its final weeks of deliberations.

We will present our recommended alternative programs to the President by December 1st. The President will review these, and it is our hope that we will have a sound program for the 70's that will concern the Congress and the people not long thereafter.

How bold a program this will be depends on what we are prepared to do, but we should press forward vigorously in space, of course, but also where the space program fits into our national priorities and aspirations.
The President is faced with many difficult priorities. In the year of Vietnam, the problems of inflation, our fiscal program very clearly must be fitted into the spectrum of our total priorities. I believe we should rank high; its achievements have earned continuing strong support.

We are increasing several program levels, all of them vigorous, forward-looking and exciting. They will be well balanced, promising lasting returns as well as long-range results. In final selection, however, how rapidly we move ahead in space must be a part of the total activity in the United States, as the President and the Congress see it. This is their leadership responsibility.

Questioner. Aren't you depressed—says a questioner—by the Mariner 6 and 7 photographs of Mars? Why should we spend billions more to send men to this moon-like rock, when we have our own moon so much closer?

Dr. Paine. Not only am I not depressed—I'm elated by the pictures and data from Mars. This has been an extremely successful mission. Dr. Naugle, here, who has headed the mission. Dr. Naugle, here, who has headed the mission. He's anybody who has headed the mission. Here, he's anybody who has headed the mission.

In the last few years, however, Alaska has brought in petroleum reserves equal to all the rest of the United States. I can cite the exploration of Alaska from Russia, which was derided at that time. And even modern technology, we could make these barren deserts hospitable to terrestrial life—for more comfortable and safe, in fact, than the "new world" of America was to our ancestors with the crude equipment of the sixteenth century.

I think in the broad sweep of time, men will undoubtedly travel to, explore and even found permanent settlements on the moon and Mars. But this is very clearly in the distant future; a task for future generations of pioneers.

APOLLO 11 ASTRONAUTS

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues join me in welcoming the three Apollo 11 astronauts—Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins—to Washington for today's joint session of Congress.

Their mission to the moon truly staggered the imagination—a mission that realizes a dream man has entertained for thousands of years. The signing of Apollo 11 signals the opening of the space age, pointing the way toward the exploration of the entire solar system. The mission, and more significantly, demonstrates what extraordinary feats we are capable of once we set a goal and strive to achieve it.

It demonstrates that the major problems of earth—war, hunger, injustice—can be solved with boldness and determination. The three Apollo 11 astronauts, thoughtful and humane men, have already cited this parallel.

Their courage, their endurance, their coolheadedness cannot be overemphasized.

Their appearance before the Congress is one of its greatest experiences.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, James J. Kilpatrick is a respected writer and author, one of the best in the business. In fact, whose column is published in the Washington Evening Star, without doubt one of our most noteworthy daily newspapers.

Recently Mr. Kilpatrick, in a column entitled "Let's Stop Kicking the South Around," touched on a subject that repeatedly galls those of us who claim with honor and pride a fragment of southern heritage for ourselves.

The South, in my judgment, Mr. Speaker, has been used as an international football long enough. The people of the South are good people, intelligent people, concerned people. If all of those whose veins carry the proud blood of the South were to walk from the floor in a body, the Congress of the United States would be unable to function until they returned.

The whole gamut of national achievement is laced with southern involvement. The achievement is laced with southern involvement. The achievement is laced with southern involvement. The achievement is laced with southern involvement. The achievement is laced with southern involvement. The achievement is laced with southern involvement. The achievement is laced with southern involvement. The achievement is laced with southern involvement.

Yet the gibes and typewriters of this Nation, Mr. Speaker, cannot see the forest of southern virtues for the trees of their vitriol. It is pretty sickening, day in, day out, month in, month out, year in, year out, to see and hear the literary and communication carpetbaggers deride the South for no reason, apparently, except that their intellectual capacities are limited to rote recitations—like a cage full of parrots, they repeat and retread.

The big hang-up of these journalistic toadies is that the South is, to them, a cesspool of poverty. This is a gross perversion, Mr. Speaker. It is just as false and phony as the exaggerated cries that the Nation as a whole is totally beset by ragged urchins, undernourished children, starvinggrownups, and delinquents.

An ounce of poverty is too much in America, Mr. Speaker. But not all of it is in the South. Not even a majority of it is there.

