

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CHANGING CHALLENGE IN HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT STRESSED BY SENATOR RANDOLPH IN ADDRESS AT VIRGINIA MOTOR VEHICLE CONFERENCE

HON. WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, this morning the Virginia Motor Vehicle Conference held its third annual highway breakfast in Richmond as part of the observance of National Highway Week.

Attending were more than 200 representatives of industry, business and agriculture, elected officials and civic leaders of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The principal address was delivered by Hon. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, Senator from West Virginia and chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works, and of its Subcommittee on Roads. He was introduced by John J. Wickstead, chairman of the conference.

Also speaking were Edward V. Kiley, research counsel of the American Trucking Associations, who was introduced by E. H. Williams, Jr., vice chairman of the conference, and Douglas B. Fugate, commissioner of the Virginia Department of Highways.

Senator RANDOLPH's address was very pertinent to the present and future role of highways in our national life and to National Highway Week. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have Senator RANDOLPH's address printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows.

THE CHANGING CHALLENGE IN HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT

(By Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH)

It is a privilege to address this group in a state so ably represented by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., and Sen. William B. Spong, Jr.

Senator Spong has contributed considerably to our highway programs through his membership on the Public Works Committee and its Subcommittee on Roads.

The evolution of America's highways has carried through many transitions on the way to producing the most complete and most efficient network of transportation links of any nation in the world. While our methods and techniques have changed, our goal has remained to make our national highways the vital tool for the growth of our society and our economy.

The program as it was first conceived and carried forward in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1921 was for the purpose of providing the basic roads needed to facilitate movement between communities with their environs. For the first twenty years of this effort we concentrated exclusively on the development of "from the farm to market" and "feeder roads". Following World War II, we turned our attention to the construction of a national network of high speed expressways built to the best available engineering standards.

In the past thirteen years, we have con-

centrated on the execution of the Interstate highway program. Before we have completed it sometime in the middle of the next decade we will have spent approximately \$70 billion on this massive public works undertaking, begun 48 years ago. By then we will have achieved our goal of connecting every major metropolitan center in the United States in a coast-to-coast and border-to-border hook-up.

In the process of building our 42,500 miles of Interstate and Defense highways, we will have produced vast wealth in the form of new homes, new plants, and new jobs. We will have repeated many times over the success of Route 128 outside of Boston. That one circumferential highway, known as the "Golden Crescent," has formed the base for a billion dollar investment in residential, commercial and industrial activity.

We, as a nation, will have achieved a goal but not without paying a price in addition to the money that we are expending. The development of the Interstate System has taken place to the detriment of our primary and secondary road system and our city streets. We have so concentrated our efforts that the 225,000 miles of primary system and the two million miles of other roads and streets are no longer capable of serving the traffic which daily uses them. These roads are almost all in need of reconstruction. Addressing this problem must be the next item on the agenda of highway legislation for the post-1975 period. In this respect I would anticipate that the Congress will dispense with the different categories of 90-10 and 50-50 matching funds, and authorize a single matching formula for all Federal-aid highways in the order of 70% Federal funds and 30% State funds.

During the development of the Interstate System, we have for the first time encountered public resistance to highway construction. Important and serious questions have been raised with respect to planning, location and design. As we have entered into a period of relative affluence—much of which is owed to the construction of roads—the people of the communities through which the highways pass have begun to ask for more consideration and concern with regard to the impact on their neighborhoods and their way of life. People generally have begun to expect highways which will not only get them there faster and more safely but in addition, provide for travel which will be a pleasurable experience in itself.

As the Committee on Public Works begins to look ahead at the prospect of a new highway program to follow the completion of the Interstate Program, we are looking back to the needs of the cities and counties for improved highway facilities. It is obvious that we must once again give priority and focus attention on the feeder road systems, our city streets and our inter-suburban connections which for the past thirteen years we have relegated to a secondary category. As we plan ahead, we must take into account the growing aspirations of the American people. We can no longer build highways which appear as lines on a map and scars on the countryside. We must concern ourselves with the impact which the passage of thousands of cars a day has on the quality of the environment which surrounds them. The impact of highways on the environment is but one aspect of our broader concern for more effective and humane uses of modern technology.

The Committee on Public Works has created an Advisory Panel of scientists, engineers, and other professionals from a wide range of disciplines who will help us isolate and identify the problems of environmental degradation before they become crises. We are

assessing the impact of land use of highway construction, urban redevelopment, mining and sanitary landfills. We are looking at the question of biological imbalances created by dredging, thermal pollution, pesticides, and air pollution. And we are probing problems connected with flooding and dam construction, the effects of building reservoirs, and the use of nuclear energy for power or construction.

The heart of our concern is best reflected in legislation introduced early this year by myself and 41 of my colleagues, the "Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1969," which has been incorporated in S. 7, the water quality bill. That legislation provides for more effective coordination of Federal air quality, water quality and solid waste disposal programs, for the consideration of environmental quality in all public works programs and projects, and for the coordination of all Federal research programs which improve knowledge of environmental modifications resulting from increased population and urban concentration.

I am aware that the solutions to many of these problems do not now exist and that the search for technology—economically feasible technology—may be a costly one. It is for this reason that I have, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, emphasized so heavily the importance of Federal coordination and support for research and development in all of these areas.

But the problem is not one of research in itself. Nor can it rest solely on the Federal government. Industry must take a big share in the solution, as its share in the product of a clean and wholesome environment will be large.

Meeting these goals is the changing challenge in highway development. No one can question the ability of the coordinated effort of Government and industry to build for us the most effective and efficient highway network in the history of the world. What we are doing is changing the definition of what constitutes the "most effective and efficient transportation system."

It is gratifying that under the leadership of Douglas B. Fugate, Virginia's Commissioner of Highways and Robert G. Bartlett, President of the American Road Builder's Association and Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, meetings have been held with those concerned with historical preservation and with matters of conservation. The sessions with the conservationists were held on June 16 and as recently as last Wednesday, September 17 and are part of a series which ARBA and AASHO are undertaking to improve understanding between those concerned with highway construction and those who have deep concern with the need to preserve our natural heritage. The purpose of these conferences is to work out practical, cooperative procedures so that conflicts between their objectives can be avoided. To the extent that accommodation can be reached through their joint efforts, we will increase the control of local people over their transportation and environmental interests.

We will rely heavily in the future as we have in the past on the availability of highways for transportation and communication. Highways are the great catalyst for the economic and industrial progress.

This is National Highway Week. Its slogan is "Highways Bring Better Living". It is the belief of the members of the Senate Committee on Public Works that highways can bring an even better way of living if we will accept the challenge which faces us. The future is clear and it beckons with great hope,

but it is the present with which I am most concerned.

The accelerated highway construction program laid out in 1956, planned for the last of the allocations of funds for that system to be made in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969. As of this time, we obviously have not achieved our ambition. As a matter of fact, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 extended authorizations for that system through 1974. We have not yet programmed sufficient funds to complete it.

The orderly pursuit of this program has been impeded by two slowdowns in the release of funds to the States in the past two years. We know that President Nixon in announcing the 75% reduction in direct Federal construction work, requested the Governors to follow his example and join him in withholding State construction programs.

It is my understanding that the Governors of many States have been reluctant to cut their highway construction programs and it is becoming more and more apparent that the President in the interest of cooling off the inflation will also withhold Federal-Aid highway funds. I do not believe that this is a proper course and I so stated to the President by telegram on September 4th as follows:

"The President,
"The White House."

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you and the Cabinet refine decisions relating to the economy of the United States, it is to be hoped that the impact of these decisions will not fall adversely on such facilities as hospitals, educational institutions, post offices, sanitation and pollution abatement works, highways and bridges, mass transportation, airports, flood control works and watersheds, and our harbors and navigable streams. These are programs of investment for our people, their safety, and their physical and economic well being. They are already too far behind the needs of the times to be set back further while we spend lavishly on probes of outer space and over-commit funds for the defense program. Experience with construction cutbacks has not demonstrated that they achieve beneficial effects as inflation retardants but has demonstrated that they create confusion and cause additional expense to both the public and private sectors, while dislocating resources in many communities. I have discussed these views with numerous senators who have told me that they concur.

JENNINGS RANDOLPH, U.S.S."

Should President Nixon act to cut back the Federal Aid program, it will further delay our ability to meet the highway transportation needs of our Country. It will have an immediate and severe impact on the construction industry which has so well responded to the commitment asked of it when the Interstate program was enacted. More importantly, it will do a grave disservice to the planned and balanced economic growth of the nation which relies heavily on highway transportation to help meet the needs of our people.

If highway funds are cut back, it will dislocate our ability to achieve longstanding statutory goals. It will seriously impair our ability to meet the needs of the future. While its effects will be felt long after the withholding order is rescinded, it should not deter our consideration of the matters which we have discussed with you this morning. There is no substitute for creative, careful planning and thoughtful consideration of the further essential development of our highway system.

Abraham Lincoln said: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate for the stormy present. We must think anew; we must act anew." Those words from more than a century ago

are applicable to the changing challenge of the complex America in which we now live.

VIETNAM PEN PALS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fine work being done by a group of women in California's 17th Congressional District. For over a year, a number of women from Gardena, Calif., who call themselves "Vietnam Pen Pals," have been corresponding with our servicemen in Vietnam. As any former serviceman knows, mail is important when a young man is away from his loved ones. I feel that the morale of our troops in Vietnam is higher because of the efforts of these women. I wish to commend this fine group of women from Gardena for the contribution they are making, and I urge the continuation of their efforts.

With this in mind, I submit for inclusion an article from the Gardena Valley News entitled "Pen Pals' Letters Say 'We Care' for Men in Vietnam" dated July 17, 1969, in the RECORD:

PEN PALS' LETTERS SAY "WE CARE" TO MEN IN VIETNAM

(By Betsy Berkhemer)

Mail is a common commodity taken for granted by most Americans. Few of us realize what letters can mean to a serviceman in Vietnam who lives close to his gun in the mud and grime of war.

The war in Vietnam is so far away, it is sometimes hard to realize that it is actually happening. It is especially hard for women, who do not have husbands or sons in the war, to feel any personal involvement in Vietnam.

But a small group of Gardena women, dubbed Vietnam Pen Pals, have established their own commitment to fighting men whom they only know through writing. These eight women who have been a club for only a year, have received approximately 400 letters from servicemen.

Some of the Pen Pals are housewives; some are working women. Members include Mrs. Pete (Lois) Jensen, Mrs. Tony (Merry) Gamble, Mrs. Ronald (Sandra) Ragon, Mrs. Edward C. (Florence) Coulson, Mrs. James (Lee) Alpert, Miss Jean Perkins, Mrs. Frank (Sarah) Purkhart, and Mrs. Clara Riggs, all of Gardena.

Each lady has written to an average of 10 different soldiers throughout the year, although Mrs. Gamble and Miss Perkins, each have about 40 pen pals in Vietnam.

WAR IS REAL

These corresponding ladies know first-hand what it is like to be in war and how much the men appreciate their letters. Mrs. Lois Jensen received this evidence from Lt. Col. Ron Rumpf: "Mail over here is the best thing a guy could receive (except maybe a girl). I have been over here for more than 10 months and should be going home in about 60 days. I sure hope that my luck holds out until then. Right now I am on a bunker, just waiting for the rockets to start hitting. . . ."

Merry Gamble also knows what war is. Airman f.c. Michael Hoff wrote her: "When I arrived back at Da Nang today, I found out

that the base here has been under attack for three days. The Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Army are trying to take over DaNang Air Base and they are throwing everything they can get their hands on at us.

"I am now sitting on the floor under my desk trying to write to you. The siren just went off and rockets are coming all around us. I hope like hell they don't hit this building. If they do, they will bring it to the ground sure as shootin'". Mrs. Gamble received notification four months later that Airman Hoff had been killed.

HOW IT BEGAN

The Pen Pals originally hoped to write to soldiers who rarely received mail, so they inquired at the USO to find names. But the USO does not give out names and the ladies were instructed to send an open letter, to be posted in USO's and hospitals in Vietnam, asking for letters from any soldier who might like to write. Therefore, the first letters came directly from the soldiers themselves to the Pen Pals.

Not all letters are about war. Spec. 5 Jerry Evans sent Mrs. Gamble his description of the country: "The countryside is beautiful, lush, green growth everywhere and beautiful, majestic mountains running north-south in the central part of the country. It is extremely hot in the summertime, the temperature varies between 100 and 130 degrees, and during the damp season it averages in the 90's every day.

"The Vietnamese people are very interesting—small in size but large in stature. They're a very polite and gracious people, often taken advantage of by the Americans."

In answer to Mrs. Jensen's question inquiring what he likes for fun, Cpl. John T. Higbee writes: "I like to do different things, but anything can be fun if you want it to be. Being born in a concrete jungle, I like to go camping and fishing in the mountains and the forests. I really enjoy working in a garden—I love a beautiful yard with flowers and all the other things that make it beautiful."

ALL LIKE LETTERS

Gardena's Vietnam Pen Pals have learned that soldiers are very human, very nice, and often very young. But no matter what their ages, they all like to receive mail.

Said Spec. 4 Randall W. Simmons of the 67th Evacuation Hospital: "Mail is the most important thing to any GI here in Vietnam, and it's hard to get through days when there is no mail. We have lots of free time here, especially at night when just about all we do is write letters or go to a movie."

Mrs. Sandy Ragon heard of the dual reality of a soldier's life from Bobbie Chapman of the 701st Marine battalion: "We have it pretty good here, our PX is the best in the area and we have a new chapel. The food is real good. We sleep in large tents but they all have wooden floors and frames with half walls of wood, the rest is screen.

"We also have a company club where we have movies and even TV. But all is not peaches and cream. Only a few hundred yards from us there are troops living in fox holes."

Bobbie Chapman later wrote about GI's coming home and advised: "Don't be alarmed if he insists on carrying a weapon to the dinner table or wakes you up in the middle of the night for guard duty. Keep cool when he pours gravy on his dessert at dinner and insists on eating with fingers and hands instead of knives and forks. Take it with a smile when he insists on digging up the garden to fill sand bags for the bunker he is building."

Spec. 4 James Hemminger of the 101st Airborne Division gave Mrs. Ragon a concise description of attack: "Here at Camp Eagle,

we get hit with rockets about once a month. There's one sound, there's no mistake about what it is."

VARIOUS VIEWPOINTS

About his "R and R" in Australia, Spec. 4 Al Hardtke said: "Needless to say, it was the best week of my year over here. It was so wonderful to get away from this place and live like a human. I enjoyed most the hot shower, followed by some food and a good bed to sleep in."

War takes on a different aspect to those who work in hospitals, according to Spec. 4 Randall Simmons: "I don't see any of the fighting, but I see the results every day. The patients are seriously wounded and many have amputated arms and legs. I feel sorry for the Vietnamese children who are wounded. War is harder on them than on anyone."

Simmons also sent a letter thanking Mrs. Ragon for her Christmas package "... I already have shared many of the items with the others. I took some of the candy to the Orthopedic ward and the nurse said she would distribute it tonight after supper."

"One of the patients there is a little Vietnamese girl, about two years old, who has been badly burned and has only one leg. She is very cute and is the sweetheart of the ward. I'm sure she will enjoy some of the candy."

"I am also going to share it with the Red Cross. The workers will be able to distribute the gifts to the patients who come into their lounge. I can't thank you enough for all the things you sent. Let me assure you that everything will be used. I'll especially enjoy the books and cookies that you made. I really appreciate your kindness and generosity."

PERSONAL OPINIONS

Carlton Woodward, stationed at Qui Nhon, discussed his opinions with Pen Pal Mrs. Clara Riggs: "Our real feeling about the Paris peace talks around here is negative, since we have little intention of taking anything they (the Viet Cong) say as truth until they prove it. Right now the Viet Cong is very active here, since May 19 is Ho's birthday and Qui Nhon is his birthplace, so you can see why we feel we are in for a rough time the next week or two at least. But we are ready if anything breaks here."

"My job is not really interesting; mostly boring, until something happens to create a little excitement. For example, recently I had to take equipment to the men in Dong Son, and Tuy Hoa, other field units. Our helicopter went down and we had to wait more than two hours to get picked up to continue our mission. It seems funny now, since no one was hurt."

Pfc. Harry Johnston described the people to Mrs. Riggs: "When I first came to Viet Nam I was shocked by the shacks many people here live in. They are made of any discards they can get. However, the houses around the big cities are made of cement."

"Also, their manner of dress here is pathetic, except for the ones who can afford it. They are adopting American styles. Even though many live in abject poverty, they are a proud people and are always trying to improve themselves, and build a new life. There is a girl who works in our PX who has a masters degree in mathematics from Michigan University."

CLUB ACCOMPLISHMENT

Private Johnston continued, "I like your stationery with the American Flag in the corner. That Flag is the reason I am here, to uphold what it stands for. Is there someplace I can send for one?"

The Pen Pals Club sent Pfc. Johnston a 3x5 American Flag and pole. He was called home later because his mother had a serious accident and he wrote: "Thank you all so much for the Flag. Right now it is flying over our barracks, but in 20 short days, it will be flying

from my front porch at home in Fort George, Md."

Miss Jean Perkins heard from Allan Glass of the U.S. Marines what the war is all about: "We take lives over here every day and we think nothing of it, because we are in a war for peace. But at the same time, for the same thing, I would go again and again to a war just like this so we can have that peace."

To Mrs. Purkhart, Pfc. Larry Russo said, "I wish more people could show the friendship and concern that you have shown me. Also wish that all the men in Vietnam were lucky enough to have a pen pal."

PEOPLE DO CARE

But it was the letter from John Bolton of the 552nd Maintenance Division, written to Mrs. Ragon, that summed up the whole purpose of the Vietnam Pen Pals in a few short words:

"I was surprised to see that someone, besides my mother, cares that I am over here. When you spend a few days out in the fields, then come back and read the newspapers, you wonder why you're over here fighting a war, when there's so much trouble at home. Thank you for writing to let us know that there are a few people who care."

And that is why these ladies take the time to write letters and get together to share replies. It's to let those Americans know that there are people here at home who care. Even though these ladies do not have husbands or brothers in Vietnam, they care about those who are risking their lives in defense of their country.

Anyone interested in a membership in the Pen Pals or writing to men in Vietnam may contact Mrs. Gamble, 324-9387 or Mrs. Ragon, 532-7553.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SEDIMENT CONTROL

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, last week representatives of county and State governments and soil conservation districts from all parts of the United States participated in a National Conference on Sediment Control. The conferees convened to mobilize effective forces for the improvement of water quality throughout America.

Their principal objective was to review guidelines for local action by the 3,000 counties and 3,000 local conservation districts to reduce sediment loads in streams and lakes in our country.

This conference recognized that sediment is the world's greatest pollutant. Other sources of water pollution have drawn more attention than sediment, particularly the dumping of raw or partially treated sewage into our streams and the spewing forth of industrial wastes into our rivers.

But sediment also is a menace to the quality of water. It clogs our streams, impairs our harbors, and fills our lakes and reservoirs with mud. It destroys opportunities for recreation, raises the price of water and electric service, and causes floods.

Much of the sediment which fouls our water comes from agricultural land. This fact has been a national concern for more than a generation, and we are making

encouraging progress in coping with the problem.

In recent years, however, an increasing load of sediment has been washing from construction sites, from developing areas around cities where farms are turned into housing developments and shopping centers, and from highway and airport construction. Soil erosion is increased dramatically when agricultural land is converted to suburban uses.

The National Conference on Sediment was sponsored by the Soil Conservation Society of America, the National Association of Counties, and the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts with the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Housing and Urban Development cooperating.

It was my privilege to present the keynote address to the more than 350 conferees. I issued a challenge for an all-out drive against the growing sediment threat. Norman A. Berg, Associate Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, told the conference that the Department of Agriculture has developed the principles and techniques to avoid sediment damage. Carl L. Klein, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water Quality and Research, urged effective action to control sediment which must be recognized as a costly pollutant of water quality.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks and those of Administrator Berg and Assistant Secretary Klein be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SPEECH BY SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SEDIMENT CONTROL, WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1969

SEDIMENT: NO. 1 WATER POLLUTANT

Sediment is the world's greatest pollutant. Across the Great Plains, down the Rocky Mountains, along the mountain streams of Appalachia, into the wide, fast rivers of the great Northwest, into the ebbing currents of the mighty Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico flow billions of tons of soil material each year. About one-fourth of this material—more than one billion tons of sediment—reaches the major streams of the United States annually.

That sediment has never been charged and convicted as the Number One Water Pollutant is simply the fault of our concern with more toxic materials—DDT, carbon monoxide, lead, thermal heat. But the cold, hard fact is that subtle but large shifts in this Nation's top layer of earth are occurring as we stand here. And much of it is creating havoc in our agricultural industry, in our water supplies, in our reservoirs, in stream channels, and even in our urban areas.

In a recent report to the President by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology (called "Control of Agriculture-Related Pollution"), the findings were that:

"Soil erosion and its effects are damaging many times over. First, there is the irreparable loss of soil that usually has taken many thousands of years to form. Second, sediments not only contribute heavily to suspended-solids pollution but also add to the dissolved-solids problem. Third, sediment frequently damages the area where it comes to rest, for example, lined canals where sediment furnishes a place for aquatic and other weeds to grow."

While the report noted that erosion and

sediment deposition may result in incidental benefits, there can be no question that the damage caused by this misplaced soil far outweighs the benefits.

Approximately 400,000,000 cubic yards of material is dredged annually from the Federal project waterways by the Corps of Engineers. If the amounts dredged by contractors from slips, berths, private channels and for reclamation work are added to the Federal work, it is estimated that the total may be about $\frac{3}{4}$ billion cubic yards.

Water erosion is the dominant problem on 179 million acres of cropland and a secondary problem on an additional 50 million acres, according to the Department of Agriculture. At least half of the sediment is coming from agricultural lands. Some 30 per cent of the total sediment arises as geologic erosion takes place—for example, there is tremendous erosion of the Badlands of South Dakota. Five to ten per cent of the Nation's total silt comes from forests and rangelands. Urban, industrial and highway construction sites and roadbanks also contribute large amounts of eroded materials, and, although these amounts are small compared to the other sources, they may contribute over half of the silt to the streams in a local watershed undergoing intensive construction activities. I will return to this in a few moments.

The problems of sedimentation and soil erosion are most cogently driven home in areas where large and sudden erosion and accumulation of materials takes place. For example, the Committee on Public Works has been spending intensive efforts in the past few days to finish up a disaster relief bill in the wake of Hurricane Camille, which swept through the southern states last month, devastating large areas, particularly in Mississippi and Virginia. Many lives were lost and much human suffering occurred with loss of homes and property, as well as untold injury and damage.

But the losses to this natural disaster were not restricted to the human side. They are also readily apparent when one views the destruction to our land and waterways throughout these States. Floodborne sediment deposited on productive flood plains caused extensive damage to crops and will ultimately reduce the productivity of alluvial soils in the areas. The sediment deposits in stream channels have reduced their capacity to convey water and seriously impaired their ability to drain adjacent lands. Drainage and irrigation ditches clogged with sediment no longer function. And the silting of dams along the waterways has significantly reduced the amount of waters in the reservoirs.

Early reports from the Soil Conservation Service indicate that more than 600 miles of streams in Virginia, alone, have experienced extensive silting, which will require costly sediment removal and maintenance and repair of stream banks, bridges and dams in the State. Estimates now show that the cost of engineering, surveys, construction, contracting, removal of debris and sediment will run nearly \$4 million. And, while the cost of restoration will be large, another flood could be doubly catastrophic. With these streams and rivers so badly silted, little new runoff could be handled and the extent of damage would greatly exceed that of Camille.

This is, of course, an unusual situation. Most of the erosion and sedimentation taking place in the country is more gradual. But the extent of damage is probably many times larger. Recent figures indicate that the storage capacity of artificial reservoirs in the Nation is being reduced at the rate of about 1 million acre-feet each year by the deposition of sediment. This damage is reflected not only in the loss of storage capacity for water supply, flood control, power generation, navigation, and regulation of

streamflow for water-quality control, but also in its impact on these facilities for recreation.

To underscore this problem, which is not new to America, let me quote from Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi":

"An article in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, based upon reports of able engineers, states that the river annually empties four hundred and six million tons of mud into the Gulf of Mexico—which brings to mind Captain Marryat's rude name for the Mississippi—the Great Sewer. This mud, solidified would make a mass a mile square and 241 feet high. The mud deposit gradually extends the land—but only gradually; it has extended it not quite a third of a mile in the two hundred years which have elapsed since the river took its place in history."

