

Kenneth L. Davis
 Roland H. Dean
 Chester P. Dereng
 Wilbur W. Dinegar
 Joseph A. Donnelly
 Herbert W. Drescher
 Hollis T. Dunn
 James R. Eddy
 George M. Edmondson, Jr.
 Carl J. Eversole
 Louis I. Fein
 Walter D. Fillmore
 David L. Elam
 John E. Forde, Jr.
 Roger D. Foster
 John R. Fridell
 Robert L. Fry
 Austin O. Gandy
 Donald G. Gascoigne
 Clarence U. Gebben
 Thomas T. Glidden
 Robert L. Goodall
 Herbert M. Gradl
 Jerome T. Hagen
 Earle, Hattaway
 Richard F. Herbert
 John A. Herber
 Edward C. Hertberg
 George A. Hieber
 William E. House, Jr.
 Earl R. Hunter
 Harold L. Jackson, Jr.
 Lewis W. Jarman
 Clarence E. Jenkins
 Clifford H. Johnson

Conrad A. Jorgenson
 Louis K. Keck
 John K. Knope
 Ronald W. Kron
 Eddis B. Larson
 John B. Lavelle
 Richard P. Lee
 Robert R. Leisy
 Earle D. Litzenberger
 Earl F. Lovell
 Thomas R. Maddock
 Arthur D. Malovich
 Richard L. Martin
 Donald F. Mayer
 Douglas A. McCaughey, Jr.
 Oliver G. McDonald
 John E. Mead
 Robert G. Miller
 Thomas R. Moore
 Michael, Mura
 Buel B. Newman, Jr.
 Casey R. Nix
 Bruce F. Ogden
 Charles D. Overturf
 Richard L. Palmer
 Matthew B. Peck, Jr.
 Raymond A. Post
 Paul S. Rattke
 Clifford E. Reese
 Harvey T. Reiniche
 Lane, Rogers
 William H. Ross, Jr.
 Americo A. Sardo
 Jack E. Schlarp
 Walter E. Sears, Jr.

Walter H. Shauer, Jr.
 James R. Sherman
 Charles V. Smillie, Jr.
 Allen H. Somers
 Allan J. Spence
 Ray N. Stewart
 Ralph, Fortie
 James W. Friberg
 Phillip B. Friedrichs
 Gerald F. Gallagher
 Marvin T. Garrison
 William J. Gash
 Robert A. Gillon
 Charles W. Gobat
 James C. Goodin
 Howard D. Gress, Jr.
 James G. Hallet, Jr.
 Vincil W. Hazelbaker
 Donald C. Heim
 David G. Herron
 Herbert M. Herther
 Jack D. Hines
 William D. Hubbard
 Leo J. Ihli
 Stanley C. Jaksina
 James, Jaross
 Harry E. Jenks II
 Thomas E. Jordan
 Raymond C. Kargol
 Simon J. Kittler
 Charles H. Knowles
 Bobby T. Ladd
 Raymond F. Latall, Jr.
 Rodney H. Ledet
 Robert D. Leipold

Walter R. Limbach
 Joseph J. Louder
 William T. Lunsford
 Norman C. Madore
 Joseph R. Marosek
 Frederick A. Matthews
 John J. McCarthy
 Arthur T. McDermott
 Kent A. McFerren
 Clarence B. Miller, Jr.
 Richard G. Moore
 Clark S. Morris
 Robert H. Nelson
 Duane F. Newton
 John A. O'Brien
 Arnold J. Orr
 Billy M. Owen
 Eugene E. Paro, Jr.
 Bert W. Peterka
 Thomas F. Qualls
 Carroll G. Redman
 John P. Reichert
 Frederick J. Reisinger
 Manuel, Rojo, Jr.
 Bruce B. Rutherford
 Donald A. Schaefer
 Charles F. Schwab
 Harry E. Sexton
 Speed F. Shea
 Joseph Slegler, Jr.
 Douglas L. Snead
 Melvin A. Soper, Jr.
 James H. Stewart
 Chester J. Stanaro
 Peter L. Stoffelen

Donald H. Strain
 Bennie W. Summers
 Robert L. Thomas
 George E. Toyenas
 Charles J. Tyson, III
 Willard G. Viers, Jr.
 Guy W. Ward
 John R. Waterstreet
 Roebrt J. Weiss
 Frank K. West, Jr.
 Donald G. Williams
 Frank B. Wolcott III
 Donald E. Wood
 Thomas M. Stokes, Jr.