Instead, Americans, long bombarded by antisouthern propaganda, have forgotten that poverty in the Nation reached its peak in 1900 when 90 percent of our people were poor. Slowly it has evaporated under a steady diet of proselytizing, and today it represents less than 15 percent of our total population, and far less of it is in the South. By any yardstick you can measure, Mr. Speaker, it is a problem.

The New York Times, the Washington Post, the TV and radio network moguls, could well look into the back alleys of their own, with their plush houses and plastic havens on Madison Avenue, for the bulk of the poor in America. Mr. Speaker, that is where they are—majority of our poor—resourceful victims of broken welfare promises and phony programs touted by social bleeder who have been going to eradicate poverty from the face of the Nation for the past 40 years. They are big city dwellers, northern city dwellers.

Oh, yes, the South makes mistakes, Mr. Speaker. Its people are not all perfect and not everybody drinks high on the hog like they do at the juke joints on Fifth Avenue. But the South is trying to do better, just like the rest of us. Seven recent people in America—trying hard, trying constantly, and trying successfully, despite the social welfare "Gogolaks" who love to kick us around.

I am proud of the South and proud of my southern heritage, Mr. Speaker. And I am proud that a man of Jim Killpatrick's stature is proud of it, too, and anxious to say so. I commend his article to all who read this place.

LET'S STOP KICKING THE SOUTH AROUND

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

Reconstruction came to an end in the South, or so the history books tell us, during the reign of Rutherford Hayes some 80 years ago. But there are times, honest to Pete, when Southerners wonder if the South ever will be able to discard the racial prejudice that has been imposed on them. And when the New York Times, the Washington Post, the TV and radio network moguls write on for the New York Times. They have only to be said, or hinted, that a particular program or project is pleasing to the South—the conservative South, that is—for the program or project is doomed to be damned out of hand. As a Southerner, I protest.

We are witnessing the syndrome just not in the nomination of Clement F. Haynesworth to the Supreme Court. It is entirely proper, of course, that the Senate Judiciary Committee inquire into his qualifications. No one is suggesting that the Senate's duty to advise and consent should be treated in perfunctory fashion. But the noxious clouds of condemnation, the opposition to an adequately qualified man, little to do with qualifications. The objection, at bottom, is that Haynesworth is a Southerner—a moderately conservative Southerner. That is enough. Lynch him!

Thus, an entirely phoney challenge is raised that Haynesworth is being disqualified himself eight years ago when the great Deering Milliken case first came to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The charge is baseless. The Fourth Circuit's major opinion, when the great Deering Milliken case first came to the Circuit Court of Appeals, was written on for the New York Times. It has only to be said, or hinted, that a particular program or project is pleasing to the South—the conservative South, that is—for the program or appointment is doomed to be damned out of hand. As a Southerner, I protest.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WHY WON'T SOME PEOPLE WORK—
AN INQUIRY TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, newspaper accounts of corporate recruiters dis­
ported on the disappointing results to a
prospective employer of a saturation ad­
vertising campaign by a local employer to
fill jobs, mainly in the unskilled labor
category, at salaries reportedly between
$100 and $150 a week, plus fringe benefits.

According to the news articles, of 141
who applied, only 36 actually went on the
payroll for more than a day or so. Four
quit after 1 day. Thirty-one who were
hired never did show up for work. The
employer said the instance was unusual, and
expressed the belief that we have a
"no-work movement sustained by various
governmental giveaways, welfare checks,
laziness, and indifference."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, whose
news article on this incident I am quot­
ing, followed the article a day later with an
editorial, "What About the Lazy?" which
attributed at least part of the lack of
motivation of those "allergic to work" to
the ready availability of welfare.

One of the things which struck me
about this strike was that all 31 applicants
who have an employable male in the
household are not eligible for welfare.
So why would not these 31 people, who are
presumably not eligible for welfare, ac­
tually not work?

I think they should try to find out,
in order to know better how to solve what
is, indeed, a national problem.

Hence, I have addressed the following
letter to the Honorable George P. Schultz,
Secretary of Labor:

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Secretary of Labor:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, September 15, 1969.

HON. GEORGE P. SCHULTZ,
Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am sure you are fa­
miliar with the problem reflected by the two
cippings recently received. I am wondering if
work your Department is now doing in this
field offers any hope of a solution. One of
the biggest problems in training hard core
unemployed for jobs has been in instilling
some understanding of the responsibilities
which go with holding a job, including the
basic requirement of showing up for work on
a regular basis. The Job Corps, as I un­
derstand it, made this one of its main assign­
ments, and tried to teach career unemployed
people how to hold a job, and to ward off the
temptation to quit on the job, in order to work
up with the per­
sonal incompatibilities that all of the rest
of us experience in having to get up in the
morning and report to the job.