The piecemeal approach to reducing this national blight, begun in Samuel Clemens' time, will no longer suffice. We can continue to grant relief to our neighbors across the country who are hit by extraordinary circumstances, as we have those in Mississippi and Virginia. But we must begin to prepare in advance, to plan our actions far enough in the future to prevent this destruction and costly rebuilding process which we are now witnessing.

We in Congress have begun to take a more unified, overall look at these environmental problems which continually plague the orderly development of our society. Last year, for instance, we passed the "Rivers and Harbors Act of 1968" which, among other things, aimed at one of the main roots of sediment control. It provided that the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, be authorized to make studies of "the nature and scope of the damages which result from streambank erosion throughout the United States, with a view toward determining the need for, and the feasibility of, a coordinated program of streambank protection in the interests of reducing damages from the deposition of sediment in reservoirs and waterways, the destruction of channels and adjacent lands, and other adverse effects of streambank erosion." That study, not yet completed, should provide a detailed survey of areas where significant erosion occurs and guidelines for action to halt the erosion when it is economically justified.

This is a major step in the right direction to prevent erosion. Other steps have been taken by the Department of Agriculture in its programs of soil conservation and resources management. Many acres of once scarred and ugly farmed-out agricultural lands have been seeded and reforested, and flood control ponds and lakes now dot the countryside. In other areas, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Mines have been co-operating to control erosion and silting from the giant mountains of mineral wastes and slag piles from America's mining operations. New state laws requiring backfilling and reforestation of strip mines are helping control the overall amount of sediments reaching our streams and lakes.

But these are only first steps, feeble steps like those of an infant beginning to walk. Remember, more than a billion tons of sediment are now reaching our waterways alone, and three times that amount is creeping across our most fertile valleys, moving down our mountainsides, being tracked into our kitchens to be swept out by the Nation's housewives.

The problems of our urban and near-urban areas are mounting. A century ago when the agricultural erosion cast the topsoil into the vast western rivers, sedimentation was not the problem it is today. But, with the buildup of cities along these watercourses, and with the growing need for clean, fresh water, these murky, muddy solids and residues in the waterways have finally reached the crisis level.

You are presently in the Potomac River Basin. The situation here is similar to other regions of the country, so it is pertinent that a quick discussion of the problems here will give grist for your mills as you go back to your own states and approach the problems in other areas.

The Potomac River Basin discharges about 2.5 million tons of sediment to the Potomac estuary each year. Although agricultural lands of this basin produce the major part of the sediment, the urban areas in and around metropolitan areas of Washington—where disturbance of the land surface by construction is active—produce an exceedingly large share of the sediments. Surface mining, highway construction, and now unprotected roadbanks and fills in the Basin also contribute in disproportionately large amounts of the sediment if considered in terms of unit area.

This week the Committee on Public Works' Subcommittee on Flood Control-Rivers and Harbors, chaired by the able Senator Stephen M. Young of Ohio, begins hearings on projects proposed by the Corps of Engineers to control flooding and provide continued water reserves for this entire area.

You are no doubt aware of the problems of this area in recent months. For several years, the Washington area has been plagued with near-drought conditions, with low flow of waters in critical summer months, pollution of the water supply, and recurrent local flash floods, especially in the Northern Virginia area.

The Corps of Engineers has proposed the construction of six dams on the upper arms of the Potomac River to alleviate the drought situation and to insure an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water for the next decades. The Corps has also proposed the complete reconstruction of highway and railroad bridges and the entire stream channel of a local tributary, Four Mile Run, to cope with the flooding situation in Northern Virginia. These two measures are admittedly stop-gap in nature. They may well bring relief during the closing years of this century. But, if erosion and sedimentation of this Potomac River Basin continue—and especially if these processes accelerate as local urbanization continues—more and bigger and more costly solutions will have to be found.

One of the major problems is erosion along the rural roads and highways where protection has not been provided. It has been shown that during road construction in Scott Run Watershed, Fairfax County, Virginia, sediment equivalent to some 89,000 tons per square mile per year was produced at the source. About half this amount was measured downstream. The sediment yield for an average storm from highway construction areas was found to be about 10 times greater than that from cultivated land, 200 times greater than that from grassed areas, and 2,000 times greater than from forested areas. Studies in other areas have shown even greater sedimentation. Volumes as much as 2,000 cubic yards per square mile of access road have been measured in mountainous country.

It is obvious that erosion and sedimentation from our Federal, State and local highway construction projects is fast becoming a problem of major proportion. And, until we begin to control this organized, sponsored erosion, it will be next to impossible to tell private home-builders and contractors to control the erosion from construction sites.

Sedimentation is, as I pointed out, the number one pollutant. But, in the larger scheme of things, it is only one of the environmental problems with which we are increasingly concerned.

There is current ferment in Washington and across the Nation to establish a national policy for environmental quality.

At a time when man can finally reach out and explore the moon in person, too many Americans find themselves wallowing in an environment which is becoming almost as hostile as the surface of the moon.

It is gratifying that we express concern over the conditions of this environment. It is an important first step to realize that a problem does exist. It is necessary to recognize that pollution can degrade the environment to the point where man, as we know him, cannot survive. And it is vital to realize that man's social activities have a direct bearing on the condition of the environment.

The Committee on Public Works has recognized this problem and is attempting to rectify it.

In June, I cosponsored with 40 of my colleagues a new bill, the "Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1969," to establish a national policy for the environment. This bill was appended to the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1969 (S. 7) as Title II of that legislation.

Title II provides for more effective coordination of Federal air quality, water quality, and solid waste disposal programs, and for the consideration of environmental quality in all public works programs and projects. More importantly, it calls for the coordination of all Federal research programs which improve knowledge of environmental modifications resulting from increased population, urban concentration, industrial development, and other activities of our society.

Our proposed new legislation also would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to assist in the sealing and filling of voids in abandoned coal mines, the planning and execution of projects to control mine fires. The sealing of abandoned oil and gas wells, and the reclamation and rehabilitation of strip and surface mined lands in areas with potential for future growth. This, too, will provide for the reclamation and development of areas which have been scarred and degraded.

Erosion and sediment control and reclamation of land which has been misused by poor farming and forestry practices is another area for which the legislation provides. The Act authorized contracts of up to 10 years to establish measures for the conservation and development of the region's soil, water, woodland, wildlife, and recreation resources.

It is axiomatic that the United States must have a continually increasing supply of minerals if we are to meet the needs of our burgeoning population for a comfortable standard of living and for national security.

At the same time, other natural resources must be preserved and protected. Purely industrial and economic considerations must be weighed against their impact on the environment.

Industrial wastes and municipal sewage pollute our streams. So does sediment from agricultural activities, highway and urban construction, and burned-over forest lands. Automobiles pollute the air. Beer cans defile the countryside. Although water pollution is reaching intolerable levels, the loss of soil by erosion is at least as serious, and is inextricably involved with many water pollution problems, especially those resulting from surface mining and construction activities.

Man now has the power to control many of the elements of nature. He can destroy the soil, render air and water unusable through pollution, kill every form of life—himself included.

If he has this power to destroy, he also has the means to conserve and protect. Whether he has the wisdom and self-determination to take effective action in the remainder of this century may well determine the course of man's future years on Earth.

URBAN SEDIMENT CAN BE CONTROLLED *

I welcome this opportunity to meet with you who direct the destinies of some of America's leading counties and conservation districts. You may have challenges on your time and your conscience; I hope you will take up the challenge of sediment control as a part of your larger quest to match environmental quality with economic growth.

Sediment control is vitally important to your counties. I hope that the film last night and Senator Randolph's talk this morning have driven home that point. My mission this morning is to suggest some alternatives to sediment production—a major pollution problem—and to indicate the kinds of assistance that the USDA, the Soil Conservation Service, and local soil and water conservation districts can provide in this area. Then you'll hear a panel discussion of some of our experiences.

I'll begin by discussing what SCS and conservation districts have been up to for the past three decades, and how their activities and interests have come to mesh with yours.

The Soil Conservation Service began official life in 1935 in the Department of Agriculture, after a brief time as the Soil Erosion Service over in the Interior Department. SCS was charged with helping land owners and operators fight a national menace—loss of soil by wind and water—that had ravaged much of the country, particularly the deep-gulled Southeast and a Great Plains that was being bowled over by dust.

Several concepts took hold rather quickly in our business:

First, that we couldn't get very far by Federal edict—that conservation would be successful only through active local leadership in setting goals, in planning, and in carrying out land use and conservation treatment.

This led to formation of soil conservation districts in every State. These local units of State government were charged with responsibility for conservation work within their boundaries. The USDA and others work with and through them to aid individuals and groups with needed conservation action. Most districts now are organized along county lines, in order to fit their programs more closely with other countrywide planning and local government.

A second concept was that no one conservation practice would work everywhere—conservation had to fit the local climate, topography, and soil conditions. Soil surveys became an essential aid in fitting conservation treatments to the land and deciding what alternatives there were for proper use of the land. What is a soil survey? It is a set of maps that shows the location and extent of the different kinds of soil. A text that accompanies the maps describes the soils in an area, and how their properties influence the uses that may safely be made of a tract of land, and the treatment that it needs to keep it from being damaged.

There are more than 70,000 kinds of soils in the United States. There may be several kinds in a small area, each of which may react differently to uses and treatments. Hence the importance of knowing the soils!

A third concept was that you couldn't separate soil and water—the use or control of one affects the useability of the other. This led to watershed protection projects to prevent floods and protect land from damage.

A fourth concept was that you can't really separate rural problems from urban problems in resource conservation. Soil and water

problems respect no manmade boundaries, and many of the conservation techniques apply equally well on the farm and in town. Many communities have asked for conservation help. Many have found soil surveys just as useful in planning urban conservation needs and land use patterns as in making farm or ranch decisions—so useful, in fact, that many communities are now sharing the cost of soil surveys in order to speed their completion for land-use planning.

This same concept lead to broader involvement in watershed projects, creating new recreation opportunity and new water supplies for municipal and industrial use. The ability of conservation work to generate new industry and tourism and economic stability led to the resource conservation and development projects, where conservation work over a multicounty area helps communities grow to join the economic and social mainstream of American life.

It is in our work with growing communities—as district cooperators or project sponsors—that we come to grips with a growing sediment pollution problem. It constitutes an instant reversal of protective land use for many years. It poses a threat to reservoirs and flood-control structures. It is an expensive and destructive pollution problem.

We haven't finished the sediment control job on farm or forest or rangeland, by any means. But sediment in suburbia is an increasingly challenging and difficult frontier of conservation.

Consider some facts:

The modern shopping center using 25 acres of land covers 19 acres with rooftop, blacktop, or concrete, including space for parking, access roads and streets, and curbing. The ability of the remaining six acres to absorb water is usually cut way down because of grading, shaping, and other construction operations. A similar situation prevails in a new industrial area, where most of the workers commute by automobile and where modern, efficient materials handling and processing equipment is used. This mass alteration of land is creating real problems in water control.

A study recently released by the American Institute of Planners titled, "Environment and Change—the Next Fifty Years," reveals that land is presently being urbanized at the rate of 3,000 acres a day, and the rate can be expected to accelerate. This is the scale of our concern—how to safely alter the use of 3,000 acres of land a day.

The study states further that not only will there be more people; they will take more land per person. In 1850, 1,000 urbanites used about 10 acres; in 1920, they used 30 acres, and in 1950 they used 1,000 acres. We're in an urban-suburban competition for space that isn't about to let up.

Now, with the help of some slides, I want to show you what the sediment problem is and what can be done about it. As we go through these, look for your own county or district. If it's in a "before" picture, I'd like to see you come back next year and bring an "after" picture. If you're already in the "after" column, my hat's off to you.

Let's look at a typical piece of the rural conservation scene—a tract of land used for a purpose that suits the characteristics of the soil, and fitted with vegetation and planting methods that control water flow across the property. The land is protected, and productive, and attractive.

Now let's suppose that a metropolitan area grows out to meet this property. This happens to at least a million acres of farmland a year—that's 3,000 acres a day. The land waits for a time, idle but still protected...

Then the bulldozers come in, and as we say about the Washington Senators, it's a whole new ballgame. Acre upon acre is laid bare as farmland turns into land for housing or stores or highways or airports. Sometimes

* Speech by Norman A. Berg, Associate Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, National Conference on Sediment Control, Washington, D.C., September 15, 1969.

it lies unprotected for years while flanking is arranged. But nature doesn't wait to begin her work.

With the loss of ground cover, water moves across the land on its own terms now, faster and more concentrated, picking up soil as it flows and leaving gullies behind.

Leaving land wide open to the elements like this can increase soil erosion in a year's time from 50 tons per square mile to more than 25,000 tons per square mile.

The eroded soil moves from higher ground to lower ground, and is carried along in the water into storm sewers.

Eventually, it reappears downstream. Here, a muddy tributary from a construction site joins a relatively sediment-free stream.

Most of the soil particles don't stay suspended in the water for long. Many are dropped out along the course of the stream, filling the natural streambed and clogging expensive water disposal structures.

Many other soil particles reach lakes and reservoirs. They reduce the storage capacity for municipal water supplies that already are strained to the limit in many communities now. They increase water bills, and often they destroy the lake's usefulness for recreation and scenic enjoyment.

But the cost of removing sediment and restoring lakes and waterways to tranquil beauty and usefulness is staggering.

Over a billion cubic yards of sediment is deposited in reservoirs each year, and nearly half a billion cubic yards is dredged from rivers and harbors.

Dredging can cost from 50 cents to two dollars a cubic yard, a bill that is paid not so much by the people who created the problem, but by taxpayers, many of them far downstream from the critical source of the sediment.

A more direct cost to homeowners may occur when sediment fills a streambed and robs it of its capacity to carry storm runoff.

The result is flooded yards and basements, and when the waters recede, an expensive cleanup job begins. These are all damages resulting downstream from the unwise construction practices.

But what about the construction site itself? You can't take away tons of soil without effect—and the effect can be very expensive . . .

Careful construction work is washed out in a single rainstorm . . . backyards disappear downhill . . . or threaten to engulf the house . . . and roads wash out before they can be paved. Is sediment control so expensive that the risk of construction damage or legal action by downstream landowners is preferable? I don't think so!

It is possible to have more homes for more people without first wrecking the landscape and polluting our water.

It is possible to carve out a space for a house without removing every tree in the vicinity.

It is possible to build commercial or industrial centers a piece at a time without leaving the whole site bare for years . . .

It is possible to build highways, even great ones, without ruining waterways for miles downstream . . .

How to do it? Many of the answers are already available . . .

First—and foremost—is to plan for sediment control as a regular part of any construction planning, with whatever technical help may be needed. And follow the plans. It is far cheaper to foresee problems and prevent them than to try and correct them later.

Second, find out about the soils—how well they will drain, how erosive they are, what kinds of plants are needed to protect them during or after construction, and other facts. This is equally important as finding out how well the sites will support the buildings or roads.

Third, leave vegetation on the ground

until just before construction, and disturb only as much areas as is needed at one time. This apartment-house builder did clear and grade a large area, but he tied down with grasses the part of the land he would build on later.

Fourth, help water move more safely off the property by putting in storm drains early . . .

And by getting quick vegetation on natural channels between buildings . . .

And below storm drains or other outlets. This kind of grassed waterway has been used on farmland for many years to carry water safely off the field without erosion.

Fifth, hillsides and roadbeds need to be stabilized quickly. On gentle slopes, seeding or sodding may work well . . .

But on steeper seeding lawngresses may not do the job at all . . .

Sod may be the answer, to give quick cover or to do the job where seeded grass has failed. But I question the results here; this is not an overhead photo of sodding on a reasonably gentle slope . . . but a picture of sodding a nearly vertical cliff, where chances of any grass surviving are slim, and chances of mowing and maintenance are even slimmer.

Slopes can be protected until plants are established, by using a straw mulch that helps hold the soil and keep it moist while grass grows. A light asphalt spray would be effective here, too.

Or, you can hold the soil down with jute matting, which rots away after its job is done and the grass takes over.

A close-up shows how tight the matting holds, but how it still leaves room for grass to grow.

In critical areas, using boards for temporary terraces may protect the site for a few weeks until plants can get a strong foothold.

All of these methods prove the point that *banks can be beautiful.*

Another vital step is to place sediment traps or basins at low points in the construction site to trap soil that does get loose.

Some erosion is inevitable while the land is disturbed, but these basins will keep sediment from leaving the site and having to be dredged out of reservoirs and channels at taxpayer's expense.

Sediment basins simply hold the water long enough to settle out soil particles, and may later serve as attractive ponds.

These are just some of the principles and practices that can be followed to create attractive buildings at the lowest cost to the community and its environment. There is no magic; neither are all the answers simple. We don't have all the answers yet, by any means. SCS and conservation districts are working together in trying out and adapting other farm-based techniques to new situations.

The Agricultural Research Service in the Department of Agriculture has more than 400 scientists engaged in conservation research, and sedimentation studies are a major part of this effort. They are studying how sediment is made, transported, and distributed in channels, lakes, and reservoirs. They are developing techniques and equipment for measuring and reducing that sediment.

Studies involve use of everything from gravel drains to prairie hay sprayed with asphalt, to flowering ornaments on highway embankments, to concrete block revetments. Their aim is to find techniques that landowners, district and county governing bodies, and others can use in the fight against sediment damage.

Their concern is that each year over a billion cubic yards of sediment are deposited in our major reservoirs. This represents enough water capacity to supply a city of 5½ million persons for a year.

Their concern is for the many other pollutants that are carried with sediment in uncontrolled water, often adsorbed on the surface of the soil particles.

So, just as my agency and conservation districts took the challenge of wasted land . . . and found an opportunity for a beautiful land—just as we've helped make rural America not only productive but also a fine place to live and work—

You have a challenge in both town and country of changing the use of land without ruining the land and the water that drains from it.

You have an opportunity to assure the kind of pleasant surroundings that city people move out to find in the first place.

Principles and techniques are available, then, or on the way, to avoid sediment damage. How to get them used? You will hear later this morning from some of our friends about their pioneering experiences. But let me now suggest some general guidelines that may help in bringing about a workable sediment control program in your county.

First, it would be helpful if every builder in your county had a code that followed along the lines I have outlined this morning. To summarize:

1. Choose the site that has the right soil properties, including natural drainage topography, for the intended use.

2. Use areas with soils not well suited to intensified development for parks and other open space uses. And don't forget the continuing needs for wildlife habitat. We need birds and fish and other animals in town and country.

3. Save trees and other existing vegetation wherever possible. They enhance the beauty of the subdivision (and thus have a dollar value), they provide cooling shade and they help control erosion.

4. Expose as small an area of land as practical at any one time during development.

5. Expose the land for as short a period as possible.

6. Hold lot grading to a minimum.

7. Plan streets to avoid long stretches of excessive grade—that is, fit the development to the contour of the land.

8. Provide adequate drainage to streets and from streets to storm sewers or other runoff disposal systems so water does not erode the land or flood property below.

9. Plant temporary vegetation during development in critical areas subject to erosion.

10. Build sediment basins to catch sediment from runoff waters during development.

11. Provide for disposing of increased runoff caused by changed land formations. And, 12. Plant permanent vegetation and install structures as soon as possible.

How do we get every builder to adopt and follow such a code?

I suggest that plans for sediment control will be carried out only if they are initiated and followed through by people who know what they are doing and who care about the consequences. Responsibility must be transferred all the way along the line from the people who plan a change, to those who review it, to the builder, the bulldozer operator, the sediment control inspector, the landscape architect, the nurseryman, the homeowner.

At every step there must be understanding and awareness of the ordinances and techniques for sediment control—and good standards and specifications for them.

We must create public awareness of the need for sediment control to muster the support needed to make recommendations into regulations. We must make sediment control in urbanizing areas a stated policy of the county government and all agencies that operate in the county.

We must learn to manage people as carefully as soil and water. Builders are businessmen, not monsters. They deserve a workable set of regulations and specifications.

They deserve helpfulness, and they deserve not to be pushed too fast, too far, or too soon. They deserve the kinds of laws that put the ethical ones on an even-money basis with those who now cut corners, cut costs, and create critical sources of sediment.

There are different versions of basic regulations. For example, (1) pre-grading, and building permit review by the conservation district; (2) review plus performance bonds for conservation measures; and (3) review plus penalties for those who violate standards. There are others. Determine what will work best in your own situation. Fit it into your review procedures for building and grading permits, and assign an effective unit of local government to be responsible for inspection, regulation, and followup.

And finally, remember that the time for action is not when you need the dredge. *Planning* is the keyword—choosing sites carefully on the basis of soil surveys and other information, and planning erosion control measures that fit the soils, topography, and climate. There are no cure-alls; measures must be suited to each site's peculiar needs, on the basis of diagnosis and experience and skill.

The Soil Conservation Service and soil and water conservation districts stand ready to offer their assistance. You'll find experience and skill as well among land and water contractors; landscape architects; nurserymen; and others. With the skills available right now, *urban sediment can be controlled.*

The guide for county governments that you will help develop this week can be a major contribution to removing sediment as a major problem in growing America. Make the guide as comprehensive and as workable as you can. Make it flexible enough to fit every county, every conservation district. Make it a valuable tool in helping improve the quality of the environment as America's communities grow. It is important work—important to your county and to the Nation. I wish you Godspeed.

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE CARL L. KLEIN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR WATER QUALITY AND RESEARCH, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SEDIMENT CONTROL, WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1969

Our country's first great conservationist, President Theodore Roosevelt, said in 1907 that conservation and the proper use of all our natural resources is the fundamental problem underlying almost every other problem of our national life.

More than 60 years have passed since our 26th President made this sensible observation. Yet, we have not used the intervening years to good advantage where environmental pollution is concerned. Instead, we have continued to foul the air and contaminate our waters with every imaginable form of waste.

President Nixon today calls pollution, "the greatest threat to our environment in history." In calling for a cleanup of our air and water, he said, "Together we have damaged the environment, but together we can improve it once again."

Earlier this month, Secretary Walter Hickel said, "The people of America have made it abundantly clear that they will no longer tolerate pollution of their environment." He said the Government intends to "prosecute those who pollute," and he ordered hearings to be held on charges against a city, four steel companies, and a mining firm accused of polluting interstate waters.

The Secretary said that compliance with pollution ordinances will be secured through court action if necessary and through new legislation which we will be seeking from Congress. We know that pollution is all over the country, and we are determined to abate it everywhere.

AN ANCIENT PROBLEM

The subject that draws us here today has been a pollution problem for some 8,000 years. It was that long ago that the Sumerians are believed to have invented irrigation to increase their crop yields from the fertile plains of Mesopotamia. Sumeria prospered for centuries as it grew up around a canal system that is still a wonder to modern engineers.

Sumeria's prosperity unfortunately led to the abuse of its natural surroundings. For, when Sumerian builders cut down the forests on the upland slopes of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to develop housing and shopping centers for their expanding cities, flash floods swept vast quantities of silt off the denuded mountains and into the irrigation ditches. Ultimately, the irrigation system broke down, crops failed, people starved, and Sumerian civilization began its long decay.

Similar disasters have followed man's attempts to spread civilization throughout history. It seems we don't try hard enough to learn lessons from the past.

The problem of siltation or sedimentation, which is still very much with us, might be more easily identified by some specific modern examples. The need for Oakley Reservoir near the University of Illinois at Champaign was brought about by the fact that 160 acres of topsoil, one foot deep, was being washed into Lake Decatur every year. This accumulation greatly reduced the efficiency of the lake as a reservoir and as a water supply until it is now at the point of elimination.

In another part of Illinois, the Carlyle Reservoir on the Kaskaskia River was built without protection from siltation. As a result, in the Hurricane Creek regions, the siltation was two to three feet deep within 18 months after the opening of the reservoir.

It seems hard to believe, but today, despite the expenditure of vast sums and tremendous effort, three billion tons of U.S. soil are washed from cultivated or barren fields and over-grazed ranges every year. Sediment—one of America's major pollutants—still fills our waterways, kills fish and other aquatic life, clogs reservoirs, or rolls its way down the Mississippi to the sea.

America's topsoil is one of its most precious assets. It must be saved—and it can be saved by good land practices.

To achieve this, we shall have to do a more complete and thorough job of planning on river basins and creek basins. We shall have to plan so that we minimize the effects of sedimentation on our lakes, rivers, and reservoirs, and so that we can reclaim whatever top soil is lost after the minimization.

But, even this is not enough to protect our topsoil from erosion. We should look back to the Sumerians and recognize that urban development can contribute significantly to this problem.

URBAN SOIL EROSION

It is estimated that more than 4,000 acres a day are being plowed up to build real estate developments, suburban facilities, highways and industries. Sediment yields from some of these activities are believed to be 500 times greater than from rural soil erosion, and urban drainage from concrete surfaces provides another substantial source of sediment deposits.