Thomas L. Sullivan
 David A. Teichmann
 Dwight R. Timmons, Jr.
 Richard T. Trundy
 Albert J. Vidano
 John B. Walker, Jr.
 George J. Waters
 Donald S. Waunch
 James A. Wells, Jr.
 Kenneth H. Wilcox
 Frank P. Williams, Jr.
 Charles D. Wood
 Don L. Yelek

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of first lieutenant:

Dale E. Barnes	Robert A. Barr
Robert J. Baxter	Edward A. Benes
James H. Benson	Steven W. Benvenuto
Donald R. Bibb	Michael J. Boyd
William Broadway	Kenneth J. Brown
William H. Bullock	Gregory J. Burcham
John J. Flaherty	Frederick T. Fowler
Thomas H. Hicks	William W. Hyatt
Kenneth A. Kubik	III
James R. Pazourek	John T. Murray
Chester R. Pino	Harry W. Purseyon
Paul O. Shaffer	III
Thomas W. Swihart	James B. Ramsden
Edward P. Whitner	Eric N. Steinbaugh
Pleasant G. Winsted, Jr.	Francis R. Walker
	Dennis A. Williams

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PORNOGRAPHY IS BIG BUSINESS

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 19, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the problem of dealing with pornography exists at every level of government.

But even the combined efforts of the various levels of government so far have been unable to bring the problem under control.

The State of New York, for instance, has two new laws which went on the books as of September 1. Time will tell how much of a dent they will make.

We in Congress are continuing to wrestle with the issue, seeking to close loopholes without taking away rights of other citizens. It is not an easy matter.

The Buffalo Evening News in my home city of Buffalo, N.Y., has made an in-depth study of this problem in a series of articles which were given major prominence in the newspaper during the past week.

I placed the first four articles in the series in the RECORD last week. Following is the fifth, which appeared on September 18:

SMUT IN BUFFALO—V: STATE TOUGHENING OBSCENITY LAW

(By Robert Balme)

ALBANY, September 18.—Two new state laws aimed at control of obscene literature went on the books Sept. 1 but few authorities on the subject believe they will make a serious dent in the \$2-billion a year pornographic publishing industry.

One measure increases the jail sentence from one to four years and makes a felony

the crime of disseminating indecent material to minors under 17 years of age.

By upgrading the crime to a felony, it is intended that law-enforcement authorities can use stronger procedures than in the past.

The second bill divides the present crime of obscenity into two parallel degrees distinguishing between retail and wholesale dealers who are guilty of promoting obscene materials.

Wholesale promotion of obscenity would be subject to a seven-year prison term, and is directed at the mass producers of such materials. Retail distributors would continue to be subject to a misdemeanor charge, with a jail sentence of up to one year.

In signing the bills, Gov. Rockefeller acknowledged that they were intended to operate "without violating constitutional safeguards for the freedom of speech articulated in this area by the U.S. Supreme Court."

As has been so often stated, it is the rulings of the high court that are at the root of enforcement against obscenity.

ROCKY NOT INVOLVED

In a series of decisions in recent years, the high court has ruled that the states have little power to suppress, control or punish the distribution of material on grounds of obscenity.

The key words are whether there is any "literary value" in a piece of obscenity, and this appears impossible of definition.

Gov. Rockefeller has never been strong in the field of obscene literature; his messages on crime, as best as can be determined, have never contained a recommendation for control.

About a decade ago, under then Assemblyman James A. Fitz Patrick, now head of the State Power Authority, the subject of obscene and sensational comic books was explored by a Joint Legislature Committee, and later Assemblyman Luigi A. Marano headed a committee on obscene magazines and books, but their main contribution was public exposure of the problem.

SEEK OBSCENITY LIBRARY

Three years ago, the matter of obscenity was turned over to the JLC on Crime, Its Causes & Control, headed by Senator John H. Hughes, Syracuse Republican.

"The federal court decisions are such that we are strapped," said Senator Hughes. "We've searched for new ways to deal with the problem but we always get back to the same basis . . . the Supreme Court says anything goes if there is evidence of literary value."

"There are two things we're trying to do, safeguard children and develop a central depository or library for the storage of obscene materials seized by the police."

The bill creating a Depository of Obscene Literature at the School of Criminal Justice at Albany was vetoed in the last session, for a second time, by Gov. Rockefeller on the grounds that such a file is maintained by the FBI laboratory.

LEGAL VALUE EXPLAINED

The use of such a library, incidentally, would be limited to district attorneys of the state, their assistants and authorized police.

Sen. Hughes disagrees with the governor on accessibility of material from the FBI, claiming that "like many police agencies, they will give you only what they want you to have."

He is firm in the belief the state should have its own facility, and will push for it at the next session of the Legislature.

Such a library, he explains, would be of value in classifying the vast amount of obscene matter. "In the event a court convicted someone as the result of a specific obscene publication," Mr. Hughes said, "prosecuting authorities could go to the library, and that publication, which would have to be filed, could be used as the basis for prosecution by them."

STATUTES LOW ON SUCCESS

Right now, every obscenity case is different since every publication is different, and each judge must rule on the merits of a specific

case. The library would provide order in the legal process.

The books of the state contain a number of statutes designed to deal with obscene literature, but these have had only limited degrees of success.

All too often, the defense lawyer can cite the U.S. Supreme Court cases, or build a case on "due process" in connection with the seizure of material.

The problem lies in large measure with a public that is indifferent to the problem, he insists.