These cippings reflect a common feeling in
the country—not just in St. Louis—that
people who won't work don't have to, because
welfare takes care of them. However, the
families of employable males are not eligible
for public assistance in Missouri. But this
news article and accompanying editorial
imply that 27 people who were hired and
quit in one week, had they been able to find
others who worked one day and then quit,
probably are receiving welfare. I doubt very
much that such is the case. On the other
hand, I am certain there is a real problem here of poorly motivated individ­
uals who never really learned to cope with
the idea of regular employment.

I am not satisfied merely to write these
people off as incorrigible. If we could find out
what precisely was really wrong, we could
perhaps find some way to deal with this kind of situation. Per­
haps you already have studies underway into the
motivation of those who will not work or won't accept regular employment.
If you are making any studies in this field, as I hope you are, then I ask this specific
experience of Diversified Metals Corp. in St. Louis would supply excellent research data.

Therefore I would like to suggest that arrangements be made to obtain from Di­
versified Metals Corp. in St. Louis the identities of the 31 reluctant job applicants who
couldn't face the fact that they had been hired. I think if qualified people in your
manpower program could keep a file on each of these individuals, and the
stance of the social service agencies of St. Louis, could follow up on each of those 31
individuals—intercept, if necessary, the use of public assistance or charity, or how they
did with this kind of situation. Have any of those 31 been in manpower training
programs operated by the Department? What kind of people are they?

It is not just the fact that this incident
has been so widely publicized in St. Louis that leads me to suggest a study of this specific
event; rather, it is the fact that the jobs were offered without regard to race, creed, color, or anything else—including
po­
litical affiliations, one's family background, or the source of the job. I mean, I think
we have a typical
deal
the case.

Sincerely yours,

LEONOR K. (Mrs. John B.) SULLIVAN,  
Member of Congress.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat,  
Sept. 9, 1969]

JOBS AD BY DIVERSIFIED NET ONLY 38
WORKERS

Diversified Metals Corp. Monday expressed
disappointment with the results of its recent
blockbuster "jobs available" ads in six St.
Louis area newspapers.

Of 141 persons who applied for the jobs,
mainly in the unskilled labor class, with sal­
aries of $100 to $150 a week, plus fringe
benefits, only 39 persons (24 white and 14
black) have been put on the payroll.

More disappointingly, the company said, 27
other persons (14 white and 13 black) who
were given jobs failed to show up for even
one day's work while four other persons
(1 white and 3 black) worked for a day or
so and then quit.

Of the 141 who applied 76 were white and
15 were black.

The newspaper ads, entitled "Diversified
Metal tells it like it is—we give a damn"
said the company was tired of hearing people constantly complaining that they can't find a job, or if they do have one there's no chance for advancement, and they must live forever in a poverty area, waiting for the mailman with their next welfare check.

The bill is part of an effort for those willing to work to step forward.

A spokesman for the company said, “It is apparent from these results that too many people, both black and white, just do not give a damn about working. The figures only reflect what is now a growing national disgrace, namely, a no work movement that is sus- taining on the late prayers now going on in Netcong, N.J.

“We are delighted to have found 38 persons who give a damn and who want to work and work hard to help themselves and their fam- ilies,” the spokesman said.

There were several reasons, the company said, for not hiring other persons at this time. Some job seekers wanted wages that were too high. Others were not seriously looking for work. Some men refused to work nights, while others were not physically able to perform the tasks the jobs demanded.

Some persons who applied had police records, but this did not eliminate them unless they had been convicted of burglary, larceny or thefts.

“Diversified will hire persons who have been convicted of minor crimes, such as theft, in the hope that the person has been rehabilitated and can take his place in society as a useful citizen,” the spokes- man said.

Letters from businesses and private individu- als praised Diversified for having had the guts to stand on this delicate issue.

“We should have told it like it is and have no re- gret,” the spokesman said. “And we still have openings and are hiring.”

WHAT ABOUT THE LAST?

It has long been suspected that many people are allergic to work. They are, to put it bluntly, lazy.

Diversified Metals Corp. can offer proof.