In dealing with sediment pollution, the Interior Department must now rely on the same tools as are available in the struggle against other forms of pollution. As many of you know, the Federal Water Pollution Act of 1956, the Water Quality Act of 1965 and the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 provide the major muscle in this effort.

Water quality standards, along with plans for implementing and enforcing them, are now established by all 50 states and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This makes them Federal as well as State stand-

ards, and they are flexible. However, the flexibility is aimed at improvement toward enhancement, looking forward to better water quality. The standards need to undergo periodic review and re-evaluation to conform to changing conditions and times, and to the application of new technologies as these are introduced.

The flexibility factor in water quality standards is perhaps more important to sediment pollution control than to any other single substance considered in water quality criteria. It so happens, for instance, that not one state has set forth specific criteria on suspended solids in the water quality standards they have submitted. This to me is very disturbing, especially when you consider that sediment has been named as a major pollutant in our waters.

FWPCA ACTIVITY

To measure the states' progress in implementing pollution control standards, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (FWPCA) has enlarged and coordinated its water quality monitoring system with those of the states and the U.S. Geological Survey. Turbidity is one of the parameters measured in this coordinated sampling system.

The FWPCA is still urging the States to give special attention to land erosion in their compliance programs. Many of the States have informed us that they are working with the Soil Conservation Service to develop sound land management practices to keep sediment out of their waterways. But, this is not enough. A better approach, such as that taken by the State of Maryland, is to enact laws to regulate and prevent erosion from urban development and highway construction.

The National Technical Advisory Committee not long ago produced a report on research needs in this area. It made five points regarding sedimentation, stressing that the mechanics of erosion are the same whether the source be farmlands, highway construction, or urban development.

The report said increased research is needed to understand the mechanics of erosion from different land use areas; that management practices must be developed to minimize sediment production on a watershed basis, and that protective vegetative cover is a critical factor in controlling erosion and needs further evaluation. It also said more research is needed on the transport and deposition of sediment once it finds its way into streams, and that the role of sediment as a transport agent for pesticides and other chemicals in streamflow must be more clearly defined.

A number of important steps have been taken by the FWPCA toward national control of sediment pollution. With the Corps of Engineers, the FWPCA is studying the effects of sediment on water quality in the Great Lakes in connection with the Corps' dredging operations. Also, in recent months, FWPCA Commissioner Dominick released a report on water pollution from urban runoff, including storm sewers and combined storm-sanitary sewers. The \$104,000, 275-page report, which was prepared by the American Public Works Association Research Foundation, made 14 recommendations for curing this source of pollution.

One of the startling findings of the report was that a 14-day accumulation of litter in an urban area, when flushed into sewers by a two-hour storm, had a pollutional shock load per mile that was 1½ times greater than the average amount of raw sewage discharged from the area.

Even more startling are the disclosures made about salt used for highway de-icing. Chlorides used for this purpose contain tiny blue crystals of cyanide, and heavy concentrations of cyanide have been discovered in

the runoff water emanating from this source. The report said the chemical era has multiplied pollution problems as a result of this and other practices by municipalities and property owners related to the increased usage of pesticides, herbicides, rodenticides and fertilizers.

SEDIMENT CONTROL

Under a grant from FWPCA, the National Association of Counties—one of the hosts of this meeting—has completed the draft of a "Community Action Program for Sediment Control." As the conference program indicates, chapters from this 132-page draft will be reviewed at your sessions here tomorrow morning. At this point, I will say only that the FWPCA is proud to have had a part in this important undertaking.

Another FWPCA report, to be submitted within the next few months, covers a two-year study on the effects of erosion, dredging, and landfills on the quality of estuarine waters. This national estuarine study will be another important contribution to the control of sediment pollution in our coastal waters, since traditional rules and methods for sediment control in fresh water may not apply in estuaries and marine waters.

In its own laboratories and through grants and contracts, the FWPCA is seeking the best scientific and engineering talent in the nation for research into the problem under examination at this conference. A number of our staff experts are here to participate and elaborate on what we have done and are doing in this respect.

I would like to point out that where we were once concerned about sediment as displaced soil particles, we must now consider also the additional deposits of organic substance originating in sewage, industry and animal wastes and plant residues that form sediment. This is so because the importance of sediments as pollutants is increasing, particularly in view of the ability of soil to absorb inorganic nutrients, pesticides and other organics, including oily substances, and to release these materials into our waterways.

Sediment not only represents a heavy economic drain in the loss of valuable topsoil, it also renders untreated water unfit for use as municipal and industrial sources of supply. It interferes with navigation, destroys esthetic values and damages aquatic life.

As a nutrient carrier, sediment promotes algal growths which degrade water quality and accelerate the aging process of lakes and reservoirs. Dredging requirements and loss of reservoir storage space caused by sedimentation costs this nation about \$225 million annually, and this does not include the loss of topsoil, the severe degradation of water quality or the damaging effects of sediment pollution on fish and wildlife.

Fortunately, we have at hand much of the technology we need for the control of sediment in our waterways. This conference, hopefully, will document exactly what we know and what we haven't yet learned in this regard.

I trust that your sessions here will bear much fruit, and I am grateful to be able to participate with you today.

Thank you.

SIECUS

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I believe Ann Landers' column of September 21,

1969, in which she discusses problems of sex education and SIECUS—Sex Information and Education Council of the United States—will be of interest to the Members:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 21, 1969]
SIECUS

DEAR ANN LANDERS: Where do you stand on sex education in the public schools? Some of my friends say it gives kids ideas and leads them into doing things they have no business doing. My sister-in-law in Michigan is horrified at what her children were taught last year in sixth grade. She described the literature (complete with pictures) as "disgusting and filthy."

Yesterday I received a mailing from Dallas that knocked me off my chair. It said this whole campaign for sex education is being pushed by a Communist-backed organization called SIECUS—(Sex Information and Education Council of the United States).

According to this article, SIECUS was founded by Mary Calderone, a woman from the East who goes around giving dirty lectures at prep schools. The article ended up saying the movement is a plot to weaken our country so the Commies can come in and take over. What is SIECUS? Who is Mary Calderone? Do you believe children should be given sex education in the public schools? If so, at what age? I am confused and frightened. My husband and I have faith in your judgment. Will you guide us?—Sun.-Times Readers.

DEAR READERS: Mary Calderone is a Quaker, a Vassar graduate, a physician, the daughter of the famous photographer, Edward Steichen, and the wife of Dr. Frank Calderone, formerly with the World Health Organization. She has three daughters and two teen-age grandsons. Dr. Calderone was the National Director of Planned Parenthood and founded SIECUS in 1964.

SIECUS is a non-profit health agency made up of religious, medical, educational and other professional leaders. Among organizations supporting sex education in the schools are the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, The American Public Health Association, The American Medical Association and the National Parent-Teachers Association. Father James T. McHugh, director of the Family Life Division of the U.S. Catholic Conference described most of the critics of SIECUS as members of radical right organizations—masquerading under high sounding names.

Our children are getting "sex education" every day of their lives whether we like it or not, and much of the education is the wrong kind. They are being stimulated and titillated by TV, advertising, radio, records, magazines, billboards and movies. Sex is presented as glamorous, fun—the "in thing."

Children must be taught early (fifth grade is not too soon) that sex is not something people do for kicks—that every sex act carries with it a solemn responsibility, not only to the person with whom he is having sexual relations, but to one's family and one's community.

The ideal place for sex education is at home. Unfortunately the vast majority of parents are ill-equipped to do the job because they are uninformed, and unable to discuss sex comfortably and objectively with their children. I have seen the SIECUS material and while I feel that some of it is a shade too graphic, a great deal of it has merit. As with any new program, mistakes will be made, but I firmly believe our children need this program. They are bound to profit from it by learning to accept their sexuality as a normal, healthy, positive, uplifting force in their lives.

OKINAWA PROBLEM TESTS NIXON DIPLOMACY

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the newspaper Human Events for August 30, 1969, contains an excellent article entitled "Okinawa Problem Tests Nixon Diplomacy," written by Gen. Thomas A. Lane.

I commend the article to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

OKINAWA PROBLEM TESTS NIXON DIPLOMACY:
PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN TO RETURN ISLAND
TO JAPAN PICKS UP STEAM

(By Gen. Thomas A. Lane)

The recent travels of Secretary of State William P. Rogers to Japan for consultation with Premier Eisaku Sato coupled with Japanese reaction to the nerve gas incident on Okinawa have alerted Americans to the Japanese drive for full sovereignty over Okinawa. There is some indication that Japanese politicians think the intensity of public agitation for return of the island will force the United States to concede the issue.

Agitators in Japan have used the issue to arouse anti-American sentiment. The Japanese government is asking for early action. Soviet subversion stirs the brew. Some Americans argue that prudence requires the early restoration of Japanese sovereignty over the island.

In the peace treaty of 1952 ending our World War II occupation of Japan, the United States reserved to itself de facto sovereignty over Okinawa. The island, which had been annexed by Japan in 1874, had been conquered by the United States in the last great battle of World War II. Not wishing to acquire a new possession, the United States acknowledged a "residual sovereignty" in Japan which implied an ultimate return of the island to Japanese administration. The emergence of a Communist China and the opening of the Korean War had made it clear that the United States must maintain a presence in the Far East.

The American liberals who have dominated U.S. diplomacy since World War II are mounting a propaganda campaign for the early return of Okinawa to Japan. Prof. Edwin O. Reischauer of Harvard, recently United States ambassador to Japan, has urged early return of Okinawa in order to preserve our good relations with Japan. Prof. Roger Hilsman of Columbia, formerly assistant secretary of state for the Far East, has taken the same tack.

The essential thesis of this liberal position is this:

Japan, the world's third largest industrial power, is joined with us in a vital partnership to maintain peace in East Asia.

United States de facto sovereignty over Okinawa is a thorn to Japanese pride which should be removed before it poisons our alliance.

The limitations on our use of Okinawa under Japanese sovereignty would have minimal effect on our military posture.

This liberal approach to Okinawa sovereignty follows a pattern of United States diplomacy which has attended a steady de-

cline of U.S. prestige and influence for 25 years. It reflects a hypersensitive concern about world opinion, an inclination to sacrifice alliance effectiveness to superficial harmony and an eagerness to soothe tensions stirred by Soviet diplomacy. Perhaps it evidences also a subconscious liberal revulsion against the exercise of power and the corresponding illusion that the use of force is unnecessary.

Prof. Reischauer has added to the cited position on Okinawa sovereignty a caution against the rearmament of Japan. He believes that pressure to have Japan take over a major military role in its own defense would jeopardize the democratic gains which Japanese society has made. He urges the United States to continue its security role, operating from Okinawa as it now operates from Japan.

In this matter, Prof. Reischauer reflects the views of the Japanese government. Japanese leaders know that their last attempt to conquer Asia left a legacy of hostility in other free countries. They fear that a restoration of Japanese military power would worsen relationships carefully rebuilt in recent years.

In seeking to avoid a military burden in the free world alliance, Japan is also playing the neutralist game. It would like to recover not only Okinawa but South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands seized by the Soviet Union at the close of World War II. Japan would play off the United States against the Soviet Union and depend for security upon the reluctance of both great powers to allow Japan to fall to the other. This is the kind of pleading which was so effective with Ambassador Reischauer.

It is an added American policy which fosters such pleading. Our leaders have been content to pay for the security of nations which enjoy all the benefits of freedom while shirking its costs in a world at war.

Japan, like our European allies, is enjoying the best of all worlds for democratic politicians. When big brother will provide for your security and allow you to spend your budget on public services, that is the best there is. We can hardly blame Japanese leaders for reluctance to give up such an arrangement.

But we can condemn U.S. diplomacy which prolongs such an arrangement. Our conquest of Japan in World War II gives us no continuing responsibility for its security. We smashed the militarism and restored democratic government, but democratic governments must be responsible for their own security.

From this misjudgment of reality, we get a diplomacy of retreat. The United States refuses to exercise power which fate and fortune thrust upon it. Western civilization disintegrates under the blows of an aggressive communism while our political leaders strive for a rate of retreat which will be tolerable to the American people.

Every policy question has varied aspects. The art of making sound policy lies in bringing these aspects into favorable combination for our side. It has seemed in recent years that U.S. policy was being directed by officials possessing a singular faculty for selecting combinations injurious to our interests.

An alliance is a joint undertaking in the interest of the parties concerned. The proposition that the United States and only the United States must sacrifice to maintain alliance cooperation is an intellectually immature approach to questions of world power and interest. It dissipates our credit and interest. Prudent adjustment of an alliance to changed conditions must be made with due regard to the interests of all the parties concerned.

Congress shows increasing dissatisfaction with the policies and results of the past two decades. Our forces are sprawled across the world protecting allies who sometimes show scant concern for their own security. Alliances have brought mounting debt to the

United States and increasing prosperity to our major allies. The American people will not tolerate that kind of alliance policy much longer. President Nixon is called to put our diplomatic house in order.

The reality of our time is that the free world has a great preponderance of power over the Communist world. But because the United States has not provided leadership to make that power effective, the relatively Communist world has maintained a continuing and successful offensive. Okinawa illustrates the problem.

For 24 years the United States has paid for the security of Japan. The arrangement was necessary at the close of World War II, but it has long been outmoded by increasing Japanese wealth and power. There can be no excuse today for denying Japan full responsibility for its own security.

Okinawa is a bastion of free world power in the Far East. Because the United States exercises sovereignty, there is no complication of foreign interest here as there is in Japan. Our operations do not involve nor compromise the government of Japan. The United States can act directly as the occasion requires.

For example, our forces on Okinawa can support South Korea or another *Pueblo* without exposing Japan to involvement or retaliation. Our forces in Japan lack that freedom of action. They cannot stock nuclear weapons as our forces do in Europe, and their employment except in defense of Japan is restricted.

This is to say that there was a valid and vital purpose in retaining sovereignty over Okinawa. It is a purpose which involves not only Japan but the security of other allies in the Far East. Our presence is under attack by Soviet diplomacy which would like to use Japan to oust us from Okinawa. Obviously, the United States should not relinquish sovereignty over Okinawa until arrangements are made for the accomplishment of the island mission by equal or better means.

Although Japan is vigorous and prosperous industrially, it is incapable of providing its own defense. Without U.S. protection, it would be no more independent than Cambodia. There is no present alternative to the continuation of American operations from Okinawa. It is incompatible with Japan's obligations to the alliance for it to press the sovereignty issue at this time.

There will be a right time for the return of Okinawa to Japan. It will come when Japan has assumed full responsibility for its own defense and all American forces have been withdrawn from the country.

Japan must take its place as a full and trusted partner in the defense of free Asia. In this role, in close collaboration with other free countries, Japan will confirm its commitment to political freedom. It cannot achieve that acceptance by avoiding the burden of freedom.

The preservation of freedom is not a sole responsibility of the United States. It is a charge to be borne by all the free world working in harmony. The United States bears a special obligation of neutralizing the Soviet nuclear threat, but our allies bear responsibility for their local defense. Surely Japan can at least sustain military power comparable with that of Britain, France and Germany.

It would be inviting disaster for the Nixon Administration to foster neutralism in Japan. Japan has chosen its place in the free world and must bear the burden of that choice.

In the light of these realities, it would be irresponsible and imprudent to change the treaty status of Okinawa at this time. The first goal of Japanese pride should be to take over its own defense and to release U.S. forces operating from Japanese territory. United States policy should welcome this development. The restoration of Japanese sovereignty over Okinawa could follow when

Japanese military forces assume responsibility for that base and American forces are withdrawn.

Our Far East policy must produce a concert of power embracing Japan, South Korea, the Republic of China and the Philippines. Japan must make its full contribution to the security system. The United States would then be in general support of the front line defenses of its Asian allies.

This kind of alliance policy cannot be built on the Reischauer diplomacy. It hasn't been built in 20 years of costly effort. U.S. leaders must begin to make the hard decisions required to maintain alliance vitality. They must stop catering to the appeasement inclinations of our allied politicians.

President Nixon can start the new diplomacy in negotiations with Japan. We need not an isolated decision on Okinawa, but a plan of rational alliance relationships in the Far East. Diplomacy must be based on the requirements of alliance security and not upon sentiment or political expediency.

The new diplomacy will put greater responsibility upon allied leaders. Premier Sato must explain to the Japanese people both the benefits and the obligations of the alliance. He must demonstrate the necessity for Japanese participation in the military defense of the free world. He must show the advantage to Japan and the alliance of U.S. sovereignty over Okinawa until Japan can take over the alliance mission of that base.

This is the sound framework of Okinawa policy. We show our confidence in Japan by adjusting to its early assumption of full partnership in the free world alliance. We reject the course of timid adjustment to pressures generated by Soviet intrigue.

If the Nixon Administration is to be, like its predecessors, the prisoner of Soviet strategy in the guise of world opinion, it will produce no sound policy. But if it gives constructive and creative leadership to our free world alliances, it may yet set a barrier to Communist aggression. Okinawa is a good place to begin the new diplomacy.

SHE BUILT HER OWN CITY

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, Mary Herschend is a woman of spirit and determination. A creator and builder, who some years ago came to our beloved Ozarks of Missouri to retire, but instead, used her womanly intuition and charm, to create a city.

Mary, along with her two sons, Peter and Jack, started with Marvel Cave and turned it into a highly successful enterprise, to be joined in later years by the building of "Silver Dollar City." One of the most "fun filled," historic, and interesting tourist attractions, this side of the Rocky Mountains.

I have had a personal interest in the efforts of this remarkable woman, due to my service as a member of the board of the National Crafts Foundation, organized by Mary for the purpose of preserving as well as providing training, and a year-round market for Ozark craftsmen.

Recently, Mary Kimbrough, women's editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, wrote a most interesting feature story about Mary Herschend, and her use of American ingenuity and "know-how."

I therefore will include this article as a part of the RECORD so that others

may know of the imagination and great enterprise, shown by this fine citizen and builder of the Missouri Ozarks. I hope travelers through the Midwest of our United States will tarry a while and see these rebuilders and preservers. Y'all come.

The article follows:

SHE BUILT HER OWN CITY
(By Mary Kimbrough)

On a rustic rise deep in the Ozark wilderness stands Mary Herschend's city where every day's a holiday and the birds and cash registers make sweet music together.

Already past the age when most people are ready to retire and get away from it all, Mrs. Herschend, slim, bespectacled and young-spirited entrepreneur, has discovered the secret sought by millions of frustrated city dwellers—how to create a profitable business enterprise far from the traffic and the smog and the horns blowing at midnight.

She did it by leaving her own city behind and building herself a new one. The ex-Chicagoan is head of the family-owned Silver Dollar City, colorful mecca of vacationers from all over the country.

Located on a winding, hilly road just a few miles from Branson and Hollister in southwest Missouri, Silver Dollar City has grown in two decades from a wilderness site with a cave on it into a thriving resort.

But for all its activity and its reputation as one of the Midwest's most popular holiday spots, Silver Dollar City is not a carnival town. Mary Herschend won't permit that.

She insists that Silver Dollar City be a mirror of yesterday, not a tinselled playground. That philosophy—plus a hard look at the business side of the ledger—led to the National Festival of Craftsman as well as to the many crafts demonstrations which are tourist attractions on the streets of Silver Dollar City.

Admittedly seeking ways to prolong the vacation season past Labor Day, Mrs. Herschend and her son, Jack, combed the hills for mountain artisans who could recreate for 20th century visitors the homespun, primitive handicrafts of another era.

This year's Festival, opening Oct. 4 and continuing through Oct. 19, will bring together specialists who will demonstrate more than 60 different handicrafts essential to everyday living in the past century. These include hog hewing, rope making, woodcarving, glass blowing, soap making, pottery making, basket weaving, wagon making.

One of the craftsmen is Peter Engler whose woodcarving business, a regular attraction at Silver Dollar City, has become so successful that he has opened a second Ozark shop at nearby Reeds Spring.

Inside the gates of the warm-spirited little mountain village, other arts and crafts of yesterday are brought to life and passengers board the Frisco-Silver Dollar Line for train excursions through the picturesque countryside behind one of the city's five vintage steam locomotives.

Nothing could cheer the heart of Mary Herschend more than to see this kind of tourist attraction in her special town. But nothing could have been farther from her thoughts not too many years ago.

She told the story on a recent visit in St. Louis where she participated in a business discussion in connection with the convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

She was living "just the pleasant, average life of the suburban housewife" in Evanston, Ill., with her husband, Hugo, district manager of the Electrolux Corporation. They had two sons, Peter and Jack. She had a garden, enjoyed cooking, shopping, occasional visits with neighbors.

Then, in the guise of a vacation trip into the Ozarks, destiny struck.

"We loved it," she remembered. "We often

sat and looked at the Ozarks and my husband would say, 'Someday, we're going to buy a mountain.'"

As it turned out, they didn't get a mountain, they got a cave.

"We had been going back year after year and in 1949 we learned that Marvel Cave was for lease. In five minutes the papers were signed and we had ourselves a cave down in the Ozarks.

"I asked my husband, 'Who's going to run it?' He said, 'You are.'"

And so it was decided. He would retain his own job until his retirement and she would go down to Branson each summer to manage the Cave and, hopefully, make a little money for the family treasury from the exploring tourists.

"He had always wanted to have some kind of business there we could operate after he retired."

But it wasn't to be. Ironically, Hugo Herschend suffered a fatal heart attack and never knew the fantastic future of his Ozark venture.

Meanwhile, though, his plan that his wife would spend only a short time each summer at the new Herschend property had gone awry. With a 99-year lease on 640 acres of Ozark land and with Mrs. Herschend's determination to make her husband's dream pay off, they discovered she was forced to spend nearly three quarters of the year down in the wilderness.

She can laugh at herself now, but 20 years ago, she confesses, she wept for months in self-pity. She was not a business woman—at least, she didn't dream she had a latent talent in the commercial world—and her life in the Ozarks was primitive and uncomfortable. No water, no telephone, no indoor plumbing.

"And besides," she admitted ruefully, "I was scared to death to go into the cave!"

That fear was overcome in a moment every mother will understand.

"Jack and some friends of his were exploring the cave one day and they didn't come home when I thought they would. I was scared something had happened to them and I was scared to go looking for them."

"Finally, I knew I simply had to go, in case they were hurt or lost. So I took a flashlight and gingerly went into the cave and called. At last, I saw their light. They were all right. Just had lost track of time."

"That was the end of my fear."

Jack, now 36, and Peter, 34, are associated with their mother in the cave-grown-into-a-city. The Herschends' initial business enterprise, Marvel Cave, is said to be the third largest cave in the United States with some 32 miles of passages already mapped and a vast Cathedral Room larger than a football field and as tall as a 20-story building.

But, as popular as this had become, the energetic family trio felt it was not enough. Jack was the one who suggested an additional attraction be created—and from this was Silver Dollar City born.

It opened in 1950 with a blacksmith shop, restaurant, candy shop, general store and stage coach depot. In 1950 there were three employees and a gross payroll of \$12,000.

Today—and this is perhaps the most gratifying fact to Mrs. Herschend—200 employees are furnished with jobs through the busy and the leisurely seasons, and another 125 are there during the summer. There are 45 buildings on the property and a payroll of more than \$1 million.

And, as the recreational area grows and as Mary and Peter and Jack Herschend keep on thinking and dreaming and planning and working, Silver Dollar City is expected to grow, too.

Mrs. Herschend looked at her watch. She had been in St. Louis for most of the day and it was time to go. She was ready once again to get away from it all and go back to the quaint wilderness city that Mary and Peter and Jack—yes, and Hugo—Herschend built.

AN OUTSTANDING STATEMENT ON CONSERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on September 18 of this year the Honorable Clifford Hardin, Secretary of Agriculture, held a listening conference at College Station, Tex. At that time Mr. Richard C. Longmire, of Pauls Valley, Okla., in my district, a long-time leader in national and local conservation programs, delivered a statement before the Secretary.

In my judgment, Mr. Longmire presented a most effective and outstanding argument against cutting down programs for the development of our national resources, and for their preservation and improvement to meet the future needs of the American people. It is my desire at this time to present this statement for the RECORD so that all who are interested in this most important problem will have the advantage of the information contained in Mr. Longmire's statement.

Mr. Speaker, I include the statement delivered by Mr. Longmire:

STATEMENT OF RICHARD C. LONGMIRE, PAULS VALLEY, OKLA., AT LISTENING CONFERENCE OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLIFFORD HARDIN, COLLEGE STATION, TEX., SEPTEMBER 18, 1969

Mr. Secretary: "The ox is in the ditch." Our useable supply of water is diminishing. Our soil is eroding. Our streams are polluted. Our lakes are filling with sediment. We are losing open space and scenic beauty. The restless population searches for outdoor recreation. Are we getting the ox out of the ditch by reducing funds for watershed planning, stopping watershed construction, reducing ACP cost sharing, stopping Great Plains contracts, and reducing technical assistance to landowners?