ACTS HARDLY SUITED

"It seems more people are attracted to the dirty stuff than are repelled," recalling that when he was in Europe, theaters in Paris and London were doing standing-room-only business with the musical "Oh Calcutta," which, he says, "really doesn't amount to much except people taking their clothes off and performing acts hardly suited for the stage."

While Gov. Rockefeller has maintained a "hands off" attitude, a close associate, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has used his office as a clearing house for complaints about such things as the mailing of circulars advertising the sale of pornographic literature.

OFFERS MADE TO CHILDREN

"My office has been flooded with complaints from residents who have received material offering pornographic material for sale," Mr. Lefkowitz said. "Some of the complaints indicate that the offers have been made to children."

Other laws on obscenity include:

A requirement that persons arrested on charges relating to obscene prints and articles be fingerprinted, and if necessary, photographed and blood-typed.

A requirement that the name and address of the publisher or printer be on every publication in an effort by the state to "expose the real culprits responsible for dissemination of unwholesome literature."

A misdemeanor charge to make a telephone call for the purpose of using obscene language to a female or a boy under 16.

NOTEWORTHY BLACK HAPPENING AT JAMESTOWN

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 19, 1969

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, an unusual observance for Jamestown, Va., and its renowned history took place this past Sunday, September 21, 1969. It was the recognition of the landing of blacks in this country which was to become the United States of America.

I am pleased to note that emphasis on a black history which has been hidden and systematically ignored to the disadvantage of all Americans—but especially to black Americans. I regret only that the observance in Jamestown yesterday could not with certainty—have marked assurances of equal opportunity in this Nation for all citizens. Most unfortunate is the realization, 350 years after the first black men landed at Jamestown, we are still unable to claim full rights of citizenship.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues the account of this observance carried in the Washington Post, September 22, 1969, by Kevin Klose:

NEGRO LANDING: ANNIVERSARY OF ARRIVAL OBSERVED

(By Kevin Klose)

JAMESTOWN, VA., September 21.—A throng of real and symbolic descendants of America's original black settlers gathered today to mark the 350th anniversary of their arrival here.

They came from all the historic places of the Old Dominion for an unusual Sunday observance. And among the 2,000 or so Negroes at the ceremony, this was shared: the bitter veiled past and uncertain future of the black man in America.

Many came because of a growing need to discover their heritage, to search among the artifacts here and elsewhere for signs that the Negro is as entitled as the white man to call this nation his own.

For these, the ceremonies had a little of everything: a thumbnail history of blacks in colonial America, hymns, hopeful words from Virginia's Lt. Gov. Fred G. Pollard, a delegation of representatives from seven African nations.

The celebration marked the day in late August, 1619, when an English or Dutch ship dropped anchor in the harbor of the 12-year-old colony of Jamestown, the first English settlement in America, and traded 19 or 20 indentured black Africans for badly needed food.

Those first Virginia blacks were free men within a few years and so were the few hundred more Africans imported into the colony in the next 20 years to help carve a way of life in the wilderness.

According to an organizer of the commemoration, Oliver W. Hill, one of the purposes of today's ceremony was to bring home to modern Negroes the awareness that the first black men in America were free. Many of these men became prosperous farmers, businessmen and artisans, and in an ironic twist, some later became slaves.

But for the people gathered here today, the memory of free colonial ancestors lies obscured beneath the more than two centuries of enslavement that followed.

"This is a good thing. We should know the history of our people as well as anyone else," said Oscar Howard, a Williamsburg businessman.

His words summed up the sentiments of virtually everybody who came for the two hours of speeches and songs.

Lt. Gov. Pollard received polite applause when he called for a movement to put up "a suitable marker in honor of the first arrival in America of those persons of African descent."

But the crowd gave most of its support to two Negro scholars, Dr. Charles H. Wesley and Dr. Samuel D. Proctor Sr.

CAME VOLUNTARILY

Wesley, executive director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, asserted that black Africans came to the New World voluntarily at least 100 years before the black settlers landed at Jamestown.

He recounted evidence that numerous blacks accompanied Spanish explorers throughout the Southwest in the 1400s and theorized that blacks from the Canary Islands may have inadvertently sailed to the New World long before Columbus discovered it in 1492.

"These prior contacts must not be overlooked," Wesley declared. "My black friends, this land is ours as well as theirs. There is no fundamental right to consider this as a white man's country."

ENGLISH NAMES

He said the first African settlers were given English names instead of their own native African names. "Their original names were robbed. Just as the Indians became savages to the colonists, the blacks became any-

thing (the colonists) could make of them. This was a defacement by supposedly civilized people."

Wesley said that slavery became common in Virginia and the South in the mid 1600's. "The concept of indenture for life took possession of the Virginia mind."

Proctor, Dean of the Graduate School of Education at Rutgers State University in New Jersey, commented that Wesley's brief history "may be a source of enlightenment for many of you."

He said the history of the Negro in America has been one of surmounting incredible odds. "Just 20 of us were led ashore from that Dutch frigate and there are 20 million of us now." That statement became a refrain throughout Proctor's speech, bringing enthusiastic applause each time he used it.