The firm, tired of hearing people complain that they have no jobs and are doomed to waiting for their next welfare check, satu- rated the area with blockbuster ads offering work and free meals to any and all who demanded.

The ads paid $100 to $150 a week, plus fringe benefits.

Although 141 applied, many wanted too much money, weren't seriously looking for work, or worked only nights. Of the 24 white and 14 black—finally went on the payroll.

Thirty-eight disappointing were the 31 others who were hired, but either didn't show up for work as all or only lasted a day or two before quitting.

Industry can do no more than offer jobs. The question remaining is what can be done to trim the layoff relief rolls, allowing people who really need welfare checks to benefit.

PRAYERS FROM THE CONGRES- SIONAL RECORD

HON. JOHN M. ASHMORE
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. ASHMORE, Mr. Speaker, in yester- day's Congressional Record in com- menting on the late Senator Dirksen's prayer bill, I made mention of the cur- rent interest in the case of school prayer now going on in Netcong, N.J.

Today's New York Times reports further on the determination of the people in this community to resume a custom which has ever been a part of this Na- tion's heritage. The Netcong Board of Education has announced that it will read from the Congressional Record a prayer offered by the Chaplains of the U.S. House and Senate during a session of Congress. The readings will be held daily at 7:30 a.m. in the teachers' lounge, before the start of classes each day with attendance being strictly voluntary.

The superintendent of schools, Joseph Stracco, stated that the first reading would be a Volcanolical Record, on which day only the Senate met. The prayer for that day, offered by the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., the Senate Chaplain, reads:

Eternal Father—

"May Thy Spirit which is eternal be within us to refresh us, Above us to bless us, Around us to guard us, Before us to lead us on, Beneath us to hold us up."

In the Redeemer's name, we pray. Amen.

In effect, this approach of the officials of Netcong is one of the ways the students the same privilege enjoyed by Members of Congress. The advocates of school prayer have long protested the inconsistency which allows the benefits of daily prayer for Members of Congress while at the same time discriminating against America's schoolchildren. If school prayer violates the first amend- ment, why not congressional prayer? Perhaps the American Civil Liberties Union could clarify this matter by drafting legislation to fire the con- gressional Chaplains and eliminate con- gressional prayer. It would be interesting to see how many congressional sponsors of their legislation would be forthcoming.

The battle of Netcong should prove to be an interesting one. If the case goes to court, perhaps clarification of the school prayer situation will result. If this new practice continues, the Record could well become a best seller.

The number of beautiful and edifying prayers from the Congressional Record is, of course, copious. For instance, Senate Document No. 86 of the 81st Congress, first session, contains the prayers of the former chaplain of the U.S. Senate, the Reverend Peter Marshall, D.D., offered in Congress from 1947 to 1949. I do not know if it is still available, but at one time it was procurable from the Govern- ment Printing Office at the nominal cost of 45 cents. This document contains 70 pages of prayers, and is both a di- vision of copyrighted material, but one of a number of collections of prayers offered by congressional chap- lains.

Hats off to the school officials and par- ents and students of Netcong who realize that in these times the necessity for school prayers to help produce respon- sible citizens and leaders is a "must." Today more than ever before. Their ex- perience with this issue demonstrates once again the need for legislation to clarify this all-important issue.

I include the article, “School To Evade Ban On Prayer by Using Congressional Record,” from the New York Times of September 16 in the Record at this point:

SCHOOL TO EVADE BAN ON PRAYER BY USING CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Netcong, N.J., September 15.—Sections of the Netcong, N.J., school district, praying prayers recited by chaplains in the United States Senate and House of Representatives will be read by students in the Netcong public schools starting tomorrow.

Palmer Stracco, president of the Netcong Board of Education, announced plans for the readings today. He said they would be held in the high-school gymnasium five minutes before the start of classes each day.

Attendance will be "strictly voluntary," he said.

Mr. Stracco conceded that the readings were an effort to circumvent the United States Supreme Court’s 1963 ban on school prayers.

But he contended that there was no es- sential difference between the recitation of prayers in Congress and the recitation by school children of those same prayers.

“Congress has a chaplain recite a prayer and they are supported by taxpayers, too,” Mr. Stracco said.

Sessions in Congress are customarily op- ened with five-minute prayers recited by the Rev. Dr. L. R. Elson, the Senate chaplain, and the Rev. Edward L. R. Marshall, the House chaplain. Their words, like all official statements in the two chambers, are entered in the Congressional Record.