The many non-agricultural demands on land are accelerating faster than food demands. Here are some of the predictions of Resources for the Future for the year 2000:

Land for recreation—up 300 percent over today's level.

Land for homes, schools, factories—up 215 percent.

Land for transportation—up 125 percent.

Land for wildlife refuges—up 133 percent.

Land for reservoirs—up 180 percent.

Requirements for wood and water by the turn of the century promise further and drastic impacts on land use and planning. If the projected doubled demand for forest products, for example, were to be obtained at present yield rates, something like 300 million acres would have to be added to the existing 484 million acres of commercial forest lands.

This is one more indication of the fact that land needs, by the year 2000, will mount up to a total of far more than our full land area. We shall have to make a piece of land serve more than one purpose at the same time—the multiple-use concept—which accentuates the need for both the technology and the political and social "arrangements" that will insure the wise selection and efficient management of these resources.

The growth in population we expect to experience will be at least matched by an increase in total demand for fresh water. Prospects are that by 2000:

Irrigation withdrawals may increase by half.

Municipal water use may double.

Manufacturing use of water may quadruple.

Even though severe shortages of emergency proportions can be postponed and probably forestalled altogether, there can be no question that the nation is facing the prospect of unlimited demands on its increasing need for intensive management of resources—including planning, development, use, and conservation of the resources.

Whatever may be added through water developments and cropland additions, the circumstances call on the United States to maintain a productive agriculture and focus increasing attention on the development and use of the resources at hand.

To meet the nation's oncoming needs, it is elementary that we develop and use our present supplies of water and land efficiently—to increase production; to reduce waste and mis-use; to hold down costs; to obtain quality; to provide employment; to generate wealth (by converting raw materials to useable products); to hold government regulation to a necessary minimum, and to reduce dependence on outside sources.

This year we spent billions investigating outer space and only a few million for the improvement of our environment here in this nation. And this has been the case for the thirty years that I have been a supervisor of a soil and water conservation district. Year after year the conservation program has been shoved aside to make room and money available for new programs—new programs which seldom stand the test of time and last no longer than the next administration.

As citizens of this great country, we believe that we are entitled to at least a chance to conserve and develop our natural resources.

Those of us interested in conservation believe that a quality environment for each individual in this country cannot become a reality until we have quality and continuity in a conservation program. Individual landowners, large and small alike, have been puzzled by the stop and go directions coming out of the nation's capitol over the past twenty years dealing with conservation.

There have been 427 soil and water conservation districts formed by local people in the five states represented here today. The people in the districts have been led to believe that they can get assistance on their conservation problems because the districts have memorandums of understanding with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and these memorandums state that the U.S.D.A., through the Soil Conservation Service, will furnish needed technical assistance to the districts to help landowners put their conservation plans in effect. We believe that this is an obligation that our federal government has to the people and must honor. Not only is our land eroding away, but our confidence in the government's ability to prepare and maintain a suitable conservation program is eroding.

About twenty years ago, construction started on the authorized watershed projects of the Trinity River and Middle Colorado River in Texas and the Washita River in Oklahoma.

This concept of total conservation and development within a watershed proved to be highly effective and had widespread acceptance by the people, both rural and urban. In 1954, Public Law 566 was passed. This law set the stage for the small watershed development on areas outside of the authorized projects.

No other federal program of any type has been received with more enthusiasm than the small watershed program. This is borne out by the fact that the local people were willing to assume an obligation of doing

intensive land treatment in the watershed, furnishing lands, easements and rights of way for construction and impoundments of the flood waters and maintaining the flood detention structures for the next fifty to one hundred years.

Landowners were not the only ones to recognize the value of such a program. Cities and towns became sponsors of watershed projects in order to take advantage of the opportunity to use the flood detention structures to store water for municipal and recreational purposes. The people in the cities voted bonds to pay their share of the costs.

State governments also saw the small watershed program as an opportunity for helping the general public.

In these five states millions of dollars have been appropriated by the state legislatures to assist in developing watershed plans. The plans have been developed, but millions of dollars worth of plans are gathering dust on shelves because the federal government has once again shoved aside the conservation program.

The current suspension of all construction contracts in the small watershed program poses a grave dilemma for the sponsors of these projects.

Since 1965, funds for watershed construction have been steadily declining until we have now reached the very bottom. The suspension of contracting is working the severest hardship possible on watershed sponsors. The watersheds that are ready for construction, for the most part, have been involved in an active watershed program for ten to fifteen years. During this period of time the sponsors and the local people have spent countless hours at watershed meetings, working with landowners, with municipalities, city and state governments.

Millions of dollars of non-federal money has been spent with the expectation that the watershed projects already planned would be constructed. Local people have contacted hundreds of landowners to secure land easements and rights of way and because of the lack of construction funds and the suspension of contracting, many of these easements are now expiring. The expiration of easements will involve not only added time and expense by local sponsors to secure new easements, but will undoubtedly further erode the confidence of the sponsors and local people in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

An additional contributing factor to the present dilemma is the matter of continuing to secure state funds in support of the watershed program. It is becoming increasingly more difficult, and in some cases impossible, to convince state legislatures that continued state support for watershed activities is a wise investment. These parties have begun to relate the lack of construction to the rate of watershed planning.

If state support for watershed activities is to continue there must be a corresponding support by the Federal Government for watershed construction.

If the support by the Federal Government of the small watershed program continues to decline, we run the risk that local interest will further decline, that valuable reservoir sites will become unavailable, and that needed improvements and benefits will be too long delayed.

Mr. Secretary, it is not necessary that I cite figures to show the great backlog of watershed applications which have been submitted by the local people for assistance. This information is available in your own department files of the Soil Conservation Service.

The backlog of unserved applications is mounting, and the federal funds available per project are declining. Yet the demand for upstream watershed protection, conservation, and development continues to grow across America. Here is where flood damages amount

to one billion dollars annually, and where damages from sediment pollution have reached \$87.5 million each year. Here is where new jobs, new water supplies, new recreational facilities, and better living standards are imperative.

There are at least 8,300 watersheds in the U.S. that need treatment and development, according to the Conservation Needs Inventory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The actual number of potential projects is probably larger. We are moving far too slowly in meeting the need for this work, which includes both water development features and land conservation measures.

There is no question that the image of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is deteriorating. Take, for example, this statement from a leading national news magazine:

"The economy can fairly comfortably tolerate an inflation rate of 2% yearly, and the Government should aim at that. To do any better, most economists agree that there must be far reaching reforms. As an obvious starter, Congress should scrap the farm-subsidy program, which not only cost taxpayers \$5.7 billion a year but artificially inflate the prices of cotton, wheat, corn, soybeans and rice. The subsidies also help drive up the price of farm land, adding another push to the price of produce . . ."

This and other half-truths create mistrust among the people of the nation. Today, there is an opportunity for the U.S.D.A. to regain the confidence of the people. Today there is an opportunity for the Department to create a better environment for all the people.

Today might be the last opportunity for the U.S.D.A. to plan and develop our natural resources for the future requirements of a growing national appetite for resource material.

Today is the time to get the ox out of the ditch!

A RARE COLLECTION OF CAPITOL MEMORABILIA

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on September 22 the U.S. Capitol Historical Society opened to the public an exhibit in the Rayburn Building of prints from the Kiplinger and Columbia Historical Society collections reconstructing Washington's early history and the history of the U.S. Capitol. Because this rare collection of Capitol memorabilia may never again be so assembled, and because of the special interest that it holds for many of the Members of this legislative body, I want to take this opportunity to describe it in more detail.

Until the 1850's, when photography and other printing processes became prominent, lithography, etching, and engraving were the only ways to produce large numbers of pictures. Pictures before this time were made by hand on copper, steel, and stone, then transferred to paper. Consequently, the newly opened exhibit represents a vanishing art that for many years was an important means of recording America's history.

In addition, the exhibit is focused on the 176-year-old Capitol, truly a symbol of freedom and liberty to all mankind. No other building has a documented iconography of its own so extensive as that of the Capitol. And no other build-

ing in America can be so closely linked to the growth and progress of the Nation.

The exhibit features an 1818 water color of Blodgett's Hotel, meeting place of the 13th Congress after the British burned Washington and the Capitol in 1814; an original water color by W. H. Bartlett which became the basis for early reproductions of the low-domed Capitol; scenes of the early House and Senate Chambers from a variety of colorful prints; even the latest of Capitol changes are shown in drawings of the east front extension.

Held to coincide with the seventh annual meeting of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society on September 23, 1969, the exhibit is open to the public, and is located in the Rayburn House Office Building, adjacent to room 2167. It will be there through September 26, and can be seen between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

In conclusion, as president of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, I would like to publicly thank Austin Kiplinger, the members of his staff, as well as the Columbia Historical Society and its staff, for making valued prints from their outstanding collections available for our use. I want especially to acknowledge the efforts of Miss Josephine Cobb of the National Archives; Mrs. Charles Turgeon, John Hazard, and Gwen Fitzpatrick of Kiplingers, and Miss Mary Organ of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. They all put forth a supreme effort that I am sure will be appreciated by those of you who visit the exhibit. A special thanks, too, is extended to an Alexandria firm, Design & Productions, who donated all display facilities for the occasion without charge.

PUNISHING THE INNOCENT

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, gun legislation has generated more individual letters, and more editorials in our Minnesota Sixth Congressional District, than all but two other subjects, the conflict in Vietnam and low farm prices.

As an example of this continuing dialog, with your permission, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time, an editorial from the Pierz Journal on this subject.

I believe every Member of Congress can benefit by reading this editorial.

PUNISHING THE INNOCENT

Is the day approaching when we will be governed by the decisions of panels of experts rather than laws? With increasing frequency, boards and commissions made up of supposed "experts" are issuing what amount to edicts involving everything from prescription drugs to gun controls. For example, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence has concluded that the best way to control crime is to take handguns away from millions of law-abiding citizens. There is little doubt but that the Commission's report will be used as a basis for legislative proposals that if enacted would

alter basically the rights and responsibilities of the citizens in the matter of gun ownership. It seems to mean that where existing authority falls in the task of administering existing laws, police state controls will be imposed to cover up failure.

There are laws dealing with crime and criminals. These laws should be strengthened and enforced. As "The American Rifleman" points out editorially: "While the anti-gun element chased after guns in the empty name of crime control, lawbreakers scrambled after loot and preyed on decent citizens with increasing success and little fear of punishment. From 1961 through 1966 . . . crime increased 61 per cent while the number of criminals in jail decreased almost 10 per cent . . . More and more Americans appear to be accepting the clear logic of punishing criminals, not guns. Yet on virtually every test vote on this policy, in Congress or in State Legislatures, the lawmakers who call loudest for gun control usually have voted against mandatory penalty bills."

The rising crime problem will never be cured by punishing the innocent through oppressive and confiscatory gun control laws.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS: THEY LIVE WITH TENSION

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, Howard Fields of United Press International recently wrote an excellent article on the overworked air traffic controllers in our Nation's airports. His story illustrates the need for more congressional interest in air safety.

I hope that each Member will take the time to read Mr. Fields' story. The article follows:

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS: THEY LIVE WITH TENSION

(By Howard Fields)

WASHINGTON.—Your airliner is flying into one of the nation's busiest airports. You have complete faith in your pilot or you wouldn't be flying.

But how does your pilot, with all his training and ability, know that a plane won't take off in front of him just as he's going to land? How does he know that another plane isn't going to cross his path as he lands, or even try to land at the same time?

He doesn't know. A few miles from the airport the pilot has turned the responsibility for your life, his life and the lives of your fellow passengers over to an air traffic controller.

Although the pilot retains manual control of the plane, the controller decides which runway the plane will land on, where it stands in the sequence of planes scheduled to land and how he wants the pilot to proceed.

At a major airport, a controller will handle nearly 100 planes taking off or landing during the busiest hour of the day, usually between 5 and 6 p.m. In that hour he may have responsibility for about 5,000 lives.

Ray Belanger, who came up through the ranks from controller to chief of the evaluation staff of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), described the responsibility this way:

"There's nothing like it. He's in the position where he's making literally hundreds of decisions per hour, any one of which, if he made a mistake, could kill a couple hundred people."

That, of course, is what the controller wants to forget as he makes the split-second judgments involved in getting as many as a dozen planes safely into the air or on the ground with their precious cargoes of human life.

In fact, F. Lee Bailey, general counsel for the Professional Air Traffic Controllers, has pictured controllers as being so obsessed with the fear of killing someone that they dope themselves with tranquilizers while others suffer from depression, ulcers and tension which makes them prime candidates for heart attacks.

The FAA disputes this. It says that while controllers work under pressure, so do a lot of other professionals.

It also says they are well paid for undergoing this pressure—a top base pay of \$20,555 a year, plus about 10 per cent for Sunday work, overtime and holiday double time.

"I SOMETIMES TAKE IT OUT ON MY WIFE"

The average controller, out of a combination of pride and dedication, would not describe the pressures on him in quite the dramatic terms used by Bailey. But he doesn't hesitate to score the FAA for using outdated equipment and for asking controllers to handle more and more air traffic.

As in most complicated situations, the truth obviously lies somewhere between the two extremes. But the airline passenger has a right to know where this point is because it is his safety which is involved.

Money is one problem. Sen. James B. Pearson, R-Kan., said recently that "a graph of federal funding for airways facilities and equipment over the past two decades looks like a jagged mountain range. Each peak in this range is in most cases the result of a tragic and dramatic air accident."

What he meant was that Congressional interest in air safety rises whenever there is a disaster.

Part of the present squeeze also stemmed from miscalculation.

Gen. William F. McKee, FAA administrator from 1965 until this year, explained: "At one time it appeared we had enough controllers and that projections would show us to have enough. But the growth of aviation far exceeded our expectations."

From 1967 to 1968 alone, there was an 11 per cent increase in over-all air traffic. The number of takeoffs and landings in the United States is expected to increase from 35.6 million in 1965 to 184.6 million in 1980. The number of airline passengers is expected to quadruple.

Sophisticated new equipment now is coming into service and more controllers are being hired. But both require at least a two-to-three-year lead time. Meanwhile, the controllers say the FAA is not moving fast enough. To which the FAA replies: "We're doing the best we can with the funds we're given."

The airport traffic controller stands in a tower, usually above the airline terminal, overlooking the runway system. Around him are various radio speakers, each with its own radio frequency and purpose. In front of him is what looks like the wooden letter holders used by scrabble players. They contain information on planes ready to take off and those ready to land, in the order they are lined up.

At 5 p.m. on a weekday at Washington National airport, the control tower conversation goes like this, all in rapid-fire style without a moment's pause between the controller's orders and pilot's response.

"Northwest 367 (on the ground) can you get to the runway?" "Right." "Cessna 115 land two-one." "Okay, understand two-one now." "Northwest 367 taxi into position and hold." "367."

"Yeh, American 488 ready for takeoff." "American 488 roger expect release not before 46." "Okay." "Washington tower, King-

air number one-five-ah-zero inbound from Beltway on the river." "King-air one-five-zero Washington tower one-three." "Roger." "Cessna 115, cleared to land." "Roger."

It sounds like gibberish to the untrained ear but the controller understands it and replies: "Boundary American 633." Then comes a gush of garble from a fast-talking pilot. "No copy zero-seven Delta, that's through. American 633 contact departure control." "Getcha." "Eastern Airlines one-niner-seven reporting outer marker." "Eastern 197 Washington tower cleared to land." "Eastern 197 cleared to land."

And so it goes.

The controller uses no commas and no periods. All unnecessary speech is avoided. Somehow the controller sifts out the incoming traffic and the pilots know which orders are for them. During the hour this controller handled 95 takeoffs and landings with 15 minutes relief. That's average for National airport.

During the same hour over New York there probably were more than 35 airliners stacked in a landing pattern for John F. Kennedy International, more than 25 over LaGuardia and another 15 over Newark. There were 80 craft on the ground at those three airports waiting for takeoff and 200 to 300 private planes were moving about in the air space involved.

All the information the controller is relaying is in his head and all his judgments are based on his mental picture of the traffic situation. There's no time to write anything down, no time to argue.

That's what prompted F. Lee Bailey to tell the aviation subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee of what he called exhausted controllers "whose every moment is laden with the ominous knowledge that a slip of the tongue, of memory, or of judgment could bring hundreds of citizens to midair collision and death."

Bailey's testimony came June 25, within a week after a concerted action by the organized controllers to report sick rather than work. The result was a massive air traffic jam that caused hours of delays and threatened to close some airports.

Bailey said the sickcall was a plea for help "before we kill through a midair collision." He said 30 to 40 per cent of the staffs at congested traffic centers would have to be furloughed if the controllers honestly reported their mental states.

Air controllers interviewed by UPI generally agreed that Bailey was being overdramatic. However, they also agreed the pressure is there and that they feel the effects.

"Sure, there are pressures," said one controller with eight years experience. "I sometimes leave here and I go home and take it out on my wife. The least little thing she says is gonna drive me up the wall."

But another said, "my work here never affects my home life. It's frustrating at times. I had a complaint about the radio equipment before and was told to grit my teeth and hang in. I have not noticed any nervousness."

A third controller, who quit two years ago and came back, said, "I get on my days off and just don't even think about the thing. But there are nights when you come out and feel kinda washed out, like a wet dishrag. And at times, I've had the shakes."

DOING THE BEST WE CAN, SAYS THE FAA

Below the control tower "CAB" with its broad windows is the darkened IFR room (instrument flight rules) where controllers never even glimpse the planes they are guiding, depending entirely on radar and radio. The IFR room handles the plane on the final leg of its flight until the tower takes over for the actual landing.

One midafternoon, and not a particularly busy one, a controller raised up from his position over the scope, leaned back in his chair and took a deep breath of exhaustion. "I just want to sit back and cry," he said to a fellow controller.

The other controller was philosophical. "You just have to do the best you can," he said. "That's what it boils down to."

This was at Washington National Airport, considered the showcase of the nation's air traffic system. National has 77 air traffic controllers. O'Hare International Airport at Chicago, often described as the "world's busiest airport," has only 44.

National even has a 45-minute rotation system for controllers. Most airports force their controllers to sit for hours on end performing the same tedious job. Controllers at many of the major airports work six-day weeks because of a shortage of qualified controllers.

Adding to current problems are scheduled departures of airliners on the half-hour or the hour and the desire of too many travelers to travel at the peak hours. In a recent survey at New York's JFK, 39 airliners were scheduled to depart between 8:45 and 9:30 a.m. Thirteen were scheduled to leave at 9 a.m. and 12 at 9:30.

Then, too, planes are getting bigger. Boeing 707s carry about 165 persons. In December, Pan American Airways will begin flying the Boeing 747 with about 365 persons aboard. Later, Eastern airlines will carry 495 persons on its 747 flights between New York and San Juan, P.R.

A MISCALCULATION LED TO CONTROLLER SQUEEZE

In the 1970's will come the supersonic transport (SST), some of which will carry up to 700 persons.

The controllers are taught to think of planes as objects to be maneuvered, not as ships carrying hundreds of persons. The controller will tell you, however, that try as he might, he can never completely ignore the human factor.

Jack Maher, national coordinator for the organized controllers, sums up their complaints against the FAA:

"Last year we said the equipment was obsolete, that the facilities were dangerously or critically understaffed, that the initial training and the proficiency training was completely inadequate, that the controllers were generally unable to control the traffic, that corners have been cut."

"The establishment hasn't admitted to all of those, but they have testified this year that the equipment is obsolete, that there is a critical shortage of personnel. Now the other things they haven't admitted to yet, but I think if we can keep it up they'll admit to that, too."

Some FAA officials have charged that these activities are geared to win union membership in a power play with the professional air traffic controllers (Associmpatco) and the National Association of Government Employees. Patco is now the largest.

Belanger says Patco misrepresents what is being done about the problem. "The point they don't make is that we are doing something about it, too." The FAA is in the process of hiring 2,800 controllers and is asking authorization to hire 2,200 more.

FAA Administrator John H. Shaffer says the agency already has plans in the works that will see a fully automated system in the next decade. The pilot may not even have to land the plane and the controllers will just have to monitor the machines doing their work.

William M. Fleener, director of the FAA's air traffic service, said the agency is trying to take the pressure off the controllers. But to do it, he said, "takes money and it takes people and it takes equipment and that's what we're asking for."

LET US SAVE THE EVERGLADES—
ONCE AND FOR ALL

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, one of the measures of public concern over the contamination and destruction of our natural resources is the furor over a proposed jetport to be placed in dangerous proximity to the Florida Everglades. In that case we saw what hopefully will be only the first example of an aroused public's reaction to proposed destruction of an irreplaceable natural resource for commercial reasons.

Recently Secretaries Hickie and Volpe have announced what appears to be a Federal policy against building of the proposed commercial jetport. This announcement, combined with Florida Gov. Claude Kirk's opposition to the jetport, would seem to spell the end of the ill-conceived plan. Last week, however, the Department of the Interior released a report which showed that even a training airport at the site of the formerly proposed jetport would pose a threat to the Everglades.

Now the administration has an opportunity to end—once and for all—the controversy about possible adverse ecological effects of an airport near the Everglades. Part of the urgency with which the American public regards the Everglades issue was evidenced in a letter recently sent to the editor of the Chicago Sun-Times by Mr. Raymond Mostek, president of the Illinois Audubon Society. I insert the letter at this point in the Record in hopes that it will spur to action those members of the administration who are concerned with putting finally to rest all doubt about the future of the Everglades.

The letter referred to follows:

SAVE EVERGLADES PARK

(By Raymond Mostek)

The Aug. 8 article by Evans-Novak "Jetport or Park—Nixon must rule" on the threat of a jetport to the famed Everglades National Park near Miami was a particularly timely one. Conservationists all over the country are gravely concerned over the precarious future of this park.

Established only in 1947, and the third largest park in the system, it is incredible that a park so huge—a land and water area of 1,919 square miles—could be threatened by the bungling hand of man. It is the only sub-tropical national park within the continental United States.

For 20 years, the U.S. Department of the Interior has been trying to persuade the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to guarantee an adequate water supply for the park. The Army engineers have failed to co-operate.

Congress has been unable to fund the \$12,000,000 needed to purchase some 74,000 acres of private in-holdings which present a serious problem in park management.

Because of the \$28 billions spent annually for the Vietnam war, there has been a federal fiscal cutback, and construction funds to provide for adequate water flow to the Everglades National Park have been eliminated by this curious Congress.

The proposed jetport for Miami would

seriously endanger the Everglades Park as we know it. This great "sea of grass" would suffer from air pollution and noise pollution. Acres of runways will be covered with oil and gasoline-polluted waters which will eventually drain into the park.

Soon, agricultural pesticides will compound the problem, and the park will be lost as an ecological treasure. Hopefully, the people of the United States and an increasing number of enlightened members of Congress will act in time to prevent this catastrophe. Bureaucratic bungling and corporate violence can be ended in this land, if we can insist upon wiser environmental planning.

We trust that President Nixon will rise above the mediocre record he compiled in conservation while a member of Congress. Perhaps he may rise to greatness on this urgent ecological issue.

BERGSTROM AIDS SCHOOL

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the men of the 75th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Bergstrom Air Force Base are to be commended—they have proven again that the Air Force does live up to civic responsibility, and the Air Force does take care of its own.

The elementary school children of Bergstrom attend Del Valle School in Austin. The crush of Air Force dependents has created some problems and Del Valle has received Federal funds as an impacted school area.

But Bergstrom has expressed appreciation in many ways through the years. The most recent example: Brig. Gen. James Cross and Col. Howard Tanner presented over 1,000 books to the Del Valle School—the result of a book drive at Bergstrom. Jack Brock, Del Valle superintendent, accepted the hard-bound books which were collected in a month-long drive. The drive was conducted by the Bergstrom Sub-Teen Club.

Also, a large quantity of books was donated by Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my congratulations to the men and families stationed at Bergstrom—they are a credit to the Air Force.

I include a newspaper article on the presentation of the books at this point in the RECORD:

THE 75TH WING GIVES BOOKS TO SCHOOL

Brig. Gen. James U. Cross and Col. Howard Tanner, commander and vice commander respectively of the 75th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, will present over 1,000 books to the Del Valle School Wednesday as the result of a book drive at Bergstrom Air Force Base.

Jack G. Brock, Del Valle superintendent, will accept the books in an assembly at the school auditorium at 11 a.m.

The hardbound books were donated by Bergstrom personnel in a month long drive which culminated in a base-wide canvass conducted by the Bergstrom Sub-Teen Club.

A large quantity of books were donated by Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio. Still others were garnered by use of containers placed at selected locations across the base.