ONLY BENEFIT

He said, "the only great benefit from our sojourn here today is to take a long look at the future, let the highest ideals like our own Martin Luther King at the Lincoln Memorial guide us."

He said the Negroes' enslavement, rather than defeating them, has had the opposite effect of raising up their spiritual life. He said that there is a danger today that blacks may forget too quickly that they were freed from slavery only in the last century.

"My own grandmother was a slave, set free nameless in Chesterfield County . . . but I am a native Virginian," he declared in illustrating his point that blacks can find a place in society today despite their heritage.

THEY CAN ADAPT

He urged his audience to think well of themselves because Negroes had proven since their landing at Jamestown that they could live in a strange environment, adapt themselves and preserve their own dignity.

"The Negro can tell the difference between democracy as a principle and as a practice. We have lived a long time between what is ideal and what is reality. We know we've got to repair the damaged self-image we have, and we must bid for a place at the center of life."

During the ceremony, a constant stream of families walked the few hundred yards from the Jamestown Festival Park down to the shores of the James River where replicas of the ships of the original English settlers are tied up.

While the strains of military marches and several Negro spirituals played by the Fort Eustis military band drifted down to the riverbank, the black families stood and stared in silence as they were guided around ships very much like those that first brought them to Virginia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ENVIRONMENT—COPS AND ROBBERS IN THE CLASSROOM

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 19, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, from time to time it has seemed appropriate to call to the attention of our colleagues some of the unbelievable things which routinely occur in Washington and its suburbs. Perhaps we will wake up and take seriously our own responsibility before it becomes necessary for this House to conduct its business under armed guard.

Only last week the City Council of our Nation's Capital claimed a success when the presence of 71 police officers on duty

in its chambers prevented the usual riotous disruption of its business meeting. Today, the Bladensburg High School conducted its classes under heavy police guard, following the usual riotous disruption and racial strife following last week's Negro demands for favored treatment and "black studies."

Today, third-grade children in the District's Monroe Elementary School received an unexpected educational bonus when they were held at gunpoint in their classroom by two bandits who rifled the teacher's purse. The newspaper account does not indicate whether or not the gunmen had complied with the gun registration law of the District prior to assaulting the schoolchildren.

Mr. Speaker, the authority and the responsibility for the Government of the District of Columbia rests squarely and exclusively on the Congress. The Constitution was specific in this regard because of the experience of our predecessors who were besieged in Philadelphia by an unruly mob and were forced to suspend their business and call on local authorities for rescue.

I include newspaper clippings as part of my remarks:

THUGS MENACE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THIRD GRADERS WITH GUNS

A man pointed a gun at 23 third grade children waiting for classes to begin today at Monroe Elementary School and threatened to shoot them while another man rifled the teacher's purse, police said. The teacher was out of the room.

Shortly before 9 a.m., less than 15 minutes after the children had entered Mrs. Cora Van Hook's classroom, the two Negro men dressed in blue sport jackets and slacks walked into the school room at 725 Columbia Road n.w.

Mrs. Van Hook had just gone into the teacher's lounge prior to the pledge of allegiance which opens classes at 9 a.m., school principal Mrs. Bertha McMurdock said.

One of the men stood guard at the door while the other pulled a pistol and told the children, "Keep calm."

When the children gasped at the sight of the gun, the man warned them, "You sit still and say nothing or I'll shoot you."

The man then grabbed the wallet from Mrs. Van Hook's purse and took a change purse police said contained \$2, and walked out of the classroom.

Other school officials noticed the two men walking out of the building but "no one thought anything of seeing two well-dressed men walking in the school," Mrs. McMurdock said because frequently parents bring their children to class.

BLADENSBURG HIGH QUIET UNDER GUARD
(By Thomas Love)

Bladensburg Senior High School, the site of racial strife last week, opened quietly this morning but police reported that they took into custody 16 students off school property. The students were later released with no charges.

Classes were held under heavy police guard, a situation supported by many white parents but opposed by a number of black parents.

The students taken into custody, who were away from classes after school opened, were accused of "being out of parental supervision," police said. This is the charge under which 62 juveniles were arrested under similar circumstances Friday. Those cases are pending.

A police spokesman said those seized today were not involved in any violence. They included two Negroes—one boy and one girl—and 14 white boys.

Police said the juveniles were not charged when taken to the police station in Hyattsville but were released to the custody of their parents. This ended their status of being out of parental supervision, police said.

Principal David L. Dean said about 600 students were absent today, slightly higher than 3 times the normal rate.

He said he did not have a numerical breakdown of the absentees by race.

Dean said he would ask police to remain at Bladensburg "as long as their presence is needed for a safe and orderly school."

About 100 angry, worried and confused white parents met yesterday to demand that authorities use whatever means necessary to end strife at the school.

Primary among their demands was the continued stationing of large numbers of county police at Bladensburg.

When police Lt. George Thornberry, present to answer questions, told them, "We'll be there in force tomorrow—we'll enforce law and order," the parents broke into the loudest cheers of the day.

The individual criticized the most was Maryland Secretary of State Blair Lee III, who had met with a group of Negro parents Friday and asked the Board of Education to remove police from the school.