However, few Senators or Representatives are ever in attendance when the prayer is read.

The prayer readings in the Netcong schools will supplant a controversial program of daily prayer, which was dropped by school authorities last Thursday.

The change was ordered by the Board of Education in the face of a court challenge by the New Jersey chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, which charged that the meditation violated the Supreme Court’s ban on school prayers.

That ban was based on an interpretation of the doctrine of the separation of church and state in the First Amendment to the Constitution, which says in part that “Con- gress shall make no law respecting an estab- lishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”

The readings will begin at Netcong High School tomorrow, and in the elementary school here on Wednesday.

Joseph Stracco, the Superintendent of Schools, who is a nephew of the board’s president.

POPULATION MOSTLY CATHOLIC

The first reading will be from the Congressional Record of Aug. 8, the Superintendent said, adding that the school district would renew its $18-a-year subscription to the periodical for the purpose.

The prayers in the Congressional Record will be read by students and faculty mem- bers who volunteer. “We have lots of vol- unteers, so they’ll have to take turns,” the Superintendent said.

Emphasizing that no one would be forced to listen or pray, the Superintendent said students and faculty members who want to attend will go to the school gymnasium five minutes before the start of classes. Attend- ance will be taken by the principal, he said.

There are 340 students enrolled at the high school and 700 at the elementary school. Netcong, which has a population of 3,500, is predominantly Roman Catholic, with a large concentration of residents of Italian descent.

The controversy over the school-prayer ban began anew here with the start of classes last week. For the first four days, students were asked each morning to remain in their
The terrorists also boasted that the kidnap- ing outrage was not an isolated act but was part of a coordinated program of ter-
rorism, including bank holdups, to get money
for the revolution; raids on barracks and
police stations; insur-
avasion of jails, to liberate prisoners; burning
up buildings; and "the execution of hangmen
and torturers.

This is the familiar pattern of urban ter-
rorism to which the communist revolution-
aries have turned to other Latin American
countries since the failure of their efforts to
foment peasant guerrilla move-
ments in Mexico, in Guatemala, and
certainly Bolivia. Che Guevara, lieu-
tenant of Fidel Castro in the Cuban revolu-
tion, was captured by the army and killed
when he tried to organize a revolution in
Bolivia.

The government of Brazil acted immedi-
ately and successfully to effect the release
of the American ambassador. There is little
understanding of the United States can do to prevent such outrages in the future except to provide greater
security for its ambassadors, and the state
department says this is being done. To with-
draw the ambassador in the absence of the United States cannot protect them would benefit only the
Communists; soon we would have diplomatic relations with few if any Latin American
countries.

The source of all this trouble in Latin America in Cuba is the Soviet missile crisis of October, 1962, President
Kennedy gave "assurances against an invasion of Cuba" that included the assurance that
other western hemisphere nations would do
likewise. Nikita Khrushchev, without contra-
diction by the President, interpreted this as
a guarantee that the United States would
never invade or permit an invasion of Cuba.

Having obtained this guarantee for the security of a base for revolution in the western hemisphere, and the satisfying of
the so-called Tricontinental conference of
communist countries in Havana in January,
1966, which was quickly followed by the or-
ganization of Castro's Latin American Solidar-
ity organization (LASO), for the export of
revolution throughout the hemisphere. This
organization trains thousands of agents each
year, including students and black militants
from the United States, and then infiltrates
them into their homelands for action.

Paul Bethel, former United States foreign
service officer working in the "Whites
Losers") a counter-offensive to overthrow
Castro, including recruitment and training
of exiles in the United States and Cuba for sales
of equipment and assistance to resistance
movements.

The Nixon administration, however, has
continued this traditional pattern of pat-
trolling the waters between the United States
and Cuba to prevent any hostile act against
this volcano of revolution for export.

THE SOURCE IS CUBA

The United States was doubly humiliated
by the kidnaping of Rio de Janeiro of Am-
bassador C. Burk Elbrick by communist ter-
rors, who threatened to kill him and re-
leased him only when their
demand was met. The government of Brazil
dec-

The other demand was for a statement by
the ambassador representing the Interests of Impe-
salism and sym-
bolegy and the uninter-

The terrorists were further enraged by
the abduction of Ambassador Elbrick. Could
he be released for sending a letter to the
United States to say that a unique building for the
U.S. Capitol was needed for its surrounding area, I rise to
oppose the appropriation of money that will enable the Capitol Architect to gen-

The United States is a country of Jews, who are
founding members of the United States, and we
know how to do it correctly. —Winston Churchill

I am expressing the interests of most
professional architects, historians, and the
responsible national press in opposing
the allocation of any moneys for any piecemeal addition to the Nation's most
important building project, and in defending the Capitol. On the other hand, I am
willing to support a comprehensive master plan for the Capitol region, if
the architectural and financial plan is acceptable and within the budget of the
Capitol Architect. In preparing the master plan, the Capitol Architect should
be consulted, if he is not already involved in the project.