Del Valle High School principal Calvin Evans, librarians Marie Sneed and Patricia Dykes, members of the faculty and staff, as well as Second Lieutenant Darryl H. McGuire, book drive project officer, will attend.

GOVERNMENT INVASION OF LOCAL PROCUREMENT STOPPED BY SMALL BUSINESS

HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues, an action that took place last Friday in the Federal District Court for Northern Illinois, Eastern Division. The district I have the honor to represent is in this court's jurisdiction.

Many of you are well aware that the General Services Administration had planned to take over procurement for all States, cities, counties, school districts and other divisions of local government. This plan had been announced by the administrator, Robert Kunzig before the Federation of Rocky Mountain States last May. The beginning was to have been a pilot program in the State of New Mexico. Next it would have been extended to the other Rocky Mountain States, and then to the entire Nation. Under it, the already mammoth procurement operations of the GSA would do the purchasing for every tax supported entity in the Nation. Think of the tremendous power such an agency would wield.

The GSA used as the legal crutch for this move, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1969. Now this act gives the various agencies of the Federal Government authority to extend "specialized and technical services," and then proceeds to define such services to mean "statistical and other studies and compilations, development projects, technical tests, and evaluations, training activities, survey reports, documents, and other similar service functions."

We Members of Congress who passed that act did not see "procurement" in the bill because it was not there. We did not see "purchasing" because it was not there. Yet the GSA had already launched a pilot program for this far-reaching action before it came to public light.

Many small business groups protested the action. They were able to perceive that no small business would be able to bid on vast national contracts of a scale far beyond their resources. They also knew that the GSA planned to supplant them in providing goods and commodities to States and localities. We heard from these businessmen, and so did the administration that concocted this thrust against the American private enterprise system.

One business group sought the judicial route. The National Association of Wholesalers, which is headquartered here in Washington, joined by five other wholesale associations located in my city of Chicago, brought suit in the Federal district court. Those associations were the Automotive Service Industry Asso-

ciation, the National Electronic Distributors Association, the National Wholesale Furniture Association, the Food Service Equipment Industry, and the National Association of Sporting Goods Wholesalers. The action was in the form of a complaint filed by legal counsel, Harold T. Halfpenny, of the Chicago law firm, Halfpenny, Hahn & Ryan, who asked for a declaratory judgment and injunction against the plan. I am pleased to announce to the House that the administration, through the U.S. assistant district attorney in Chicago, John Simon, stated that the Government will not implement such a program. He advised the court:

The General Services Administration and the Bureau of the Budget, whom we represent, have informed us that they are not presently implementing a program whereby they would engage in the purchase of goods for state and local governments. The Regulations recently issued by the Bureau of the Budget do not include a provision for such a program. The Government will not implement such a program under existing legislation.

On the filing of this response to the complaint, counsel for the wholesalers, Mr. Halfpenny, moved for the voluntary dismissal of the case. The presiding jurist, Chief Judge William C. Campbell then dismissed the case without prejudice. This ends, I hope, the greatest threat to the small businessman in all my years in Congress.

One of my greatest sources of satisfaction has been the service assigned to me on the Select Committee on Small Business. It is inconceivable to me that an administration that proclaims its interest in private enterprise would, without legislative authority, propose that the Federal Government supplant the thousands of suppliers who serve our States, cities, counties, and school districts. I know the disruptions it would cause in my city of Chicago. I know the contribution these businesses make to the well being of the city and the State of Illinois by providing jobs and paying taxes. I know of no taxes the Federal Government pays to the city of Chicago or the State.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from Chicago Today, dated August 10, 1969, entitled "Economy's Fine, But At Whose Expense?":

ECONOMY'S FINE BUT AT WHOSE EXPENSE?

When the federal government hatched a plan last year to save some money, it thought everybody would be tickled pink.

But, color the Association Equipment Distributors of Oak Brook angry red.

The A.E.D. and other groups claim the plan will "result in serious losses to income and employment to small and local businesses."

The plan proposes that the federal government handle most wholesale purchases for state government and their political subdivisions, which sounds harmless enough.

States would save up to 35 per cent over what they are now paying for office supplies, equipment, and other items because the federal government, buying for several states at one time, could purchase larger quantities and get better discounts, according to the plan.

But there's a snag.

"Since the federal government usually purchases directly from large manufacturers,

the plan would mean small manufacturers and local business would lose a major portion of their local government business."

That's the opinion of Stanley D. Means, director of A.E.D. and a few other association spokesmen.

The plan is part of public law 90-577, known as the intergovernmental cooperation act of 1968.

Its designers said it would strengthen state and federal working relationships, especially in federal grant-in-aid programs.

Sections 301 and 302 of title 3 [it has 9 sections] tell the services the federal government can petition for the state or local governments.

The plan is under test so far in only one state, New Mexico, but the A.E.D. and other groups, like the National Association of Wholesalers, fear it will spread.

Their fears are far from groundless.

A spokesman for the federal agency handling the project, the general services administration, claimed the joint purchasing concept would become nationwide shortly after the New Mexico experiment, according to the A.E.D.

Illinois is not even close to a cooperative purchasing agreement with the federal government, according to Thomas Blanco, the state's chief purchasing agent.

"They [the federal government] will have to prove to me how they could save me money," he said, "and most progressive states take a dim view of the plan. In fact, we can get better prices than the federal government in some cases," he said.

Illinois has used centralized buying for more than 20 years, in which all purchases are made thru one office for all state offices, except for universities and elected officials.

In the last session of the legislature, Blanco pointed out, a bill was passed allowing any unit of government to get into a contract with the state.

It means a small town can buy highway salt thru the state, or a group of school districts can team up to buy buses or office equipment in contract with the state's purchasing department.

Gov. David Cargo of New Mexico signed an agreement last June with the general services administration allowing the federal agency to purchase everything from paper clips to complex machinery needed by state and local governments.

New Mexico's state purchasing agent, Paul Becht, said the program would provide the state with all types of merchandise at savings up to 1.5 million dollars a year for his office alone.

Added savings would come if municipalities, counties, boards of education and state universities joined in the program, Becht said.

One question raised by the manufacturers group is "Is it legal?"

The association claims that one section of the federal legislation, covering "specialized or technical services," says nothing about procurement or purchasing.

According to the A.E.D., the services include statistical studies, development projects, technical tests, training surveys and other projects which the federal government can perform for the states.

In March, however, the bureau of the budget expressed other ideas.

The budget bureau believes the federal government can provide procurement, along with communications, personnel, information and data processing, the A.E.D. said.

A spokesman for general services in Washington told Chicago Today that some Washington officials are unsure if the plan has the authority to include purchasing.

The debate goes on.

Meanwhile, a few associations—out to protect their members from the economy-minded federal government—have begun

firing out news releases and coaxing congressmen into their camp.

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D., Utah), on the side of the small manufacturers, said:

"For the GSA to assume the purchasing duties of the various states and other governmental bodies, would have a disastrous effect on thousands of small business men throughout the nation," the Senator declared.

THE 20TH DISTRICT CONSTITUENT SURVEY

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have recently conducted a survey of public opinion among the residents of Illinois 20th Congressional District on important national and international issues. Over 23,000 citizens took the time to write to me and inform me of their views. These people have directly participated in the processes of their Government, and I am grateful to them for doing so.

This opinion survey is highly significant both because of the large number of people responding to it and for the choices selected by them. Consequently, I would like to share these results with my colleagues in the House and with the public at large. Because, in most cases, responses were a family project, the survey reflects the views of at least 50,000 people.

From the survey, certain important conclusions can be drawn. For instance, there appears to be widespread support for electoral reform and for a limitation on agricultural program payments.

The survey also reveals a basic shift on Vietnam policy during the past year. For the first time more of my constituents seem to prefer to "pull out" rather than "pour it on." There also appears to be widespread pessimism over prospects of peace resulting from the Paris talks.

In addition, while peace in Vietnam is the primary foreign policy concern of most residents of Illinois 20th District, inflation and local crime clearly cause the greatest concern on the domestic front.

These are the results of the 1969 opinion survey:

	Yes	No	No opinion
Should the \$600-per-person income tax exemption be increased to \$1,000?	21,496	1,766	375
Should social security benefits (now \$54 minimum) be increased even if this means an increase in social security taxes?	13,162	8,716	1,291
Should voting be permitted at age 18?	9,302	12,675	699
Should present price-support programs for agricultural commodities be continued?	8,094	10,042	3,782
Do you favor an annual \$20,000 limitation on the total Government payments any farmer can get under the various programs?	18,093	3,330	2,321
Should the electoral college be abolished and the President elected solely by the direct vote of the people?	18,778	3,374	901
Do you believe the Paris peace talks will result in a satisfactory settlement of the Vietnam war?	2,639	17,251	2,534

	Yes	No	No opinion
Should the President be prohibited from sending troops into combat (except to repel armed attack or protect U.S. lives and property) unless Congress gives specific approval?	17,503	4,747	997

NOTES

In general, which of these basic approaches to Vietnam do you favor?

9,901: Pour it on; that is, mount attack against North Vietnam by all means short of nuclear weapons.

10,811: Pull out; that is, begin gradual but steady withdrawal of U.S. troops, leave defense of South Vietnam to South Vietnamese army.

1,536: Continue present policies.

PRIORITIES

CHECK THE TWO YOU CONSIDER TO BE MOST IMPORTANT IN EACH AREA

Foreign policy	
ABM (antimissile) defense system	6,642
Peace in Vietnam	16,918
Peace in Middle East	5,102
Strengthen NATO	3,114
Discuss arms control agreement with Soviet Union	4,665
Population explosion	2,414
Space exploration	748
Isolation of Cuba	2,020
Improve relations with China	2,550
Domestic policy	
Pollution	5,337
Education	4,942
Housing	1,446
Local crime	11,651
Farm prices	4,298
Civil rights	2,018
Urban blight	684
Rural poverty	1,561
Inflation	12,554

PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE DRAFT

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, all of us long for the day when the draft law is no longer on the statute books. No law is more repugnant to our American way of life. It was enacted out of necessity: to provide the military manpower required for our country's security. Unfortunately, that necessity continues.

While existing law does not expire until July 1, 1971, we do not have to wait until 1971 to change it. In seeking to meet our military manpower needs, our objective must always be that they be met with a minimum of impact on individual lives.

On May 13 President Nixon sent a special message to Congress dealing with the draft. I introduced the bill to carry out his recommendations. It has been pending with our Armed Services Committee but to date no action has been taken on it.

The President proposed in his message that instead of taking the oldest group—25-26 year olds—first, the youngest group—18-19 year olds—be taken first. As matters now stand, the older a young man becomes, up to the age of

26, the more vulnerable he becomes to induction. If the youngest are taken first, as the President proposed, it would mean that a young man would know, early in his career, whether or not he is likely to be called upon for military service. He can thus better plan his life.

Under existing law the President has the authority to make this change in priorities. He does not, however, have the authority to institute the so-called lottery. And without some amendatory legislation there are admittedly certain administrative difficulties in making the transition from the oldest first to the youngest first.

In a matter of such consequence as the draft a statutory enactment is always to be preferred to substantial changes by Executive order. Our committee hopes to be able to take some action, in accordance with the President's recommendation, before the conclusion of this session. But time is becoming of the essence and in the legislative process there is not alone our House committee to consider.

The American people have been demanding a change in the age group priorities which, as they now stand, work a great hardship on our youth. I am pleased that President Nixon has announced that if the Congress should fail to act on this before the conclusion of this session he would proceed to issue the Executive order making the change, notwithstanding the administrative difficulties it will present. As to the lottery, so called, there is nothing the President can do in view of the statutory prohibition against it.

I commend our President for recognizing this inequity in our existing draft law and his willingness to exercise the authority that is his to make the change in priorities.

STUART-TREMONT CORNER HONORS HERO POLICEMAN

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may I take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Members of the U.S. Congress the tribute offered in the placing of a plaque at the corner of Stuart and Tremont Streets, in Boston, honoring the hero policeman, Patrolman Francis B. Johnson, who gave his full measure of devotion in service of his fellow man.

Too often we are prone to look lightly on the great sacrifices that our police officers make. I knew Patrolman Francis B. Johnson and considered him a close personal friend. His life, his dedication to duty, and his great devotion to his wife and family of six youngsters shall serve as an everlasting tribute to his memory.

I include news items that appeared in the Boston Herald Traveler and the Boston Globe on Monday, September 22, 1969, referring to the dedication of the Francis B. Johnson Square at this point in the RECORD:

STUART-TREMONT CORNER HONORS HERO POLICEMAN

(By Mary Tierney)

The normally busy Stuart and Tremont street intersection was quiet yesterday afternoon as Boston Police officers paid tribute to a fallen brother, Patrolman Francis B. "Bucky" Johnson.

Veteran uniformed traffic officers who are seen daily in their traffic posts gave up their day off to be present for the dedication of the busy corner as Francis B. Johnson Square.

It was near this corner that the popular "Bucky" was shot last March 17, while attempting to apprehend a gunman in the Tam Cafe on Tremont street.

The veteran of 23 years police service and father of six, died of his wounds, but yesterday his brother officers proved, six months later, that he is still not forgotten.

Boston Police Badge No. 2794, the badge that "Bucky" wore the 23 years on the force was attached to a bronze plaque at the corner by the Boston Patrolmen's Association.

It was the first time that a policeman's badge had been incorporated into a plaque, but the men felt that it was appropriate inasmuch as "Bucky" had been so much a part of the corner for the past 10 years.

It was also appropriate yesterday that the businessmen, merchants and bankers in that area joined "Bucky's" many police friends in one more tribute to a man who had been one of the most popular men on the force.

Traffic was cut off for about an hour so that the official ceremony could get underway. Top police officials stood in uniforms in front of the dedication stand as the Johnson family listened to the speeches.

The ceremony was short, the speeches shorter, but the message came over loud and clear, that the plaque would be a permanent tribute to "Bucky Johnson" . . . "a good father and husband in addition to being a good policeman . . . one swell guy."

The Johnson family remembered, with tears in their eyes as City Council President Gerald O'Leary spoke of their great loss in these days when there is "less and less respect shown police officers."

Equally poignant was the introduction of 11-year-old John Carras of Hyde Park by City Councilman Joseph Timilty. The youth, who had saved \$13 in pennies for 11 months for his vacation, was the first contributor to the Francis B. Johnson Memorial Fund.

The ceremony was complete with rifle salute, the national anthem by the Boston Police Band and the Doyle VFW Post standing in attention as honor guard.

FRIENDS AND FAMILY PAY TRIBUTE

Six months ago Frank Johnson was slain by a robber's bullet in a downtown cafe. Less than 100 yards from the scene of the tragedy, hundreds of fellow Boston police officers, friends and family paid tribute yesterday to the traffic officer when the corner of Stuart and Tremont streets was dedicated to his memory. Henceforth to be known as Francis J. Johnson Sq., Johnson's old traffic beat will be memorialized by a plaque affixed to the wall of a building housing a ticket agency on that corner. Johnson, the policeman and the family man, was honored by a succession of speakers and several hundred spectators.

NARCOTIC EDUCATION PROGRAM AT A HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, we hear much today about nar-

cotics and drug abuse by young people. While a great deal of rhetoric has been exchanged, less constructive action designed to ease the problem is often the case. The Centinela Valley Union High School District in cooperation with the city of Hawthorne, Calif., however, has taken the initiative and launched the first complete, comprehensive, narcotic education program in the Nation at the high school level.

School officials are excited about the program and its future. That excitement has spread to the youngsters, who have responded well to program leader, Mr. Rick Berman, a former member of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. School officials also hope to include elementary district students in the program next year in an effort to reach all age groups.

Because this program is the first of its kind, and because of its constructive attempts to deal with the narcotic and drug problem, I am enclosing a copy for my colleagues' information:

NARCOTIC EDUCATION PROGRAM AT A HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL

A. OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The Board of Education and the Superintendent of the Centinela Valley Union High School District, recognizing the need to develop an educational apparatus to meet and confront the ever-increasing abuse of drugs by the students of this district, authorized and established the office of Narcotic Education Resources Center. Mr. Rick Berman has been employed in the position of director of this project. He is responsible for the development, coordination and implementation of this program.

Mr. Rick Berman was a member of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for the past 16 years and a member of the Narcotic Bureau for the past 12 years. During his tenure with the Narcotic Bureau he functioned in every capacity related to narcotics investigation and detection, including the undercover purchases of narcotics.

Mr. Berman was assigned as the training and education sergeant for the Narcotic Bureau. He is a recognized and qualified expert in his field in the Federal, Superior and Municipal Courts of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties. He has been a guest lecturer and instructor on the topic of narcotics at universities, secondary and elementary educational institutions throughout Southern California. He has also trained personnel from foreign nations, from Federal Services, the U.S. Military and Probation and Parole Officers in narcotics investigation and detection techniques. Mr. Berman has written training material for the legal, medical and social science professions also. During the past three years, he was the Sheriff's Liaison Officer between psychiatric and educational groups who are attempting to evaluate the complexities of today's narcotic problem.

Mr. Berman is the Special Consultant on Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs for Superintendent Warren Dorn of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Cerritos College Departments of Community Services and Police Science. He has completed his course work in Police Sciences and Police Administration at El Camino College and East Los Angeles City College.

For the past two years Mr. Berman was a staff member of the college accredited Los Angeles Sheriff's Training Academy. In this capacity, as Specialist/Instructor in the field of Narcotics and Drug Abuse, he has conducted college level seminars and classroom instruction for police and sheriff's personnel. He is recognized as an authority in the field of preventative education as it relates to narcotic abuse.

In June of 1969, Mr. Berman resigned his position with the Sheriff's Department to accept employment with the Centinela Valley Union High School District as the director of the Office of Narcotic Education Resources. In this capacity, Mr. Berman is responsible for the development, coordination and administration of new concepts in preventive and remedial drug abuse education.

A strong and consistent district policy as it relates to student drug abuse must be developed. At the beginning of each school year the district drug abuse policy should be read to the student body, questions answered and a printed copy of the district policy furnished to each student. (Perhaps this can be done through student and parent handbooks.) Each school principal will then assign qualified personnel the responsibility for the investigation and handling, to the conclusion, any incidents of drug abuse occurring on their respective campuses.

In establishing a district policy many factors must be taken into consideration. One of the most important considerations is when to summon law enforcement. A good general guideline is as follows: When a student is obviously under the influence of any drug or narcotic to the extent that the student is unable to care for himself or is a disruptive source or dangerous to others; when a student is in possession of any contraband narcotic or drug; when a student has furnished or sold any contraband narcotic or drug on or about the school area. By following the above guideline a student, with the assistance of law enforcement, can receive emergency medical treatment, if necessary, without waiting for parental consent. The liability for the student is no longer borne by the school district. This action will also display to the entire student body that drug abuse will not be tolerated.

In the majority of cases students taken into custody for drug abuse offenses, regardless of the location of the arrest, will be counseled and released to their parents. Rarely will the student be detained in juvenile hall or subsequently placed in a probation camp. The student once again becomes a problem to be dealt with by the school district. In compliance with the present district policy the student will automatically be suspended pending investigation. Since it is the intent of this program to keep the student in school the following procedure has been established: Prior to the student being re-admitted to a district school, the student and his parents must meet with the director of the center. At this interview the extent of the student's drug abuse problem, as well as the student's and parent's attitude, will be determined. The director will then contact the school that the student was attending when arrested and will confer with members of the administration and faculty, and at the conclusion of the investigation, a recommendation will be made to the superintendent. The alternatives to be considered are (1) the student may be returned to his present school, (2) assigned to another school in the district, (3) enrolled in the district continuation school, and (4) the student may be suspended or expelled from school.

If the student is returned to a district school, the student must take part in group sessions at the office of Narcotic Education Resources (exceptions to this rule will be made if the student is receiving professional care elsewhere).

It is proposed that through the efforts of the Narcotic Education Resources Center a balanced and comprehensive program related to drug abuse education will be developed. The proposed program will utilize the following key points as objectives:

1. Development and implementation of

concepts of classroom instruction for students.

It is desired that the present method of classroom instruction of drug abuse education will be continued in the State Requirements classes throughout the district. This method will expose and accommodate the largest percentage of students in a single grade level to drug abuse education.

The responsibility for the development of new curriculum and concepts of drug abuse education and the instruction of same will rest with Mr. Berman. The State Requirements instructor will assist as a form of in-service training. At the conclusion of the school year it is anticipated that the regular State Requirements instructor shall have gained the necessary knowledge to instruct classes in the subject matter.

2. Development of a referral and counseling service for school age students in the community.

This program will provide a drug abuse "referral center". The City of Hawthorne will participate in this project, as a joint venture, by furnishing office space for the "center". It will be located in the Naval Armory across from the Hawthorne City Hall.

This "referral center" would be available to all high school students in the Centinela Valley Union High School District.

Referrals would come from:

- Schools—as a result of the student being arrested by law enforcement.
- Schools—as a result of drug abuse activities at school or school sponsored activities.
- Parental requests.
- Self referrals.
- Special counselor requests.

A student referred to the "center" would meet with parents and center director to establish a re-education program for the student.

3. Development of strong and consistent district policies regarding drug abuse.

Further, any student or person eligible to be a student in the Centinela Valley Union High School District can voluntarily take part in group sessions without jeopardizing his high school status.

4. Development of in-service programs to involve classroom and administrative personnel

A ten to twelve week comprehensive workshop, accredited for salary for the faculty and administrators of this district, will be presented through the auspices of the Adult Education Department. Interested personnel from other institutions will be invited to attend on a non-accredited basis. The course will be concerned with all phases of drug abuse. This program will utilize guest speakers from the medical, psychological, educational and law professions.

It is proposed that through the efforts of Mr. Rick Berman, Project Field Director, a comprehensive program of drug abuse education will be developed for this school district. This will include development of original curriculum materials to be integrated into the existing educational program at all grade levels and study and recommendation for adoption of other material as appropriate. It is anticipated that the program will include not only traditional classroom methods appropriate to the subject matter but that provision will be made for counseling and referral service throughout the district. It is intended that the educational program will present basic factual information concerning drug abuse and will also be of a nature to develop attitudes and affect behavior patterns of the students of this district. This proposal will further contain a training program in subject matter for administrators and faculty.

5. Development of an adult education program for members of the community.

A six week workshop is to be developed for presentation through the Adult Education program. This information seminar will be run for community involvement of interested parents and will involve the director, teachers of State Requirements classes and professional personnel as needed to augment the sessions.

6. Development of information exchange and policies related to drug abuse to involve school, community, city, county, state and federal governments and other local enforcement agencies.

It is recognized that an integrated program of this type must have the full support of other district activities and community organizations. The curriculum materials will be designed so as to mesh with the existing health education materials presented through the intermediate grades. It is anticipated that the specialized material will be presented in the State Requirements classes at the high school level. The high school segment could be taught by the person selected for this special position.

It is proposed that through the efforts of this new staff member a comprehensive program of drug abuse education will be developed for this school district. This will include development of original curriculum materials to be integrated into the existing educational program at all grade levels and study and recommendation for adoption of other material as appropriate. It is anticipated that the program will include not only traditional classroom methods appropriate to the subject matter, but that provision will be made for counseling and referral service throughout the district. It is intended that the educational program will also be of a nature to develop attitudes and affect behavior patterns of the students of this district. This proposal will further contain a training program in subject matter for faculty and administrators.

These activities would be coordinated with all on-going efforts and would serve to strengthen the approach and present a united attack against the narcotic and drug abuse problem of the juvenile offender.

B. ACTIVITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. Implement and continue pattern of drug abuse education through high school level States Requirements Courses.

2. New curriculum presenting changing concepts of drug abuse education and instruction. This presented to classroom personnel and adults through in-service and adult education.

3. Use of specialist in narcotic and drug abuse as resource and development personnel.

4. Training and preparation of counseling personnel to handle referrals from classroom teachers. Act as contact for those returning from detention for drug and narcotic abuse violations.

5. Training of additional specialist resource personnel to spread coverage to all schools in community.

6. Complete establishment of on-going policy for local districts so that consistency in the handling of drug and narcotics abuse does not fluctuate.

7. Group counseling sessions under the direction of district specialist in narcotics and drug abuse. This involving all student referrals from schools and local enforcement agencies.

8. Employment of specialized help as needed in the form of social, psychological and psychiatric help.

9. Prepare and disseminate brochures, articles, and audio-visual materials designed to enhance needs for education in area of drug and narcotics abuse.

**CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF AD-
MISSION OF THE FIRST BLACK
LAWYER TO THE ILLINOIS BAR**

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, April 20, 1969, marked an historic occasion in the State of Illinois. That day was the 100th anniversary of the admission to the Illinois bar of the first black lawyer. That black attorney, Lloyd G. Wheeler, was the first of a long line of distinguished black lawyers and members of the Illinois bar who have succeeded him down through the years.