Saturday night, however, a group of about 50 Negro parents threatened to keep their children home unless police were removed from the school.

According to Mrs. Elois Floyd, whose 16-year-old daughter attends Bladensburg, the parents of a majority of the school's 500 black students planned to keep their children home if police are at the school.

The Negro parents have complained about "unequal" treatment of their children by police, and have objected to what they called the "concentration camp" atmosphere at the school.

The chairman of the hastily called meeting of white parents yesterday said the trouble at the school was the result of planning by Negro organizations.

"They've had revolutionary classes all summer. We've been naive. We're just beginning to wake up," she said.

Others at the meeting put the blame on "outside agitators," including students recently transferred from District schools and uniformed Black Panthers.

PRESENCE NOT VARIED

A police department spokesman said last night the presence of Black Panthers had not been verified. One parent said he had been told by police that the Panthers were there, "including uniform lieutenant's bars."

The trouble at Bladensburg started Wednesday when some 250 Negro students sat in at the cafeteria for a series of demands, including a black studies program, a black student organization and a voice in expulsion and suspensions.

Thursday, there were fights within the school building while a number of police were present. On Friday, slightly more than half of the school's 2,500 students were in classrooms.

Police arrested three Negroes off school grounds Thursday and 62 whites Friday as gangs of students roamed the Bladensburg area.

The arrests sparked some of the loudest criticism at yesterday's parents meeting, but were supported by others.

One group accuses the police of arresting white students while ignoring nearby black gangs. One woman said police arrested whites in one gang while ignoring the black gang with which they were exchanging insults.

REPORTER TOLD TO LEAVE

Other parents supported the police action. One woman said any child who was roaming the neighborhood and was not in school "was up to no good and deserved to get arrested."

When the parents learned a reporter and photographer were at the meeting, they angrily demanded that they leave.

After a heated discussion the group agreed to let the reporter stay, but insisted that no pictures be taken and no names be used.

"You can imagine the retaliation against our children if 'they' ever found out who was at this meeting," one woman said.

The suggestions advanced during the meeting ranged from one man's idea that parents should arm themselves to maintain order at the school, to the thought that the children should just be kept home.

Thornberry told the group, "If you keep them home, keep them off the streets, or we'll arrest them."

At another meeting yesterday, teachers at Bladensburg voted their support of Principal Dean.

"Tomorrow morning there's no reason for any student not to feel perfectly free to come as usual," Dean said.

"I want to emphasize that we will have school in a very serious manner for those who are there and will not tolerate disruptions in any manner," he added.

"It is my sincere hope, with the cooperation of parents and students, we will move without further delay or incidents to conduct school in a manner acceptable to everyone," Dean said.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM IS OVERDUE—DIRECT VOTE IS NOT THE ANSWER

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 19, 1969

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that the Congress gets an opportunity to vote on changes in the method of electing the President and the Vice President. This year is an exception. The House recently approved a proposed constitutional amendment which would repeal the present system and in the future have these officials elected by direct popular vote.

This approach would, of course, repeal the Federal concept of choosing Presidents and Vice Presidents. It would wipe out the traditional prerogatives of the States in this procedure. It would undermine the stabilizing influence associated with the federal system of allowing the States to operate as political units in the distribution of the voting strength of the people.

It goes without saying that many States, particularly the less populous ones, will not compromise their present electoral strength in the election of Presidents and Vice Presidents. Nor should the more populous ones do so because it is to the interest of all Americans to retain this vital concept of distribution of the power of the electorate.

Since the direct vote amendment would require approval by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, which means that 13 States can block ratification, it must be assumed that at least that num-

ber will refuse to dilute their present strength and voice in the election of our top executives.

Let us hope the other body will recognize this obvious fact, and proceed to approve the district or proportional plan, either of which would cure most of the evils of the present outmoded and undemocratic method but retain the desirable features of it.

A recent editorial from the San Diego Union faces this issue, with a clear understanding of precisely what is involved. The editorial follows:

A STATE'S RIGHT

For the first time in 150 years, Congress is considering a major change in the way we elect the president of the United States of America. The close election last November made it clear that the will of the people could be frustrated in some circumstances under our Electoral College system.

Some are making the mistake of calling for direct election of the president by popular vote as a simple, easy solution. This would be a radical departure from the federal system established in the Constitution. And it would not assure that the winning candidate would receive a majority of the vote cast if more than two persons sought the office.

The nation is, after all, a union of states, and there is neither the need nor the justification for a national election system that does not protect the states as political entities within the federal union.

The aim of electoral reform should be to overhaul the machinery that now allows a candidate to claim the entire electoral vote of a state by winning the barest majority of popular votes within that state. This is the flaw that can lead to election of a president who has received fewer popular votes than one of his opponents.

Congress should give its consideration to plans which would apportion the electoral votes of each state to candidates on some basis reflecting the proportion of the popular vote each candidate received within the state.

It is essential that presidential elections adhere to the principle that voters are citizens of their respective states when they cast their ballots for the president of the United States.