The proposed appropriation would, if granted, allow for the production of specific plans for the extension of the west front. By opposing the appropriation I am not advocating that we neglect the condition of the Capitol. On the contrary, my opposition is based on the well-accepted principle that piecemeal attempts to solve complicated, many-faced prob-
lems in the long run are inevitably waste-
ful and self-defeating.

The west wall which, indeed, in need of repair, stands only as a part of the total architecture and planning picture of the Capitol Hill complex. The Capitol, as the seat of the Nation's Government, is under complex demands from a great
variety of committees and agencies. The
House, the growing congressional staff, the
public, the press, the media, the world seeks
for new space, facilities, and equipment, with a view of achieving maximum congressional effec-
tiveness in an economical, efficient, and
orderly fashion. Although it is customary practice in virtually all Government building, and, indeed, in all intelligent modern corpo-
rate planning, the architect had made
no-effort to generate a survey of needs and a master plan for development from which informed architectural planning and development might proceed. The Capitol Hill complex can be made. Without a master plan, extension of the west front is like playing a game of dominoes where we add a piece at a time with no idea of the
final design.

It should be obvious, and is obvious to
professional architects and planners, that the Capitol is not a building, like the
museum or the government, a building which is both a cherished monument
and a highly utilitarian struc-
ture should not be altered in a random
fashion.

If new space is needed in the Capitol—and
we know it is—how can it best be
employed? In response to this question, the
Chairman, the Honorable William Green, testified that 25 offices anticipated under
the proposed extension would have the following use: Mr. CAMPBELL. Some of them (Offices) would be used in connection with this committee. Some of them would be used by the committee chairman, as may be allocated by the Speaker of the House side or the Rules Committee on the Senate side.

Tell me, Mr. Speaker, is this informed, intelligent, long-term planning? Mr. Speaker, I ask if new construction projected to cost $44 million, affecting the most famous building in the country, the Capitol, was considered by a responsible legislative body, based on such nebulous and unscientific information? Mr. Speaker, we are all aware that the electronic age offers new and highly specialized facilities and systems which Congress urgently needs, and which any planning for new space in the Capitol ought to contemplate. What will be the electronic age and committee leaders' needs, the personal and committee staff needs, of Members of Congress in 10 or 20 years hence?

It is unthinkable that we could even begin to plan major alterations without exploring these and other technical questions which affect the vital, long-term needs of the Capitol complex. As a result, we in Congress have faced personal embarrassment, not because we in Congress have faced personal embarrassment with our constituents, not because we in Congress have faced personal embarrassment with our constituents, not because we have seen fit to select time and again, a small coterie of architectural firms to carry out only-in the view to face embarrassment in the public press costs have enormously exceeded the final cost. We in Congress have faced personal embarrassment with our constituents, not because we have seen fit to select time and again, a small coterie of architectural firms to carry out only-in the view to face embarrassment in the public press costs have enormously exceeded the final cost.

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September 16, 1969

Mr. Speaker, I wish to note briefly that even if an extension of the Capitol Building were to proceed, we should restore the east wall and finish the job the British could not do in 1814. Why would Mr. Stewart in 1819 wish to destroy the west wall and finish the job the British could not do in 1814. Why would Mr. Stewart in 1819 wish to destroy the west wall and finish the job the British could not do in 1814. Why would Mr. Stewart in 1819 wish to destroy the west wall and finish the job the British could not do in 1814. Why would Mr. Stewart in 1819 wish to destroy the west wall and finish the job the British could not do in 1814. Why would Mr. Stewart in 1819 wish to destroy the west wall and finish the job the British could not do in 1814. Why would Mr. Stewart in 1819 wish to destroy the west wall and finish the job the British could not do in 1814.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
September 16, 1969

MADISON LIBRARY

The construction of the Madison Library Building Commission. Also authorized was a $75-million appropriation for the library, which would be built on land bought by the city in the 1950s. Streets First and Second Streets SE. Supervising the building of the library are the Captains of the West Front. In 1967, two committee reports on the architectural plans were presented. Both the AIA and the architects were critical of the proposals. The West Front extension was specifically not recommended. In its June 17 announcement, the Commission approved the West Front extension in 1957 and had plans drawn up for the West Front as well.