On the occasion of the centennial of that first admission of a black lawyer to the Illinois bar, the Cook County Bar Association held a commemorative gathering at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 5700 Prairie Avenue, in Chicago, Ill. The meeting was attended by distinguished members of the Illinois bench and bar and was addressed by leading judges and government officials of Illinois and Cook County. It is my great pleasure to insert at this point in the RECORD the program of that centennial anniversary gathering:

[From the Chicago Legal News, Oct. 31, 1896]

**CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADMISSION
OF THE FIRST BLACK LAWYER TO THE ILLINOIS
BAR, APRIL 20, 1869**

**BLACK LAWYERS IN ILLINOIS: BLACK LAWYERS AT
THE CHICAGO BAR, OCTOBER 31, 1896**

1. Lloyd G. Wheeler.
2. Richard A. Dawson.
3. Ferdinand L. Barnett.
4. Louis Washington.
5. Edward H. Morris.
6. J. W. E. Thomas.
7. Maurice Baumann.
8. John G. Jones.
9. R. O. Lee.
10. George W. W. Lytle.
11. S. Laing Williams.
12. Franklin A. Denison.
13. Charles P. Walker.
14. Edward G. Alexander.
15. Lewis W. Cummings.
16. W. W. Johnson.
17. S. A. T. Watkins.
18. William W. Ward.
19. M. A. Mardis.
20. Albert G. Hubbard.
21. James H. Lewis.
22. J. Gray Lucas.
23. Hale Giddings Parker.
24. James E. White.
25. W. B. Akers.
26. Charles W. Scrutchin.
27. R. M. Mitchell.
28. William G. Anderson.
29. Thomas L. Johnson.
30. Miss Ida Platt.
31. John L. Turner.
32. Beauregard F. Moseley.
33. E. H. Wright.

IN THE U.S. CONGRESS

John Willis Menard first black man elected to Congress was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois first Capital of Illinois, in 1838 and educated in Sparta, Illinois and an Ohio college. He moved to Louisiana to work for the Republican Party and was elected to the 40th Congress in 1868 from Louisiana but the election was contested, and Menard was given permission to address the House. James A. Garfield offered a motion that it was too early

to admit a Negro in Congress. The seat was declared vacant, and Menard received part of the salary normally paid to a congressman.

U.S. Senator Hiram Rhodes Revels was the first black man to serve in the U.S. Senate completing the unexpired term of Jefferson Davis. He completed his education at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois and after his ordination as an African Methodist Episcopal preacher he taught, lectured and preached in Illinois. He became Presiding Elder in Mississippi and was elected to the U.S. Senate (1870-1871).

John R. Lynch black lawyer from Mississippi born in 1847 was elected to Congress in 1872 as its youngest member and served in the 43rd, 44th and 47th Congresses. In 1912 he opened law offices in Chicago, Illinois and became a power in the Republican organization here writing three books on Reconstruction. He died in Chicago in November 1939 at the age of 93. After the election of Oscar DePriest in 1928 to Congress as a Republican, for four terms, two black lawyers represented the First Congressional District.

Arthur W. Mitchell first black Democratic lawyer was elected to Congress in 1934 and served 4 terms. He died in 1968.

William L. Dawson second black Illinois lawyer Congressman was elected in 1942 and in 1949 was elected the first black Chairman of a major House Committee—House Committee on Government Operations.

IN THE JUDICIARY

U.S. District Court Judges: 1961, James B. Parsons.

U.S. Customs Court: 1945, Irwin C. Mollison; 1957, Scovel Richardson, practiced law, Chicago, 1938-40; before becoming Dean, Law School, Lincoln, Univ., St. Louis, Mo. U.S. District Court, Virgin Islands: 1939, Herman E. Moore (Retired).

Referee in Bankruptcy, U.S. District Court, Illinois: 1969, Edward B. Toles.

Circuit Court Judges: 1950, Wendell E. Greene; James B. Parsons (Resigned), 1960, Fred W. Slater; 1966, Archibald J. Carey, Richard A. Harewood, James D. Crosson, William S. White.

Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court Division: George N. Leighton, Glenn T. Johnson.

Associate Circuit Court Judges: 1924, Albert B. George; 1941, Patrick B. Prescott; 1942, Wendell E. Greene (Resigned); 1945, Fred W. Slater (Resigned); 1946, Henry C. Ferguson (Retired); 1960, Sidney A. Jones, Jr.; 1963, Edith S. Sampson; 1963, Mark E. Jones; 1966, Glenn T. Johnson (Resigned); 1968, Kenneth Wilson.

Magistrates of the Circuit Court: 1964, Richard Gumbel; 1964, Ernest Greene (Resigned); 1964, Alvin Turner; 1964, Maurice Pompey; 1964, George Blakey; 1964, Earl J. Neal; 1965, Edwin C. Hatfield; 1965, E. C. Johnson; 1966, James M. Walton; 1966, Myrtle Stryker; 1966, Willie Whiting; 1967, Russell R. DeBow; 1968, George W. Lawrence (Resigned); 1968, Charles Durham.

East St. Louis, Illinois: 1964, Billy Jones; 1964, Virgil Calvert (Resigned); 1968, Ora Polk.

Former Masters in Chancery: James A. McLendon, Euclid L. Taylor, Alderman Claude W. B. Holman, George N. Leighton (Resigned), Kenneth L. Wilson (Resigned).

In the Illinois General Assembly 1876-1969: 1876, John W. E. Thomas; 1890, Edward H. Morris; 1898, William L. Martin; 1900, John G. Jones; 1918, Adelbert H. Roberts; 1918, Warren B. Douglas; 1926, William E. King; 1928, George W. Blackwell; 1928, Harris B. Gaines; 1930, Charles J. Jenkins; 1936, Richard A. Harewood & 1956; 1936, Earnest A. Greene; 1954, James Y. Carter; 1954, Kenneth Wilson; 1956, Charles F. Armstrong; 1956, Cecil A. Partee; 1962, Lycurgus Conner; 1964, Harold Washington;

Footnote at end of article.

1966, Raymond W. Ewell; 1966, James A. McLendon; 1966, Genoa S. Washington.

Senate: 1924, Adelbert H. Roberts; 1942, C. C. Wimblish; 1966, Cecil A. Partee; 1966, Richard Newhouse.

In the Chicago City Council: 1917, Louis B. Anderson; 1933, William L. Dawson; 1942, Earl B. Dickerson; 1956, Sidney A. Jones, Jr.; 1955, Archibald J. Carey; 1947, Claude W. B. Holman; 1966, William C. Cousins; 1966, Wilson Frost.

In the City Council of Evanston, Illinois: 1963-1968, Mayme F. Spencer.

In the Civil Service Commission: Wendell E. Green; James B. Cashin; Earl E. Strayhorn, Quentin J. Goodwin.

In the County Board of Commissioners: 1896, Edward H. Wright; Kenneth E. Wilson.

In the Chicago School Board of Education: Irwin C. Mollison; James B. Cashin; Sydney P. Brown.

In the Chicago Library Board: Joseph D. Bibb; Irwin C. Mollison.

Trustee Univ. of Illinois: 1958, Richard A. Harewood, First Black Lawyer elected in State-wide election.

In the Governor's Cabinet: Joseph D. Bibb; Dir. of Pub. Safety; W. Sylvester White, Dir. of Registration.

Chicago Ward Committeeman: Edward H. Wright (R), Earnest Greene (R), William E. King (R), Claude W. B. Holman (D), John Stroger (D).

In Illinois Industrial Commission: William E. King, Claude H. Whittaker.

In the Illinois Commerce Commission: Edward H. Wright, Cyrus J. Colter.

In the Mayor's Cabinet: James Y. Carter, Comm. of Motor Veh. Lic.; Albert Porter, Jr., Deputy Commissioner of Investigations; Theophilus Mann, Chicago Housing Dept., Chicago Police Comm.; Russell R. DeBow, Former Administrative Asst. to the Mayor.

IN GOVERNMENT

1917: Edward H. Morris, member Chicago Riot Commission, 1920 Constitutional Convention.

1944: Earl B. Dickerson, Fair Employment Practices Commission.

1949: William L. Dawson, Chairman House Government Operations Committee.

1952: Edith S. Sampson, United Nations Delegate.

1954: J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

1956: Archibald J. Carey, President Eisenhower's committee on Government contracts.

1956: Genoa S. Washington, United Nations Delegate; W. Robert Ming, Chicago Human Relations Committee, member Board of Managers Chicago Bar Association.

1960: Jewel LaFontant, Civil Rights Advisory Commission, seconded Nomination of Richard M. Nixon; Elmer Henderson, Republican National Convention Chicago, Counsel, House Government Operations Committee.

1964: Patricia Roberts Harris, Ambassador to Luxembourg; Howard T. Savage, Character and Fitness Committee, Admission to Illinois Bar; John W. Rogers, Torrens Title Examiner.

IN BUSINESS

1934: Edward H. Morris, Receiver Binga State Bank, Lawyer for Metropolitan Funeral System; Anthony Overton, Judge, Topeka, Kansas, Overton Hygienic Manufacturing Company, Victory Life Insurance Company, Douglas National Bank, Chicago Bee Newspaper; Sydney P. Brown; Euclid L. Taylor, Illinois Federal Savings and Loan Association; Archibald J. Carey; James G. Lemon, Jr., People's Co-op Credit Union; Earl B. Dickerson, Supreme Life Insurance Company, Director, South Side Bank & Trust Company; Thomas P. Harris, Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company, Director, Drexel National Bank; Bindley C. Cyrus, Victory Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Lawrence Carroll, Chicago Title Trust, Title Office; Chauncey Eskridge, Director, Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank.

AS WRITERS

Ferdinand Barnett, Editor, *The Conserver*.

Robert S. Abbott, Editor, *Chicago Defender*.
Joseph Bibb, Editor, *Chicago Whip*.

William E. Lilly, *A Negro's Life of Abraham Lincoln*, Set My People Free.

Charles W. Quick, Legal Aspects of Civil Rights Movement, University of Chicago.

W. Robert Ming, Law Review.

William Henry Huff, Poet.

AS LAW SCHOOL TEACHERS

W. Robert Ming, University of Chicago Law School.

Charles W. Quick, University of Illinois Law School.

John Wilkins, University of California Law School.

John P. Morris, University of Arizona Law School.

George N. Leighton, John Marshall Law School.

Patricia Roberts Harris, Howard University Law School.

In Law, Landmark Decisions 1874: Illinois General Assembly passes Law forbidding segregation in public schools.

1876: John W. E. Thomas, first black man elected to General Assembly; introduces and General Assembly passes a Civil Rights law forbidding discrimination in public accommodations.

1889: Bayliss v Curry 30 Ill. App. 105; aff'd 128 Ill. 287 (1889) upheld constitutionality of Civil Rights law. Edward H. Morris, black lawyer.

1906: Ferdinand Barnett in first Municipal Court election recount vote loses by 304 votes out of 200,000 cast. 1920—James Scott black lawyer loses Municipal Court election by narrow margin; 1923, Edward H. Morris counted out for Superior Court election. 1924—Albert B. George elected to Municipal Court as first black judge elected in the North.

1938: Otho Robinson, Charles Collins, Richard Haskins et al. v. Hanley Lewis Co. University of Illinois students sue for denial of service in cafe near state university. Jury verdict against the students. George B. Nesbitt and Edward B. Toles black lawyers.

1939: Earl B. Dickerson v Abraham Lincoln Hotel Springfield, Illinois, suit for denial of hotel accommodations. Earl Dickerson black lawyer.

1940: Hansberry v Lee, 372 Ill. 369, 311 U.S. 32 (1940) Restrictive Covenants; Earl B. Dickerson, Truman K. Gibson Jr., C. Francis Stradford, Loring B. Moore, Irvin C. Mollison, black lawyers.

1941: Arthur Mitchell v U.S. 313 U.S. 80 (1941) Denial of Pullman Car accommodations. Richard E. Westbrook, black lawyer.

1942: Patrick B. Prescott v Scheffler 381 Ill. 173, (1942) Supreme Court orders Prescott seated as Municipal Court Judge of Chicago. Werner Schroeder and black lawyer Patrick B. Prescott.

1944: Joseph Snowden v Hughes, 321 U.S. 1, (1944) Suit for damages under 42 U.S.C., sections 1983; 1985 deprivation of rights under color of statute in primary voting case. W. Robert Ming, black lawyer.

1950: Elmer Henderson v U.S. 339 U.S. 816 (1950) Denial of Dining Car accommodations. Sidney A. Jones Jr., Earl B. Dickerson on brief; *Amicus Curiae*, Arthur Goldberg (Ex U.S. Supreme Court Justice) for C.I.O., Richard E. Westbrook, Lucia T. Thomas, Georgia Jones Ellis, William A. Booker, Joseph E. Clayton Jr. for National Bar Association, black lawyers.

1953: Western Springs Park District v Arthur G. Falls and Lillian P. Falls Circuit Court of Cook County Condemnation suit, Suburb residence restriction. Edward B. Toles and Sidney A. Jones Jr., black lawyers.

1954: Brown v Board of Education, 347 U.S.

583 (1954) Overruled Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) Separate but Equal Doctrine in education. Thurgood Marshall, Robert Carter and others including W. Robert Ming, black lawyers.

1961: Monroe v Pape, 365 U.S. Suit for damages; Illegal Search and arrest. Morris L. Ernst, Ernst Liebman and black lawyer John W. Rogers.

1961: Robert G. Morris, Jr., M.D. Arthur G. Falls, M.D. et al v Chicago Hospital Council et al Suit in Federal Court against 100 hospitals, Medical societies to require under Sherman Act admittance of black doctors and patients for hospital services. Walker Smith and John P. Morris, and George N. Leighton, black lawyers.

1963: Townsend v Sain, 372 U.S. 293. U.S. Supreme Court leading case in Trilogy of cases setting up rules for application of state prisoners for habeas corpus hearings by Federal Courts; Hyoscine Truth Serum case. George N. Leighton, black lawyer.

1966: Anna Langford, black woman lawyer, loses run-off bid for Aldermanic election by 37 votes.

1968: James D. Montgomery appointed Parole Board Member. First black lawyer since Albert B. George succeeded Comm. William Henry Harrison who resigned.

Pending actions in Federal, Circuit Court of Appeals and U.S. Supreme Court by black lawyers include cases involving mob action, disorderly conduct ordinances, Contract Buyers League and Civil Rights cases. Robert Tucker (Deputy Administrator, Housing and Urban Development) and Ellis E. Reid.

PROGRAM

Presiding, Edward B. Toles, Referee in Bankruptcy, United States District Court.

Invocation, Hon. Archibald J. Carey, Judge, Law Division, Circuit Court of Cook County.

Musical selection, Good Shepherd Choir.

Greetings, Hon. Richard J. Daley, Mayor of City of Chicago.

Bar Associations: Remarks, Hon. William E. Peterson, President-Elect, National Bar Association.

Remarks, Hon. John J. Sullivan, President, Chicago Bar Association.

Judiciary, United States District Court: Remarks, Hon. Archibald T. LeCesne, Assistant U.S. Attorney.

Remarks, Hon. James B. Parsons, Judge, U.S. District Court Northern District, Illinois.

Circuit Court of Cook County: Remarks, Hon. John S. Boyle, Chief Judge, Circuit Court Cook County.

Remarks, Hon. W. Sylvester White, Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court Division, Circuit Court of Cook County.

Remarks, Hon. Glenn T. Johnson, Judge, Divorce Division, Circuit Court Cook County.

Remarks, Hon. Richard A. Harewood, Judge, Law Division, Circuit Court Cook County.

Musical selection, Good Shepherd Choir.

Remarks, Hon. James D. Crosson, Judge, Criminal Division, Circuit Court of Cook County.

Remarks, Hon. George N. Leighton, Judge, Chancery Division, Circuit Court Cook County.

Remarks, Hon. Edith S. Sampson, Associate Judge, Circuit Court Cook County.

Remarks, Hon. Russell R. DeBow, Magistrate, Circuit Court Cook County.

Remarks, Hon. Daniel P. Ward, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois, First District.

City Council: Remarks, Hon. Claude W. B. Holman, Alderman, 4th Ward.

General Assembly: Remarks, Hon. Cecil A. Partee, Member Senate, Illinois General Assembly.

Introduction of sons and grandsons of first black lawyers, Lloyd G. Wheeler, George

Denison, Benjamin Duster, and Carey B. Lewis.

Presentation of judges: Remarks and benediction, Kenneth B. Smith, Minister, Church of The Good Shepherd, Congregational.

THE PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE COOK COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION, INC.

1914-18: Edward H. Wright¹, County Board.

1919: Henry M. Porter¹.

1920: James A. Terry¹.

1921-22: Richard E. Westbrook¹.

1923: Willis B. Mollison¹.

1924-25: Champion T. Waring¹.

1926-27: C. Francis Stradford¹.

1928-29: A. Morris Burroughs.

1930-31: Herman E. Moore, U.S. District Judge, Virgin Islands, (retired).

1932-33: Alva L. Bates¹, Assistant to Probate Court Judge.

1934-35: James B. Cashin¹, Civil Service Commissioner.

1936: William H. Temple¹.

1937-38: Earl B. Dickerson, Former Alderman, U.S.F.E.P.C.

1939-40: William K. Hooks¹.

1941-42: J. Ernest Wilkins, Sr.¹, Asst. Secretary of Labor.

1943-44: Henry C. Ferguson, Judge, Municipal Court of Chicago, (retired).

1945-46: Zedrick T. Braden¹.

1947-48: Nelson M. Willis¹.

1949-50: Sidney A. Jones, Jr., Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook Cty.

1951-52: Thomas M. Clarke.

1953-54: James G. Lemon, Jr.

1955-56: James T. Horton.

1957-58: James McLendon, Member, General Assembly.

1959-60: Charles F. Lane.

1961-62: Edward B. Toles, Referee in Bankruptcy, U.S. Dist. Court, Illinois.

1963-64: Theodore Crawley.

1965-66: Glenn T. Johnson, Judge, Circuit Court, Cook County.

1967-68: William E. Peterson.

1969: James L. Harris.

Officers

James L. Harris, President; Clarence Bryant, 1st Vice President; Ernestine B. Washington, 2nd Vice President; Ellis E. Reid, 3rd Vice President; William E. Peterson, Treasurer; James E. Caldwell, General Secretary; Levi H. Morris, Financial Secretary; and John W. Biggs, Assistant Secretary.

Board of directors

Lawrence W. Carroll, Theodore F. Crawley, Mayron R. Crenshaw, Maurice E. Dixon, Hon. Charles J. Durham, Hon. Glenn T. Johnson, Lawrence E. Kennon, Anna B. Langford, James G. Lemon, Jr., Mayme F. Spencer, Earl Taylor, Hon. Edward B. Toles, and Robert L. Tucker.

Centennial committee

Edward B. Toles, Chairman of the Centennial Committee; Judge James D. Crosson, Judge Glenn Johnson, Judge Kenneth Wilson, Judge Russell R. DeBow, Judge James M. Walton, Hon. Claude W. B. Holman, Archibald T. LeCesne, and Lucia T. Thomas.

Cook County Bar Association

Organized by Edward H. Wright, 1914, incorporated March 5, 1920:

Chester W. DeArmond, Edward H. Wright, Henry M. Porter, Benjamin G. Pollard, Alva L. Bates, and James A. Terry.

Willis E. Mollison, Richard E. Westbrook, Oliver A. Clark, and J. Gray Lucas.

National Bar Association

Organized Des Moines, Iowa, 1925, Illinois Black Lawyers:

Wendell E. Green, C. F. Stradford, Jesse N. Baker, William H. Haynes, and George C. Adams.

¹ Deceased.

MONTANA BOYS STATE PIONEER PARTY PLATFORM

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, Montana's Boys State Convention concluded this year after a very vocal discussion of the national and international issues.

The two emerging parties at the convention were well schooled in their philosophies, and the spokesmen displayed an impressive ability for public speaking and leadership.

One of the parties, the Pioneer Party, has prepared the following platform, which I think speaks very well for today's youth. Montana is on the eve of a 19-year-old vote, and I think it will be a great asset to our State and to the Nation to welcome such conscientious voters.

The material follows:

PIONEER PARTY PLATFORM

I. National: (a) Taxes:

1. We are in favor of a continuation of the income tax surcharge as an anti-inflation measure.

2. We are for closing such tax loopholes as:

(a) Depletion allowance for the petroleum industry.

(b) Land ownership for the sole purpose of tax-loss deduction.

(c) Charity deduction for donation of large amounts of rapidly devaluing stock.

(b) ABM: We support the immediate development of an anti-ballistic missile defense system, but urge a thorough investigation of the technical reliability of any proposed systems, before steps toward installation are taken.

(c) Gun control: Resolved that the National government respect the sovereignty of the states on the matter of gun control.

(d) Industry:

1. We advocate more rigid anti-trust legislation to be used not as an anti-union measure, but rather as a tool to curb nationwide strikes-in-sympathy.

2. We feel that farmers, who are non-union and therefore have no means to cope with inflation, will be benefitted by such antitrust legislation.

3. We support more rigid conservation laws to control industrial practices.

(e) Elections: The Pioneer Party, in an effort to make election more direct, advocate:

1. A direct national primary for nominating a Presidential candidate.

2. A direct National Presidential election by plurality.

(f) Welfare: We of the Pioneer Party support President Nixon's "workfare" plan because:

1. It is an alternative to the "dole" policy.

2. It is a potential cure of the causes of Civil Disorders.

(g) Vietnam: The Pioneer Party would support a definite Administration program supporting either a phased out withdrawal by 1972, or a military victory (excluding nuclear weapons) by 1972.

II. State: (a) Closing tax loopholes:

1. The Pioneer Party strongly urges the state to adopt a Sales tax.

2. We are in favor of a Property Improvement Incentive tax.

3. We proposed realistic Gross Corporate Income tax on all corporate operations in Montana.

(b) Drugs: The Pioneer Party believes in stiffer penalties for distributors of narcotics.

(c) Voting laws: We urge either an eighteen or nineteen year old voting law.

(d) Transportation:

1. Truck Use fees are urged in Interstate Commerce.

2. This party supports adoption of the Implied Consent law with the purchase of proper equipment.

(e) Welfare: We will support a state workfare program in line with that—President Nixon's.

(f) Education:

1. We, of the Pioneer Party, believe teachers should receive higher salaries.

2. We support the development of the State Vo-tech centers.

(g) Gun control:

1. The Pioneer Party supports a check with local, State and National authorities before selling fire arms.

2. We favor stiffer punishments for criminals involved in crimes of violence, especially those crimes involving a firearm.

(h) Overhaul of State Government and Constitution—We of the Pioneer Party would like to:

1. Consolidate the numbers of committees, commissions and agencies, and

2. Simplify the Legislative branch by:

(a) Decreasing proportionally, the number of legislators.

(b) Increasing the length of the legislative session.

III. Boy's State:

(a) Site: The Pioneer Party proposes that the site of Boy's State be rotated among the colleges of Montana to allow different cities to see Boy's State. In some cases this would allow a Governor's Ball as well as other social activities.

(b) Food lines: Realizing an emptiness in our stomachs, we believe definite action should be made to cut down food service time:

1. Two lines initiated.

2. Scheduling time allotments for cities to eat.

(c) City directory: In order to aid the speedier establishment of Boy's State activities we propose a complete City Directory, including hometowns and Boy's State residences.

(d) Platforms: We of the Pioneer Party feel that the platforms of both parties should be sent to Montana's congressional representatives and executives.

(e) Counsellors: We, of the Pioneer Party are resolved that Boy's State citizens should be encouraged to return in following years to advise and observe.

(f) Posters: To ensure equal campaigning, it is our contention that nominees should be deadline as to times for putting up posters and time after elections for getting them down.

THE LADY AT THE U.N.

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Boston Herald Traveler on Saturday, September 20, 1969, published a most astute editorial entitled "The Lady at the U.N." The lady referred to is Miss Angie Brooks, of Liberia, the second woman to be elected president of the General Assembly in the history of the U.N.

The gist of this editorial is comment on her inaugural speech and its bluntness by contrast to a "world of diplomacy where words stress the nicety and the nuance at the expense of directness." The text of this refreshing editorial is as follows:

THE LADY AT THE U.N.

Miss Angie Brooks of Liberia, the second woman to be elected president of the General Assembly in the history of the United Nations, made a surprisingly sharp impression on her fellow delegates in her inaugural speech at the opening of the UN's 24th annual session.

In the world of diplomacy where words stress the nicety and the nuance at the expense of directness, the new president's candor and clarity were refreshing and commendable. And her speech was singularly free of the self-congratulatory attitudes about the UN which are usually conveyed in such addresses and which become a mockery when UN achievement is measured against aspiration.