PORNOGRAPHY IS BIG BUSINESS

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 19, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Buffalo Evening News in my home city of Buffalo, N.Y., has done a great public service in the past week with its outstanding series of in-depth articles on the problems of pornography.

The newspaper, through the typewriters of six able reporters has given a broad picture of the problem as it exists in our city.

But it is important to understand that Buffalo is little different from other cities in its agony with this great problem. There may be variations from city to city, but fundamentally the problem is the same wherever you go.

Our Subcommittee on Postal Operations is dealing with this matter through

pending legislation and hearings now underway. It also is investigating other ways in which to deal with pornography. It is necessary for every level of government to work together in seeking ways to wipe out smut. Our committee's interest and responsibility is, of course, directed toward controlling smut sent through the mails.

Mr. Speaker, the series by the Buffalo Evening News deserves high commendation and I am hopeful that this and other efforts combined will bring answers to the basic issue.

Following is the next of the sixth and last article in the News' series, as it appeared on September 19:

SMUT IN BUFFALO—VI: HOW YOU CAN CURB PORNOGRAPHY (By Dick Burke)

We are all susceptible to pornography. The commonest vectoring agent is the U.S. mail, which paradoxically provides effective resistance to this social virus.

The prurient stuff can arrive at your home without solicitation because of outfits which rent and lease mailing lists.

Says Robert Nagowski, superintendent of postal services at Buffalo's main Post Office: "Anyone can suddenly find their mailbox loaded with pandering ads because of mailing lists.

Youngsters sometimes get on these lists because they have sent away for comic books or even hobby magazines.

But no one is spared. Sometimes doctors and lawyers are targeted, or priests, nuns and seminarians.

Mr. Nagowski also said the flow can be shut off directly and simply by application of a 1968 Public Law, commonly called the pamphlet pandering law.

An individual can do this by obtaining from any post office or postal substation POD Publication 123, called: "How You Can Curb Pandering Advertisements."

The pamphlet explains that "a family receiving a pandering advertisement which it finds offensive has authority under a new federal law to ask that its members receive no more mail of any kind from the sender."

An advertisement is considered pandering "if it offers to sell material which is, in the opinion of the recipient, 'erotically arousing or sexually provocative'."

MAIL PATRON IS JUDGE

The pamphlet goes on to say that the material sent in the mail can be "display, classified or editorial-style advertisement," and it states: "The individual mail patron is the sole judge of whether an advertisement is offensive to him."

Mr. Nagowski noted that the material offered ranges from books and magazines to photographs, movies and devices.

The public law which prohibits these pandering advertisements also enables parents to keep it from being mailed to their children under 19 years of age.

As POD Publication 123 states: "American families are shocked on occasion by advertisements which they find offensive or believe to be morally harmful to their children. While in most cases the ads are not legally obscene and are therefore mailable, they are clearly unwelcome in many homes.

"This law gives families the right to decide they want no more mail from a firm sending out what they consider pandering advertising, but it does not deny others the right to an unrestricted flow of material which is mailable."

What you do, specifically, is get a pamphlet from the post office and fill out a form printed on the back page.

Essentially it asks the post office to issue a prohibitory order. This directs the sender to refrain from any further mailing to the complaining patron. It is effective 30 days after the order is received.

STORES' PROBLEM DIFFERENT

The formal request must be accompanied with the material received in the mail, including envelope or wrappings.

Violation of this prohibition order can be followed up with a federal court order directing compliance; failure to observe this order is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

That's how you can keep smut items from coming into your home.

Drugstore operators and other store owners have a different problem, they claim. Some magazine distributors insist on their taking the filth with legitimate.

So the smut's put out on the stand in some stores.

In others the operators sort out the suggestive stuff, keep it in the backroom and then return it to the distributor—who in some cases may refuse to accept it.

Some store operators explain that they put out whatever is delivered to them "because the customers want it."

And that gets back to the nub of the question of pornography/erotica—the choice is yours if you buy, read or allow it in your home.

The late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote that the mark of a civilization is its ability to differentiate between what is right and wrong.

A DISSENTING OPINION

Another Supreme Court justice, Potter Stewart, dissenting from a court decision upholding the conviction of publisher Ralph Ginzburg for sending through the mails publications and advertisements the court held were permeated by "the leer of the sensualist," pronounced a different view of pornography and censorship:

"Censorship reflects a society's lack of confidence in itself. It is a hallmark of an authoritarian regime.

"Long ago those who wrote our First Amendment charted a different course. They believed a society can be truly strong only when it is truly free.

"In the realm of expression they put their faith, for better or for worse, in the enlightened choice of the people, free from the interference of a policeman's intrusive thumb or a judge's heavy hand.

"So it is that the Constitution protects coarse expression as well as refined, and vulgarity no less than elegance.

"A book worthless to me may convey something of value to my neighbor. In the free society to which our Constitution has committed us, it is for each to choose for himself."

The decision is yours.

SWEDEN'S PALME—ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 22, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the unnecessary rift, precipitated between our country and the Kingdom of Sweden by Olof Palme, now threatens irreparable division.