In a surprise announcement on June 17, 1966, the Commission—then made up of Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.), Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirkson (R III.), Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.), and Stewart Udall (D N.M.)—said the AIA would produce an environment which would be esthetically and psychologically unsatisfactory. Essentially, the AIA said that the building they designed was too large for the site.

The AIA group later did meet from time to time with Dewitt, Poor and Shelton during the planning stages but evidently had little impact on the final design.

A spokesman for Dewitt, Poor and Shelton said the requirement of 1.7 million square feet of floor space dictated a large building, which, at the last moment, had to conform to the limitations placed on it by the site. He dismissed the AIA criticism as that of a handful of architects, and he also pointed out that the AIA-approved design for its own new Washington headquarters had been overwhelmingly rejected June 21 by the Fine Arts Commission.

The final Madison Library design has not yet been reviewed by the AIA or any other architectural committees, according to Roof. However, it is unlikely the AIA critique will alter the final design in any significant way.

Outlook

Again armed with the necessary authorization and only lacking the funds, the Madison Library, long thought likely to be under construction within the next few years, may even be that some additional architectural and engineering funds might be sought later this session to move the project forward along.

HOUSTON, TRANQUILLITY BASE HERE—THE EAGLE HAS LANDED

HON. GEORGE BUSH
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 16, 1969

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, "there are some events that are beyond the power of words to describe, and landing on the moon by earthlings who return to earth to tell us about it falls into this category."

Marvin Hurley, executive vice president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, recently expressed the pride and excitement that most Houstonians feel toward this historic event in a speech that contained these words, I would like to submit for the Recone Mr. Hurley's remarks so that we might all share them.

In the United States Capitol, the Senate Office Building Commissions and the Joint Committee on the Capitol, Congress further, in an effort to involve the architectural professionals in the planning of the building, directed these committees to consult with advisory architects picked by the AIA (1965 Almanac p. 683).

Although the AIA named a five-member committee of consultants, the architects for the project were selected without the participation of the AIA panel. Chosen was Dewitt, Poor and Shelton, the same firm which designed the East and West Front extensions.

The AIA group later did meet from time to time with Dewitt, Poor and Shelton during the planning stages but evidently had little impact on the final design.

In a report made public June 1, the AIA committee said the library design would result in a building that would be "inhuman and overbearing." The AIA charge, in which the commission would produce an environment which would be esthetically and psychologically unsatisfactory, said the AIA. Essentially, the AIA said that the building they designed was too large for the site.

The AIA group later did meet from time to time with Dewitt, Poor and Shelton during the planning stages but evidently had little impact on the final design.

Outlook

Again armed with the necessary authorization and only lacking the funds, the Madison Library, long thought likely to be under construction within the next few years, may even be that some additional architectural and engineering funds might be sought later this session to move the project forward along.
The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

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

O Thou Infinite and Eternal Spirit, whose presence fills the universe, we open our hearts to Thy spirit. Make us aware of Thee in all we do this day. When we are right confirm us. When we are wrong correct us. When we are uncertain guide us.

We pray especially for the youth of this land, in schools and colleges, on missions of mercy, and in the Armed Forces, that they may be guarded in moments of temptation, and strengthened in times of peril, and in every way grow in the image of Our Divine Master. Be near our loved, unloved, and unrewarded, and let justice and grace flow from compassionate hearts to assuage their hurt and provide for their needs.

May all to confer for the peace of the world. Give Thy higher wisdom to the President and all our leaders that they may know and do Thy will.

In Thy 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 Tuesday, September 16, 1969, be dispensed with.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(Letters nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

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.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the consent of my colleagues, I would like to yield briefly at this time to the distinguished senior Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLOTT).

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I am very happy today to introduce to the Members of the Senate a very distinguished Member of the British House of Commons, a former Minister of the British Government, who is paying us a brief visit today. He is the Right Honorable Geoffrey Rippon. I would like to have him stand and have the Senate greet him and perhaps say hello to him. [Applause, Senators rising.]

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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