She urged the delegates to surrender "the delusion that we are doing our best and the world persists in misjudging us." She charged a lack of dynamism by default or design had sidetracked or ignored major world problems to the UN's detriment in world opinion. And she bluntly told them the UN would one day perish unless they resolved to "nurture, cherish and cultivate it."

These are hardly diplomatic words to use in addressing a diplomatic assemblage but they express an opinion that needed saying and despite the wincing by some delegates, she received a rousing ovation at the end.

The UN remains the best means devised to achieve cooperation among nations of the world, but its stature in the public mind has gradually eroded because of ineffectual action on some issues and cynical sidestepping of others. These were the points Miss Brooks underscored.

The pity may be that the forthright lady from Liberia will be at the 24th Assembly's helm only during its 13-week session. More talk such as hers more often might stiffen the spine of the Assembly.

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, just recently the Library of Congress announced the establishment of a new Division of Environmental Policy within the Legislative Reference Service. The division is to be headed by Richard A. Carpenter, who is not only a first-rate chemist but a man with unusual depth of knowledge and understanding of the Federal Government and especially the legislative branch.

I should like to be on record as giving the full approbation of the Science Committee to the decision to set up this new group. Surely, it is sorely needed and I believe that it will eventuate into one of the most used sources of information to the Congress. I think that almost anyone who has been concerned at all with environmental problems is now convinced that environmental management will become a permanent and major concern of the U.S. Government from this point forward. Indeed, one suspects that within the space of a few years its growth will dwarf many of the endeavors which we now consider to be of first priority.

Mr. Speaker, I can assure you that the Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development, which I have the privilege to chair, as well as the full Committee on

Science and Astronautics, will have very significant use to make of the Environmental Policy Division. I know that many other committees will be making equal demands upon it. May I express my congratulations to the Library authorities for taking this step and for the appointment of Mr. Carpenter to organize and operate it.

SEX EDUCATION—CHURCH CON-DEMNS CLASSROOM PORNOGRAPHY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the wisdom, dignity, and measured restraint, of the remarks of the Catholic bishops having jurisdiction in Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, placed side by side with the irresponsible and disgusting utterances of Mary Calderone, the elderly libertine promoter of school-room pornography, shows American parents who the real heroes are in the sex education controversy. All may follow their own conscience as to whom they will entrust their children's sensibility and psychological well-being.

The unconscionable efforts of the rapidly deteriorating slick paper family magazines—which have now abandoned all pretense of objectivity or decency—to brand any who disagree with them as "extremists" of one imaginary variety or the other have met resounding defeat.

Truly responsible people, parents and community leaders alike, recognize blatant pornography when they see it. Filth labeled as educational material is still filth. With the support of such enlightened and courageous religious leaders, parents will have an effective weapon against the SIECUS child-seducers.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for inclusion two news articles and a very perceptive editorial in the *Record* at this point:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Sept. 23, 1969]

BISHOPS SAY CATHOLICS CAN SHUN SEX CLASSES

(By William Willoughby)

The three Catholic bishops having jurisdiction in Maryland said today that parents have the right to remove children from sex education classes if they violate their moral and religious convictions.

"Parents have the right and obligation to protest," they said in a statement, "if programs are introduced that violate their moral and religious convictions by the encouragement or condonation of behavior which parents consider to be immoral . . ."

Their statement which also applies to the District of Columbia and Delaware, was expected to add fuel to the sex education controversy, which has raged at its hottest in Maryland. There has been little controversy within the District.

The statement, signed by Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle of Washington, Lawrence Cardinal Shehan of Baltimore and Bishop Thomas J. Mardaga of Wilmington, goes considerably farther than one adopted here last year by the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The bishops' statement of November, primarily addressed to the problem in parochial

schools, said nothing of withdrawing students from the classes.

But the statement issued today by the prelates operates on the same basic principle as the November statement, according to the Rev. Ramon DiNardo, executive secretary for religious education in the Archdiocese of Washington.

"That is, the basic responsibility for sex education rests with the parents," he said.

DiNardo said committees for the three bishops have been working on the statement most of the summer, and have been watching developments in the running controversy in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties.

"We've been concerned and apparently many from some of the other religions have been, too," DiNardo said.

The statement, released in Wilmington, said parents also have the right to withdraw their children if material in sex education classes is "presented in such a manner as to urge students to arrive at conclusions concerning the morality of various forms of sexual behavior as something to be determined by 'personal taste' and without reference to the views of parents and their religious beliefs."

DELAWARE BILLS PENDING

Several bills are pending in Delaware which would give parents a voice in such courses and which would permit them to withdraw students if they do not approve of the courses.

Part of the jurisdiction covered by the bishop of Wilmington, however, is the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the Wilmington bishop's sponsoring of the statement had double application.

The Rev. James T. Keough, director of the Family Life Division of the United States Catholic Conference here, said he would not comment on the statement until he had a chance to read it.

But McHugh did stress the Catholic belief that in any sex education program the church "strongly endorses" the principle of parents and teachers cooperating in "an ongoing relationship" in presenting the subject.

"We can't see how there can be a well-developed and well-coordinated sex education program unless the parents are included in an ongoing relationship with the teachers. This is a matter that needs careful rethinking every year."

McHugh, the American church's highest authority on the subject, said "many school districts around the country have recognized this principle . . . the ability of the parents to see what is going on."

FAVOR BROAD PROGRAM

The statement by O'Boyle, Shehan and Mardaga said "family life and sex education must be far broader than merely imparting biological information concerning the reproductive processes."

The bishops also urged that "great care and prudence" must be exercised to assure that it is presented objectively in a manner that is in conformity with good taste and sound psychology.

In the Maryland controversy, both Catholic and many Protestant spokesmen have emphasized that the basic prerogative for sex education lies with the parents and with the church.

The statement adopted by the bishops last year said, "Parents are sometimes fearful that their right to teach the norms of sexual morality to their children may be usurped or that programs such as we envision may lead to the sexual misdirection of their teachers if the teachers involved are inadequately prepared or emotionally immature."

"In the light of such legitimate concerns, the careful selection of instructors for these discussions is a serious responsibility to be shared by priests, school authorities and

parents, perhaps best under the auspices of Parent-Teacher Associations."

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Sept. 19, 1969]

IT'S EVOLUTION NOT REVOLUTION: YOUNG REEXAMINE SEX

(By Carolyn A. Bowers)

NEW YORK (UPI).—The world is in the midst of a sex evaluation, not a revolution, says Dr. Mary S. Calderone.

The executive director of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, who says so, adds:

"Young people are reexamining the man-woman relationship in the direction of honesty to determine their role in this fast changing world."

At Seventeen Magazine's "Think Young Think Tank" seminar here, Dr. Calderone said that young people are stating openly that they want "clear and truthful knowledge" about the realities of human sexual behavior early enough to be useful to them.

"They also want clear opportunity to discuss the pros and cons of the use of that knowledge . . . and we officially deny them this knowledge because we don't trust them to use it morally . . ." she said.

Dr. Calderone added that this "relates exactly" to the discussion and struggle concerning sex education in the schools.

"State legislatures are making it a misdemeanor to teach reproduction in the schools," she said. "At the same time, billboards and the public media including advertising carry nudity and sexual behavior in all aspects."

"How can we expect a young person to look at the adult world around him with these conflicting messages, and accept the first one?"

Dr. Calderone urged intelligent citizens interested in good sex education in their schools to move towards an intelligent approach to acquire it.

She advised adults to think back to when they were young, and these memories should serve as guidelines.

"For we don't have too much time left to get back into contact with our young people, to make common cause with them towards a world that will have to be built on reality rather than fakery, on conscience rather than on fun and fakery," she said.

"Contact with an adult world that permits them to consider the wide panorama of how human beings of all times and conditions and ages have behaved will ensure that instead of feeble consciences dependent only on rules, strong, tough consciences able to pick the right course because that is the one indicated, will be developed."

Dr. Calderone said that most young people want to "know" in order to decide what to "become," and they need older people whom they can look up to and model themselves after.

"They need heroes," she said, "who are everyday people living lives of awareness and responsibility about many things—including sex."

[From the Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch, Aug. 29, 1969]

SEX EDUCATION FIGHT

The sex education debate has exploded onto the normally placid pages of letters to the editor of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association.

"As a physician and father who has spent a great deal of time in researching the so-called sex education programs," writes a New York MD, "I am at a loss to explain their value to either the individual or society."

"Let me assure you that my feelings are shared by a great number of responsible physicians who are neither uninformed nor members of the extreme right wing."

A California doctor urges his colleagues to "play a leading role in keeping these programs out of our nation's schools," he declares:

It is illogical to believe that a detailed knowledge of sex (including perversion), starting in kindergarten, will somehow reduce the problems of promiscuity. Rather, it produces these very problems, as it has in Sweden. . . . Sweden reportedly has the highest venereal disease rate of any civilized country, and 50 per cent of the brides are pregnant on their wedding day. Is this what we want in America?

A Nebraska physician warns that he and other medical men, both Christians and Jews, "will feel bound to drop membership in the American Medical Association" if it promotes sex education in the schools.

"I am a Christian," he writes, "and therefore any approach to the subject of human reproduction without a concomitant correlation of God and his divine plan is not only objectionable but heretic. . . . Since the U.S. Supreme Court has declared . . . that prayer or any reference to a deity is a violation of the concept of church and state, then it necessarily becomes impossible to teach this subject with any reference to God and His divine plan for us."

What roused the doctors' ire was a *Journal* editorial saying sex education was being opposed across the country by members of the "extreme right wing" and by "sincerely motivated but uninformed" citizens.

A California psychiatrist responds that he is not a member of the John Birch Society (which is leading the fight against sex education) and that he opposes the program in the schools "for sound psychiatric reasons." He adds:

I weary of the effort to shut off debate by the use of labels. The American Medical Association may or may not be a tool of the Communist party. It is, however, in my opinion, lacking in scientific objectivity. I consider that the greater sin.

In Oregon's sex education program, writes an MD from that state, "pornographic material and vulgar sex has been taught to some degree in virtually every school district." He charges that "unsavory characters" are leading the efforts to promote sex education.

The outburst in the medical journal is a reflection of a nationwide battle over sex education. Most of the noise against the programs is being made by extreme right wingers, such as the John Birch Society, which sees sex education as "a filthy Communist plot."

But as the *National Observer* pointed out in a recent comprehensive study of the controversy:

"Some rather sophisticated parents object to something as psychologically important as sex being taught by teachers who may have few qualifications for such a job and may have sexual hang-ups of their own. Some people concerned with morality prefer to teach sex to their children in that context and their own concept of morality."

Material used in sex education classes in some schools across the country rises eyebrows of many adults. One film strip has paper cutouts of animals in the act of intercourse, as well as one picture of a man and woman facing each other in bed, though with the sheet up to their shoulders.

As heated as it has been, the sex education debate is going to get hotter, as efforts are made to extend the program into more school districts. Unfortunately, extremists on both sides will continue to cloud the picture with wild charges and countercharges. People of reason must seek to weed out the extraneous arguments and get down to the basics of whether or not the schools can, and should, provide instruction for youth in this highly sensitive and emotion-filled field of human experience

A. W. SCHMIDT OF PITTSBURGH NAMED AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following article from *Freedom and Union* magazine.

Congressman ROBERT J. CORBETT in commenting on this article states:

It is a most interesting article about Ambassador Schmidt, plus excerpts from a celebrated speech he made in Paris in 1962 that won him plaudits from both sides of the Atlantic.

Having known Adolph Schmidt for many years both as a friend and attorney in the city of Pittsburgh, it is fine to have such a dedicated person given the recognition and high responsibility of Ambassador to Canada by this administration.

The article follows:

A. W. SCHMIDT OF PITTSBURGH NAMED AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

Adolph W. Schmidt, whom President Nixon recently appointed U.S. Ambassador to Canada, is a longtime active supporter of Atlantic Union. From the standpoint of its backers, in Canada, Britain and other NATO nations as well as in the U.S.A., the President could not have chosen a better envoy to the Canadian Federation—a country of particular importance to those who would federate the Atlantic community.

Mr. Schmidt has been a member of the Board of the International Movement for Atlantic Union since its creation in 1958. He was a leading member of the U.S. Commission of 20 eminent citizens to the Atlantic Convention held in Paris in January, 1962 (see his speech there on next page) and was chairman of its delegation to the international group that met in London on Oct. 26, 1961 to make preparations for that Convention.

At the Memphis Convention last November of the Federal Union association (publisher of this magazine), Mr. Schmidt presided at the luncheon sponsored by the International Movement which was addressed by Paul Martin, former Canadian Secretary for External Affairs who is now the Government Leader in the Senate. Mr. Schmidt also took a leading part—as a panel member—in the Convention's sessions honoring the contributions to Atlantic Union made by the late Will Clayton, former Under Secretary of State, and discussing the monetary and economic reasons for exploring Atlantic federation now. (For his contributions to these three meetings, see respectively *FREEDOM & UNION* for November-December, January and February.) In paying tribute to Will Clayton, he noted:

"The Atlantic Union idea, that came originally from *Union Now* in 1939, ramified into many different areas—simply because of the need to find mechanisms where, if one thing didn't work, possibly another might. There have been other organizations developed to do various phases of this work not only in this country but in Europe."

Like Will Clayton, Ambassador Schmidt is one of the very few who have had an active role in all these ramifications. He was one of the founders of the Atlantic Union Committee (1949-1962), and throughout its existence a member of its Executive Committee. When

the Declaration of Atlantic Unity was set up in 1954 with Walden Moore as executive director, Mr. Schmidt was in there pitching. Next he was instrumental in making possible the Atlantic Community Conference in Bruges, Belgium in 1957; he was a delegate to it and played an equally leading part in its major fruit, the Atlantic Institute, later founded on its recommendation. Mr. Schmidt has been on its international Board ever since.

In 1959 he helped father the Atlantic Congress held in London in celebration of NATO's 10th year. He next was a founder of the Atlantic Council of the United States, and is a member of its Executive Committee and Board. This may suffice to show that Ambassador Schmidt's concern for Atlantic Union is deep-rooted and widespread. One of those who recommended him to President Nixon wrote:

"I have known him 25 years, and recommend him wholeheartedly and hard-headedly as a rarely developed man, constructive, public-spirited, of high character and of exceptional intelligence, ability, influence, integrity, courage, vision, determination. He is a born diplomat, with none of the faults that those who have to acquire that art gain in the process."

Ambassador Schmidt is Vice President and Governor of T. Mellon & Sons, a Pittsburgh management firm, and a Trustee of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust and of the Old Dominion Foundation. He rose from captain to lieutenant colonel in World War II, serving in Africa and Europe and in the Allied Control Commission in Berlin. He was awarded a Bronze Star and two Battle Stars, and is a life member of the Military Order of World Wars. He was elected Man of the Year in Pittsburgh in recognition of his many varied services to his home city. A graduate of Princeton and Harvard, he studied also in the Universities of Dijon, Paris and Berlin. He and his gracious wife, nee Helen Sedgewick Mellon, have a daughter, Mrs. Helen S. Bidwell, and a son, Thomas.

To turn now to the opportunity which Canada offers an ambassador of Mr. Schmidt's rare Atlantic Union background. The Canadian Senate is the only legislative body thus far to approve the proposed Convention to explore Atlantic Union; it did so in 1950, thanks mainly to the late Senators Wishart Robertson and William Euler.

Former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson received the Federal Union association's Atlantic Union Pioneer Award at its 1966 Convocation in Springfield, Illinois, where he welcomed the current Congressional Atlantic Union resolution. He and Paul Martin are members of the Honorary Council of the International Movement for Atlantic Union; its Advisory Council includes Mitchell Sharp, now Ottawa's Secretary for External Affairs; Charles Drury, Secretary for Trade; Jean Eudes Dubé, Secretary for Veterans Affairs; and Paul Hellyer, former Secretary for Defense.

At the 1962 Atlantic Convention in Paris Ambassador Schmidt came to know the seven Canadian delegates. Drawn from all parties, they unanimously proposed that it recommended creation of a "democratically elected legislative and executive apparatus" for Atlantica. Except for Mr. Schmidt, no one championed Atlantic federation there so openly, ardently and eloquently as did two of its Canadian members: Patrick Nicholson, a vice president of the Convention, and Alastair Stewart, a former M.P.

Canadians have often complained that their country has not cast nearly as much weight in the world as its possibilities permitted. This is particularly true as regards Atlantica, where Canada is in an enviable position to play a leading part. Geographically, its vast area and immense natural re-

sources, lying between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. give it unique strategic importance to the U.S., and thereby to all Atlantica. Bordered by the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic and Great Lakes, its destiny is as inevitably oceanic as is that of the U.S. and Britain.

Canada's political resources are no less unique. No other country has such close ties with the U.S., Britain and the Commonwealth. No other has a population drawn so predominantly from democracy's Big Three—Britain, France and the U.S.A.—or can equal Canada's wealth of assets for bringing them together, or its powerful incentives to do this. No other, save the U.S.A., has the understanding of the nature and advantages of the federal union answer to Atlantica's Problem No. 1 that comes from practising federation on a vast scale for generations. And even the U.S.A. does not have Canada's experience both in federating English and French states, and in combining federalism with the parliamentary system, to which all the Atlantic peoples except the U.S.A. are accustomed.

Yet Canada has been called Atlantica's "forgotten" nation, largely because of Operation Dumbbell, the plan for organizing the Atlantic Community as a "partnership" between the U.S.A. and a projected European Union. The State Department has long upheld this proposal, while opposing even exploration of the alternative, a 15-nation Atlantic Federal Union.

The authors of Operation Dumbbell left Canada out of their scheme. They assigned the British Isles to Europe, but they have never hinted at where Canada was to be fitted in. They could not, of course, give Canada to the European partner. Nor could they say they planned to merge Canada with the U.S. And so they left in limbo Canada—the land between the U.S.A. and Russia.

In the Atlantic Union alternative, Canada would play a key role in its federal Senate-House balance between the U.S. colossus and the other NATO allies.

Such are some of the Atlantic-uniting assets of Canada, the no longer forgotten ally to which President Nixon has sent Atlantic Unionist Schmidt as U.S. Ambassador.

SCHMIDT'S 1962 SPEECH THAT WON NATO-WIDE OVATION

(NOTE.—Fifty speeches, by 50 delegates from nearly all the 14 NATO nations there, filled the opening public sessions of the abortive Atlantic Convention in Paris in 1962; the one that future historians will probably rate highest was delivered by Adolph Schmidt on Jan. 9. Nothing gives the stature of the new U.S. Ambassador to Canada better than what he said then—and no one applauded him more enthusiastically than the Canadian delegation, which outdid the Americans in zeal to federate Atlantica. This speech thus also indicates his present opportunity in Canada. We give here a condensation of it, drawn from the report covering all 50 we gave in our Feb./March issue.—Editors.)

If wars are made in the minds of men, they can also be prevented in the minds of men. And they will most surely not be prevented by the reduction or control of arms or even total disarmament. World War III will only be prevented by the creation of adequate political machinery among the North Atlantic democracies to enable these countries to enforce the peace by an overwhelming unbalance of power on the side of freedom. This unbalance of power will not be in the military field alone. It must also exist in the economic and political fields. The military, economic and political factors are indivisible and interdependent. The Soviet Union has not been attacking our military posture, but has been earnestly trying to drive wedges into our weakest area—the political.

POLITICAL UNITY MOST IMPORTANT

It seems to me, therefore, that the significant task before us as delegates to this Convention is to aid our governments and our peoples primarily in the realm of the political—the most difficult of the three fields. To do this successfully means that all of us as delegates must have a sound understanding of the fundamentals which will be inherent in all the discussions and which will precede any attempts at solution of the problems. Some of these fundamentals are such subjects as anarchy, sovereignty, understanding the difference between league, alliance, confederation and union.

There is a good body of opinion which holds that the only cause of war is anarchy, a condition in which men try to live together without government. I know that many other causes and reasons have been advanced for war such as: Economic rivalry, political rivalry, religious differences, injustice, hate and fear, cultural frictions, and population pressures.

EFFECTIVE LAW KEEPS THE PEACE

These situations, however, occur in every city of the U.S., for example, in every county and state and between various regions of the country. But there is an absence of war. Why? Because the citizens of the U.S. have established effective government among themselves by means of which these frictions, when they result in controversy, can be resolved by adequate legal machinery, backed up by the police power of representative government. Even effective government cannot always prevent war, as witness our own Civil War in 1861. But effective government has kept the peace within nation-state after nation-state in the West for a long enough period that we can state categorically—where effective government exists there is on the whole an absence of war.

The difficulty is, however, that in the Western world, of which European Russia is a part, anarchy continues to exist between the various nation-states. If a serious dispute breaks out between two or more of them for any of the reasons previously listed, war becomes possible and even probable if the frictions have become sufficiently acute, because there is no international machinery by which they can become resolved. Von Clausewitz wrote that "war is merely the continuation of politics by other means." . . .

Fortunately, the trend of history has been steadily to larger and large units of government starting with the family, the tribe, the city, the state, and the nation. If we could bring the nation-states within a natural geographic region together under effective government, such as the democracies surrounding the North Atlantic, it could be reasonably predicted that an absence of war between them would result.

"SOVEREIGNTY" OFTEN MISUNDERSTOOD

Possibly the greatest obstacle to the establishment of effective government among nations is a misunderstanding of the nature of sovereignty. Insistence on complete individual sovereignty in international affairs is what creates the anarchy about which we have been speaking. Sovereignty and anarchy are inseparable.

The great contribution of the American Revolution of 1776 was that for the first time in Western civilization a written Constitution in 1787 brought forth the idea that not a king, not a prince, not the president, not the Senate, nor the House of Representatives, but that the individual citizen was the sovereign. We frequently hear the use of the term "surrender sovereignty." But when it is so used, it means that the speaker or writer does not understand the nature of his sovereignty. For what is indivisibly yours and mine by the terms of our Constitutions cannot be surrendered. In fact, it cannot be given away unless we would be collectively so

foolish as to permit some dictator to deprive us of it.

It is entirely possible and proper, however, for a majority of us as individuals to transfer a portion of the sovereignty we own, and will continue to own, to a new and more inclusive entity if we have decided that such a transfer will provide us with a greater measure of security or prosperity. This is what happened when the sovereign citizens of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia decided to transfer a portion of the sovereignty they owned in foreign, military, and fiscal affairs to the U.S.A. in order to secure for themselves and their posterity the blessings which that federal union conferred upon them. They retained jurisdiction over all local affairs not specifically transferred to the new federal government.

The same kind of transfer of a portion of sovereignty occurred between the citizens of England and Scotland, of British and French Canada, of the Swiss cantons speaking four different languages, of the Italian states after 1861 and of the various German states after 1871. In these actions the citizens were not surrendering their sovereignty but exercising it. The important distinction we must make for the future is not the surrender of sovereignty by the individual governments, but the further extension of sovereignty by the sovereign private citizen.

PATRIOTISM AND SOVEREIGNTY

The difficulty in part lies in confusing patriotism with sovereignty. Love of country, love of the land where one is born, respect for the flag as a symbol of national pride and achievement is an emotional feeling which we must accord to all other nationals as well as ourselves. It is basic, fundamental and inherent in all men. . . .

But patriotism and love of country can remain undiminished even after a transfer of political sovereignty. The Scotchman and the Englishman have suffered no loss of patriotism for their homelands even though they gained a higher allegiance by their transfer of certain features of their political sovereignty to Great Britain.

Contrarywise, it must be said that the one sure way in which we are sacrificing shares of citizen sovereignty in all the democracies is by the necessity of submitting to the exorbitant taxes, the military draft of our sons and their death in battle caused by war and the threat of future wars.

LEAGUE ALLIANCE, CONFEDERATION, UNION

The Convention will certainly wish to discuss the political mechanisms¹ which man has devised so far in an attempt to minimize or cure the anarchy which we discussed earlier.

The first is the league of which the contemporary example is the U.N. . . . Leagues have always foundered—from the Delian League of ancient Greece, to the Concert of Europe, to the League of Nations—for the reason that the participating governments have refused to grant the League effective power. . . .

This new league has been able to perform its principal service to date as an international debating society and sounding board. This in itself has had tremendous value and should not be minimized. It has been able to put out brush fires such as Korea, the Israeli-Egyptian dispute, and hopefully the Congo when it suited the major powers.

The specialized agencies, such as Unesco and the World Health Organization, have some remarkable accomplishments to their credit and should be given every encouragement. But so long as the Soviet Union continues its intransigence, and adheres to the basic strategy of world revolution and domi-

¹ In fact, it didn't discuss them, it adjourned after only 10 working days.—Editors

nation laid down by the writings of Lenin and Stalin, there is no hope that this new league can cure the anarchy which exists, or that any of the major democracies would be willing to transfer any sovereignty to it. With regret, it must be concluded that if we are to develop a working concert of Atlantic nations, we must look elsewhere for a model.