We Americans remember that this is the same Palme who admittedly provoked the original rift by marching in a Swedish anti-American demonstration

with Ho Chi Minh's Ambassador to Moscow. This provocation necessitated the recall of the U.S. Ambassador to Sweden—short of severing diplomatic relations, the strongest indication of displeasure in relations between nations.

The elevation of Olof Palme—affectionately labeled "Crown Prince" by the Swedish Socialists—to the office of Prime Minister can only be interpreted as a deliberate endorsement by Sweden's ruling party of his past baiting of America.

Here is the one man who is primarily responsible for the strained relations between our countries, who for self-serving purposes of the moment, would have the unmitigated gall to try to tell American citizens he is not anti-American. In other words he loves Americans until they start acting like free men. If his hatred of war is genuine, are we to presume he indiscriminately hated Americans, Russians and his neighboring Norwegians 25 years ago when Sweden profited while we fought the Nazis.

Even stranger is the voice of Palme, quick to praise the bloody leaders of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and his butchers who executed their own people by the tens of thousands. Palme, the pacifist, who dislikes Americans, finds the North Vietnamese cultured and "having a balanced way of reasoning." How can Palme reconcile culture with the North Vietnamese practice of indiscriminate mutilation in war of soldiers, women, and children?

Perhaps Palme, as a self-proclaimed "humanist," can arrange for his cultured barbarians to honor the Geneva Convention, to which Hanoi subscribed calling for civilized treatment of prisoners of war. Surely, even Mr. Palme is aware that his cohorts of North Vietnam have blatantly told the world that it is their national policy to regard captured Americans as "war criminals" and not as prisoners of war.

Since Palme's latest revelation is a transparent attempt to rehabilitate his image in the eyes of the American people, perhaps it is appropriate that those who conduct our foreign policy call on Mr. Palme directly to use his good offices and those of his government to assure civilized and humane treatment for American prisoners of war held captive by Hanoi.

Until we see some positive action by Sweden to bring about a change in Hanoi's criminal position and policies it is pointless even to consider absolving the Swedes from their complicity in Ho Chi Minh's uncivilized conduct.

Plainly stated, Palme's pious mouthings are no justification to appoint an Ambassador to Stockholm.

Americans are learning—actions speak louder than words.

Mr. Speaker, I include a news article, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Sept. 20, 1969]

AN OFFICIAL EXPLAINS: IT'S THE WAR, NOT THE UNITED STATES THAT THE SWEDES DISLIKE
(By Robert Skole)

STOCKHOLM.—"We are very much against the American war in Vietnam. But it should

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be made clear: the great bulk of the Swedish people is not anti-American."

Speaking is Olof Palme, Sweden's 42-year-old minister of education who is expected to succeed retiring Tage Erlander as prime minister next month.

Leaning across the pine coffee table in his office, Palme said: "As a small country, we can't express an opinion on all the problems in the world. But in questions such as Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, where the rights of small nations to shape their own future are in question, it's very important for small nations as ours to voice an opinion. If this is considered anti-American, I find it deplorable."

Palme, concerned about the cool relations between Sweden and the United States, returned again and again to the question. And he emphasized in a 90-minute interview that neither he, nor the Swedish government nor the Swedish people are anti-American.

"What we are against are certain aspects of American foreign policy—specifically the war in Vietnam," he said.

MARCHED WITH RED ENVOY

Palme received much attention in the United States last year when he marched in a Stockholm demonstration along with the North Vietnamese ambassador to Moscow.

Shortly thereafter Washington called home its ambassador to Sweden for "consultations." This was generally interpreted here as a slap on the wrist. Sweden earlier had gained the ire of Washington for granting asylum to American military deserters, and later, to top things off, Sweden became the first western nation to recognize North Vietnam. The Hanoi ambassador who marched with Palme is now also ambassador to Sweden.

President Nixon has not named a new ambassador to Stockholm—the last European capital without a U.S. envoy.

"Some people have speculated that this indicates that Washington does not approve of the regime in Sweden," said Palme. "If that reasoning is correct, it means that Mr. Nixon does approve of the regimes of South Africa, Greece, and even Poland and Bulgaria."

Looking back, Palme does not regret marching with the Hanoi ambassador. He said he was invited to the demonstration by the Swedish Vietnam Committee, which he describes as "a very respectable group."

"It was not an anti-American demonstration—it was a demonstration for peace in Vietnam. The speech I made at the meeting—which was so violently attacked—was inserted in the Congressional Record."

Palme stressed that the arguments against the war that he and other Swedes raise do not differ from those raised by many in the United States. "Most of our arguments are taken from the U.S. debate," he said. "We are saying what some U.S. officials say and said."

"You can't be anti-American when you say what almost the majority of the Americans are saying," he added.

Palme also noted that what he has said on the present Vietnam situation is no different from what he said in 1953 and 1954 during the French Indochina war.

TERMED "ENFANT TERRIBLE"

At that time Palme was holding his first job in the government. A few years earlier, he headed the young Social Democrats and was considered the "enfant terrible" within the party. Although he has certainly mellowed through the years, he is still closer to young Swedish thinking than any of the other top party people.

Palme comes from an upper-middle class, conservative background. His mother's and wife's families are of the Swedish nobility. But Palme is more at home among Swedish intellectuals and students.

He lives with his family (he has three children) in a small townhouse in a Stockholm suburb. The family car is a 1964 Italian

Fiat. (Why not a Swedish Volvo or Saab? "They don't make them as small as mine. Besides, I'm not nationalistic.")

Palme credited his student days in the United States with greatly influencing his political beliefs. He was an exchange student in 1948 at Kenyon College in Ohio, where he got a bachelor's degree in economics and political science. After graduation, Palme spent three months hitch-hiking through the United States. He said he visited 34 states.

INSPIRED BY LEFT WING

"I had a tremendous year in America," he recalled. "I worked hard—it was a fine college—we had a very good teaching staff. But I tried not to bog down completely in studies. I was very interested in the American society in general. I used to know more about the voting records of American senators than of Swedish politicians. It was the time of Truman's Fair Deal—the ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) was blossoming. I found very much in the American left wing liberalism that very definitely was inspiring and it did influence me."

"I saw social reality in the U.S.," Palme said. "My beliefs were confirmed in Social Democratic policies—in the necessity for an active society to create full employment, decent living conditions, and a good educational system."

During that year in America he said he came to know and like the American people. "There's a certain openness in American society," he said.

Returning to the subject of Swedish criticism of the U.S. war in Vietnam, he said, "If you want to avoid this, you should avoid inviting exchange students. We get to know the country and get a sense of concern in the way the U.S. is going."

WARNED ON BOMBING

Palme recalled that he warned a group of American congressmen visiting Sweden when the U.S. started to bomb North Vietnam that this would result in widespread criticism. "I told them they should not take this criticism as anti-Americanism—but as a deep disappointment for many people, because Sweden has been so very close to America."

Turning to another thorn in the side of Swedish-American relations, the U.S. deserters—Palme said he simply cannot understand the criticism.

"A congressional committee found that this was in complete conformance with the U.S.-Swedish extradition treaty," he said. "If Sweden were at war and Swedish soldiers deserted to the United States, the U.S. would have to act in exactly the same way we have."

He said that thousands of Swedes emigrated to the United States in the 1800s and early 1900s to avoid Swedish military service.

Discussing problems Sweden has had with some of the U.S. deserters who won't work or who have been involved in crime (mainly narcotics—although one recently tried to hold up a bank), Palme said: "It's not a question of whether or not we like the deserters, but a question of whether we maintain our humanitarian standards and legal respect that we are proud of."

"I just can't understand it, when it is said this means we are unfriendly to the United States. It should be pointed out that we've taken in a couple hundred deserters—yet have also taken in tens of thousands of refugees and deserters from the East."

Palme said the deserters are "a mixed lot"—many work and study and are idealists "while others are probably deserters for other reasons."

"And then there are some who spend a lot of time criticizing the Swedish government for being a stooge of the United States. But that's okay—this is a free country."

Palme is expected to be elected head of the Social Democratic party—by acclamation—

on Oct. 1, and will be sworn in as prime minister on Oct. 14. (The Social Democrats have a slight majority in Parliament.)

Although some party members would prefer a more conservative leader, there is little doubt the party will not go along with Palme, who for the last several years has been known as Tage Erlander's "Crown Prince."

ERLANDER LONG IN OFFICE

Erlander has been prime minister for 23 years—the longest period of any head of government in any democratic nation.

Palme, at 42, will be three years younger than Erlander was when he assumed office.

Palme was minister without portfolio from 1963–65, communications minister 1965–67, and education minister for the last two years.

Although some Swedish businessmen are worried about Palme being too "left" (pri-

vate enterprise has done very well under the Swedish Socialist system), Palme stressed that the party is "based on continuity. There will be no sharp break in policy no matter who is prime minister."

Except for an incident at Stockholm University two years ago, Sweden has not had many student riots. Palme recalled a long debate in the middle of the night with students who occupied a university building.

"The important thing is to keep the dialogue going as long as you can—and not call for the police," he said. Since the incident, students have been given a greater role in university government.

"Sometimes students say there's too little to protest about in Sweden," he said smiling. "But of course there is always Vietnam."

"I've met many North Vietnamese. They are an impressive people. They carry an old

civilization. They are very cultured. They have a balanced way of reasoning. And they have a clear sense of purpose. We will have to learn to live in the future with this kind of people."

In view of his North Vietnamese contacts, would Palme use his good offices to try to influence Hanoi to release the names of American prisoners?

"I've never been asked about this before," he said. "Sweden has traditionally engaged in such humanitarian activities—exchange of war prisoners, and so on. It's in line with what we have always done. But we have to be asked first to use our good offices. Such was the case prior to the start of the Paris peace talks, when Sweden was used in negotiations between the U.S. and North Vietnam. But we have not been asked about the prisoners."