The second mechanism is the military alliance, which is a treaty between two or more nations with current like interests, usually providing for mutual assistance in case of attack. The best contemporary example is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO].

Unfortunately, the history of military alliances is also replete with failure. In recent times it is only necessary to recall the Triple Alliance, the Locarno Pact, and the British-French Alliance preceding World War II. Why have alliances not succeeded? The answer given by several political scientists is that when a chief of state takes his oath of office, he solemnly swears allegiance to his own national sovereignty. When crisis strikes in the affairs of the alliance and a conflict of interest develops between the nation and the alliance, the nation comes first and the alliance a poor second. This is why treaties of alliance have so often been called scraps of papers.

TWO TYPES OF UNION

The third mechanism is union, in which the citizens of two or more states transfer a portion of their sovereignty to form a new governmental entity. This process should be familiar to citizens of the U.S.A. because this is the form of their federal union. Union is often preceded by confederation, of which examples are the Articles of Confederation in the U.S. from 1781 to 1789, the German Confederation of 1815, and the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865. Confederation means a union of sovereign states in which the stress is laid on the sovereign independence of each constituent body. Federation implies a union of peoples in which the stress is laid on the supremacy of the common government.

The important distinguishing feature between the league, alliance and union is that whereas the relationships in the league and the alliance are government to government, in the union they are citizen to citizen.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND ATLANTICA

Arnold Toynbee in his *Study of History* identified 21 civilizations: 16 are dead, four dormant, and only one—the Western is alive, dynamic, moving, creative. . . . Toynbee found that those which had died did so because they were incapable of making a successful response to some overwhelming challenge which had confronted them. The most frequent one was incessant warfare among the leading nation-states in the latter stages of the civilization. . . .

He suggests that if the West can make a successful response to this challenge of war, there is no reason why it cannot go on indefinitely. If it cannot . . . Western Civilization must eventually go the way of all its predecessors. . . .

In 1954, a study was made of the great inventions of the two hundred year period from 1750 to 1950.² To me, this study provided the most impressive testimony as to the creativity and overriding importance of the West as a civilization. In addition to technological inventions, political and economic innovations were included. These inventions numbered 1,012 and with the exception of 22 from European Russia, 67 from the smaller Atlantic democracies, and 12 scattered, all the rest—911—came from citi-

zens of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the U.S. Most important of all for our understanding today—nothing came from China, India, the Middle East, Africa, and most surprising of all, nothing from Latin America.

This lends further strength to the concept of the Atlantic Community constituting the heartland of Western Civilization, an area which we must nurture and preserve before all others, because without this Atlantic Community not much is likely to happen in all the rest.

In this day, the North Atlantic Ocean is to us *Mare Nostrum*. As the Roman world surrounding the Mediterranean was the world of its day, although other peoples and civilizations existed concurrently—so the Atlantic world is the world of our day, although numerous felaheen peoples exist concurrently in other parts of the globe. The big question still remaining—which our work may have some part in determining—is whether the remainder of Western civilization will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon and Latin or by the Slav?

TWO REASONS FOR ATLANTIC UNION

In view of these considerations, I believe that the democracies surrounding the Atlantic must become the nucleus for the next great area on the earth's surface to be brought together under government. Let me make it quite clear I am not advocating world government, which I do not regard as possible in the foreseeable future because of the impossibility of merging democracies with dictatorships, either of the Soviet, or the Latin America variety, and because of the widely varying stages of political development of the 100-odd nations in the world. But if men set their minds to it, I believe it is possible in this day to do something about curing the anarchy which exists in the Atlantic area.

I believe this is necessary now for two reasons. The first is to prevent future wars among ourselves. Unthinkable? Impossible today? These same words were used in the summer of 1914 and 1939. If the European Economic Community stops at the borders of the European continent, or even with Great Britain, I can foresee disruptive and divisive economic competition ahead. And I must ask with what countries have our great wars of the past occurred? With China, India, the Arabs of the Middle East, with the tribes of Africa, with the countries of Latin America? No, only with the major powers which constitute Western Civilization; namely with ourselves.

The second reason is that the West must as soon as possible present a fully united front in the struggle with the Soviet Union and Communist China. The Kremlin's one chance of succeeding is demonstrated by their strategy—to keep the other countries of the West divided at all costs. How foolish, disgraceful and humiliating it is for us to be frightened by this threat is demonstrated by the fact that within the 15 countries constituting NATO is lodged 75 percent of the world's productive capacity, as well as 450,000,000 of the world's most creative and dynamic people—200 million in Canada and the U.S. and 250 million in Europe.

Here is the power, and only such an unbalance of power in our favor, democratically controlled, will keep the peace. If this strength in NATO could be put together through effective government, it is reasonable to believe the Kremlin could be compelled to engage in productive negotiations regarding the sensitive issues of our day, and thereby cure what Toynbee has called "a schism in Western Christendom."

TO HELP THE UNDERDEVELOPED

We wish all the underdeveloped countries and all neutrals to be our friends, and for humanitarian and Christian reasons we wish to do everything possible to help them. But

if we are to be realistic in this difficult war we are in, we must realize that for the most part these countries are liabilities, not assets, and they will become increasing liabilities in the years ahead as the population explosion compounds their difficulties and decreases still further their low standard of living. It will only be by uniting the strengths within NATO that sustained contributions in foreign aid can be made on a joint basis to the underdeveloped countries in amounts which are no longer token but which begin to approach the need.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY

We have then in this Convention an unparalleled challenge and opportunity. So far as I am aware, nothing like this has ever happened before. Fifteen governments are asking 15 officially appointed delegations of its citizens to recommend to them what they might do to prevent the fiery holocaust of World War III on the one hand and on the other how these nations might achieve a much greater measure of security and prosperity than they have ever known before. If we do our work well, we will be an historically privileged group.

What will we do? We might go no further than others and stop with passing a few plous resolutions advocating greater unity and improved consultation in the North Atlantic Council. Or we might go further and recommend that the U.S. and Canada join with the U.K., the Six and others in a further step by step approach in creating an Atlantic Economic Community. Or we might recommend the military and the economic function of the Atlantic Community by merging the institution of NATO with the institutions of the European Economic Community.

Or we might go still further and have the courage and ingenuity to devise a new political mechanism which would ensure a common foreign policy and a common economic policy, as well as a common military policy, including a NATO court of justice. But this would mean government—confederation or federation—which most of us to date refuse to face up to honestly and realistically. Without government we will continue to live in anarchy—and the only cause of war is anarchy.

CRISIS OR LEADERSHIP?

Even if we had the courage to recommend what all of us in our hearts must know is necessary and essential, it is my own opinion that government of the Atlantic will finally come about only as a result of great crisis or great leadership. But the preparation, the plan and the education will have to precede. I am sure that what is left of the Atlantic Community after World War III would come together quickly in government. Why is government not possible therefore beforehand? I believe that the Atlantic will be united either by the voluntary agreement of free men or eventually by force, and so I trust the recommendations of this Convention will be so challenging that they will compel serious debate of the major issues immediately. I repeat that for me there is only one issue—freedom vs. tyranny—and on this issue I hope all delegates can unite unanimously.

In the ten years ahead, the people of the West will be taking the fateful decisions which will decide whether they and their progeny go through a period of tragedy and misery, or whether they lead the world into a Golden Age such as mankind has never before experienced. Preliminary studies of an Atlantic Common Market have indicated the gains would be so substantial that they would readily offset the small losses which would be encountered in certain sectors. The potentialities already foreseen defy the imagination.

The outcome will be a reflection of our genius as a people and as a civilization, of

² *Freedom Against Itself*, by Clarence K. Streit, Harper & Brothers, New York, New York, p. 239.

our conscious and subconscious and of our very souls. It will test the depths of our materialism and of our spirituality and find out which will take the ascendancy. We—the delegates to this Convention—can do much to influence our peoples to reach and correct decisions by making recommendations which we ourselves can respect and which we know can honestly help lead the way to the Golden Age ahead [*Prolonged applause.*]

THE ICC SHOULD ACT TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC INTEREST

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the charge is often made that regulatory agencies are really the captives of the industry they are supposed to regulate. The recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Sunset Limited Adequacies case gives credence to this charge. The ICC, voting 7 to 2, overruled its hearings examiner and said that it did not have the authority to set standards of service for passenger trains.

This amazing and unfortunate decision, which in my opinion flies in the face of the clear language of the Commerce Act, will allow the railroads to continue their policy of systematically downgrading passenger trains in order to drive passengers away. This policy inflates the passenger deficit, and allows the railroad to claim the passenger has deserted the trains. Did he desert or was he deliberately driven away? The metroliner certainly proves that a good, modern train will be heavily patronized.

There is one extraordinary statement in the ICC's decision which I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention:

Implicit in a common carrier's duty to furnish transportation upon reasonable request therefor is the duty to provide a reasonably adequate level of service. The railroads concede that section 1(4) incorporates into the statute carrier obligations under common law, and, though this commission does not have the jurisdiction to enforce those obligations, that the common law required a common carrier to provide safe and efficient service to the travelling public.

What this amazing piece of double-talk means is that the ICC thinks that the railroads have a clear obligation to "provide safe and efficient service to the travelling public" but the Commission refuses to use its authority to insure that the railroads live up to this obligation.

To me this is an abdication of its responsibility to protect the public interest. The ICC must be more than a mechanism for granting freight rate increases. It should take an active role in protecting the forgotten man of transportation—the rail passenger. Since the ICC refuses to acknowledge that it has authority over passenger service standards under present law, as I and many others believe it does, I think that Congress should swiftly pass clarifying legislation, making it doubly clear that they do have this power. In this way, the Congress will make clear to the Commission and to the

railroad industry, that the American public expects the safe and efficient passenger service which the law clearly calls for.

CONCERN FOR VIETNAM WAR PRISONERS

HON. JAMES R. MANN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1969

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, in 1957 North Vietnam signed the Geneva Convention of 1949, guaranteeing the basic humanitarian conduct of prisoner-of-war matters. Recent revelations by released prisoners of war from the north show that the Hanoi regime flagrantly and deliberately ignores those agreements. Typical of their forked-tongue philosophy, the North Vietnamese claim that American prisoners are well treated. Our evidence is that these claims are false. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird recently asked that North Vietnam:

First. Identify prisoners whom they hold.

Second. Release the seriously sick and injured.

Third. Permit impartial inspections of all prisoner-of-war facilities.

Fourth. Permit the free exchange of mail.

Mr. Speaker, previously I have joined with my colleagues in a strong statement regarding the treatment of American prisoners of war in North Vietnam and in cosponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 334 condemning the treatment of our POW's by the Government of North Vietnam. We know that the North Vietnamese place great stock in the mood of the American public. In fact, they try to change American opinion through propaganda. It is possible, therefore, that an expression of outrage on the part of the American public over the treatment given to our servicemen held captive would cause the Communists to improve conditions. I think we should back our Government's efforts and seek to bring pressure on North Vietnam from all possible sources both at home and around the world in demanding that this barbaric and inhumane treatment stop.

Possibly the greatest cruelty of all is the refusal of Hanoi to release the names of prisoners so that hundreds, possible thousands, of American families are kept waiting, not knowing whether loved ones are dead or alive.

Because of the forceful and courageous position on this issue recently taken by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, at their 70th national convention, and because of my confidence in this organization, having once served as State commander for the State of South Carolina, I insert a statement by the VFW's new commander in chief, Ray Gallagher, of South Dakota, and a resolution passed by the 70th national convention which was held in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 21, 1969. Both the statement by Mr. Gallagher and the resolution represent grassroots thinking in this country.

The above-mentioned material follows:

STATEMENT BY COMMANDER IN CHIEF RAYMOND GALLAGHER ON THE RELEASE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS BEING HELD BY NORTH VIETNAM AND THE VIETCONG

I speak for every member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Ladies Auxiliary when I say to wives of American prisoners of war who are here this morning and to all the families of all those now being held prisoners, that no task is more sacred than the one we are now undertaking to help those American prisoners now being held by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

I do not underestimate the problem. In America, our ideals are based on the inherent goodness of man. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong reject any kind of ideals. They do not respect truth nor man's dignity. In America we believe in helping our neighbors in need—those next door and those living in distant lands. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong do not. In America we believe in liberty with justice. We believe in fair play. Those who hold our prisoners have no such beliefs.

But the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong respect power and strength. In the past they have responded to world opinion.

Here is where the Veterans of Foreign Wars can be helpful. Over the years, we have fought to defend the ideals and liberty of many veterans. We represent the grassroots of American idealism. Now we must rely on those nations that we have helped to help us. This we can and we will do.

We will seek to identify those persons now being held; we will seek the immediate release of the injured and the ill; we will call for an inspection of prison facilities; we will ask for an exchange of letters between prisoners and their families. We will help our government in any way we can.

Within the next few days, I will announce specific plans for our helping our American prisoners. Meanwhile, I wish to assure every wife, child, mother and father that you can count on us to do all we can. God willing, our efforts will prove helpful.

RESOLUTION No. 381

For Secretary General U Thant's assistance to release American prisoners of war

Whereas, North Vietnam holds thousands of American prisoners; and

Whereas, North Vietnam arrogantly refuses to provide any information on American prisoners, including even naming those whom they have captured, in callous disregard of long-established international rules and all efforts by the International Red Cross and other groups and governments to visit and inspect North Vietnamese prison camps to determine if they are meeting the minimum standards of care and treatment embodied in the Geneva Convention; and

Whereas, basic information is being withheld by North Vietnam on the health and well being of these men; and

Whereas, the prisoners deserve the best efforts of all mankind to relieve the agony of prison camps; and

Whereas, there is unbearable suffering by the wives and families of men who are prisoners or are listed as missing; and

Whereas, Secretary General U Thant of the United Nations and the leaders of many nations, including some with communist governments have expressed a hope that the world organization and the individual leaders of nations can help bring peace and harmony in southeast Asia; and

Whereas, communist ruled nations have expressed a desire to take any steps that

would bring about detente between east and west to ease the effects of polarization of the world's major social systems; now, therefore

Be it resolved, by the 70th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that President Nixon and Secretary of State Rogers demand that the Secretary General of the United Nations use the full power of his office to have North Vietnam identify all American prisoners and to expedite relief for these prisoners, that they be treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention, and to mobilize world-wide opinion for their immediate release.

FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the following two resolutions passed by the Department of Mississippi of the American Legion in July of this year. The first resolution respectfully requests the President and Congress to take steps to cease trade between the United States and Communist-bloc that are supplying North Vietnam. The second resolution requests that steps be taken to stop the flow of Communist propaganda through the U.S. mails. The resolutions read as follows:

A RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Soviet Union and its satellites in Eastern Europe are supplying 80 percent or more of the military hardware and other strategic materials needed by North Vietnam to carry on its aggression against South Vietnam; and

Whereas, this support of North Vietnam by the Soviet-bloc countries is prolonging the war and is the principal cause of the continuing high death rate among American servicemen in Vietnam; and

Whereas, The American Legion insists that the United States must do everything in its power to support its fighting men; and

Whereas, continued trade between the United States and any communist country that is helping to supply North Vietnam is an affront to the American men who must perform duty in the defense of South Vietnam; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by The American Legion, Department of Mississippi, in regular annual convention assembled in Jackson, Mississippi, July 18th-20th, 1969, that The American Legion urges the President and the Congress of the United States to prohibit further trade between the United States and any communist country that is providing assistance of any form to North Vietnam.

Attest:

FRANK W. CHAMBERS,
Department Adjutant.

A RESOLUTION

Whereas, it is the purpose of the American Legion to promote and carry out activities that will strengthen this republic; and

Whereas, it is not in the best interest of the United States to have Communist propaganda material flood our country, particularly at United States taxpayers expense, some going unsolicited by mail to student organizations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the American Legion, Department of Mississippi, in State Convention assembled in Jackson, Mississippi, July 18th-

20th, 1969, that we urge the President and the Congressmen of the United States to prohibit further entry of communist propaganda material to be distributed by the U.S. mails.

Attest:

FRANK W. CHAMBERS,
Department Adjutant.

POSTAL REFORM—TODAY'S NEED

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, there is probably no department of our vast governmental establishment which has a closer relation to the citizen than the postal service. Likewise, there is probably no branch of the Government which has more demands placed upon it. Over the years the Post Office Department has made many technological improvements in an attempt to keep pace with the growing needs of a rapidly increasing population and the demand of our society and its economy.

However, the political structure of our postal system today has restricted the Post Office Department's ability to adopt the operating improvements of which our Nation is capable in this age of successful moon landings.

The postal reform legislation, H.R. 11750, which I am cosponsoring and recommended by the President, will correct this. It will provide for a modern, well-equipped, and well-managed postal service in the form of a Government-owned, postal service corporation operated by a board of directors and full-time managers, much the way modern corporations are organized.

Last Saturday at the Germantown, Md., post office dedication I heard an excellent presentation of the real need and reasons for postal reform. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following remarks of John W. Duchesne, Director, Engineering and Facilities Division of the Washington Region, U.S. Post Office Department:

REMARKS OF JOHN W. DUCHESNE

Good afternoon: Congressman Gude, Postmaster Leaman, Reverend Clergy, Fellow Postal Employees and Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a pleasure to join with you today in inaugurating Germantown's bright new post office into service. After seeing the old facilities, I feel sure you will agree when I say that it's not a moment too soon. Germantown, like so many growing, expanding communities, badly needs its post office. Postmaster Leaman was telling me that mail volume in 1959 was about 2000 pieces a week; just 10 years ago.

This new building we dedicate today will handle about 9000 pieces a day. In 1959 just 5 persons worked for the Germantown post office. This new building will easily accommodate the 10 employees now assigned. At last we are giving Germantown's postal employees the space they need to do their job. Considering the spiraling increase in workload, we are barely in time.

This community is riding the crest of expansion in population and industry. It is a phenomenon we're seeing in a great number of our American communities. From

a postal standpoint, this kind of growth means just one thing: *more mail*.

Industrial expansion, economic prosperity and population explosion have caused enormous increases in mail volume.

In the last 10 years volume for the United States has increased by a staggering 23 billion pieces. We now process some 84 billion pieces of mail per year, more than 200 million pieces every day.

It is no wonder that your city needed a new post office. The facility recently vacated was occupied over 50 years ago.

I wish I could say that this beautiful new building marks the end of Germantown's need for increased postal space. But I have reservations. If the growth rate continues at its current pace, it will not be too many years before this facility will be outgrown.

Why is that?

How did we get so far behind in this race between plant and product? What happened to us?

The answer is that there is nothing unusual in this kind of delay. What we have here is an inevitable consequence of the system under which we operate. It's what happens when you take six-seven-eight years and even longer to get a new building.

It's what happens when you have to compete with other, non-postal priorities for funds.

We as postal officials have too many cooks and too little control over our own spending.

Postal construction is not the only area in which our spending authority is limited. We have trouble getting enough money to provide adequate training for our employees, for example. Actually, we have no authority at all to say how much our employees shall earn—and many of them make less than people in industry performing similar or less important services.

Whenever we want to build a post office or buy a truck or hire new employees, we know that these requests will be considered in light of our nation's Defense needs, its health and urban requirements and even its priorities for getting to the moon.

This is a strange way to run a service as big as the United States post office. This year, we're going to take in more than \$6 billion in receipts—sales are booming, along with the rest of the economy—and we won't have the authority to touch a penny of it.

I have no intention of laying blame here. But even if I wanted to, I don't think I could.

It is certainly not the employees' fault; they have been doing a heroic task considering the staggering workload and the inadequate tools and working conditions under which they labor.

It is certainly not the Postmasters. They have had most of the responsibility but virtually none of the authority to manage their post offices. It is certainly not our people at the Regional Headquarters or the Post Office Department. Seldom have I met a more knowledgeable group or more dedicated, hard working individuals. Many of them came from post offices and have worked themselves up the ladder to Regional Headquarters or the Department. Their ability and their devotion to the postal service is unquestioned.

And it certainly is not the public, or the Congress. I have been deeply impressed with the commitment and the competence of the members of Congress and their staffs who look after the post office. Their knowledge of the postal service, their exhaustive study, their continuing efforts in behalf of the postal establishment are absolutely outstanding.

Consider what Congress is confronted with. Often, the choice is between building a post office or putting the money into a badly needed school building or hospital or buying military equipment that would help protect the lives of our men in Viet Nam or elsewhere in the world. Given these difficult al-

ternatives, it is understandable that the post office sometimes comes out second best in the contest for Federal appropriations.

There is no simple answer here.

What is wrong obviously is deeply, intricately embedded in the heart of the postal system.

The wrong is at the roots of the postal establishment and no half-way measures are going to reach it. If we are going to get at what ails the postal service, we will need a total reform of the system.

Our President says that he convinced the Postmaster General to take the job only after he promised to support Mr. Blount's efforts to give Americans the best possible mail service.

And the President has provided that support. When the decision was made to give up patronage and to take politics out of postmaster appointments, the President himself stepped forward to make the announcement.

Now that the Administration has decided to ask for total postal reform—reorganization along the lines of a government corporation—the President again lent the full dignity and prestige of his office to that undertaking.

After Mr. Blount read the report of the Kappel Commission, which last year recommended a thorough reorganization, he conducted his own extensive studies of the postal establishment. He became convinced that complete reform—and nothing short of that—was absolutely necessary.

And that is what we are proposing.

We must cut through the jungle of restrictive custom and regulation which hampers the effective operation of the postal service.

If we don't, we'll have to hire an additional 300,000 people by 1981; more than one million persons then would be working for the post office.

If we don't we'll have deficits far bigger than the \$1.2 billion worth we expect this year.

If we don't, we'll be faced with the same cycle of inefficient operations, increasing costs, and overcrowded facilities in the face of constant, relentless, overwhelming increase in mail.

After a while, we won't even be able to duck any more. There won't be any place to run.

So we are meeting the whole challenge head on, right now.

The Postal Service Act of 1969 would reorganize the postal service along the lines of a government-owned corporate entity. The new U.S. Postal Service, as it would be called, would be required to serve as nearly as possible the entire population of the United States.

And, it would be under mandate to operate on a self-sustaining basis after five years of its inception. We think that the mail service should pay for itself and that all mailers should pay their fair share of the cost.

The U.S. Postal Service would remain a government agency—the public interest requires that—but it would no longer be treated like an executive Department.

The Postmaster General would be removed from the Cabinet. The new U.S. Postal Service would be run by a board of directors which would have full management authority.

Seven board members, including the chairman, would be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. They would be the directors, representing the general public. The board would employ the chief executive and the chief operating officer who would become members of the board and who would serve as full-time top managers.

The intention here is to provide for continuity of management, a condition that is essential to efficient operations. In the recent past, Postmasters General have changed every two and half years or so.

We would hope to attract to the top Postal Service positions the best managerial talent that America can provide. We would gather into their hands all the authority necessary to run the best possible mail service. We would assure them that they will be judged by their work, not their political affiliation. And finally we would remind them that they are expected to have postal operations on a self-sustaining basis in five years.

Then, I assure you we'd find out how you run the best possible postal service. Management would be able to ask for the postal rate changes it feels necessary. But mail users and the public would be protected by a Panel of Rate Commissioners responsible to the seven Postal Service directors alone.

Professional, expert rate commissioners would hold hearings on rate requests, receiving testimony from anyone who wanted to be heard. After due deliberation, the rate commissioners would make their report to the seven board members, who could adopt the change, reject it or modify it.

Even after that review, Congress would retain a final veto on proposed rate changes. Congress would have 60 days in which it might reject a rate increase by concurrent resolution of both houses.

Our employees would achieve their long sought goal of union recognition by law. They would be empowered for the first time in history to bargain collectively for wages, fringe benefits and working conditions.

For the first time, employee unions would have a direct say in the matters which are most important to their members.

In addition, employees at all levels—supervisory as well as rank and file—will enjoy the protection of a "comparability" clause requiring the U.S. Postal Service to maintain pay and fringe benefits on a par with those for comparable levels of work in the non-Federal sector. Postal Service employees would continue to be covered by the Civil Service Retirement System as they are now. There would be no change here. No one will lose his job because of postal reorganization. Post Office Employees automatically would become employees of the new U.S. Postal Service. The new enterprise would be required to provide meaningful opportunities for advancement and more training for employees. Political considerations in promotions or in any personnel action would be prohibited. Employees at all levels would have the opportunity to get ahead based on what they know, not who they know. Seniority rights would be protected by labor contract, and under the U.S. Postal Service, every employee would be guaranteed a right to be heard before any disciplinary action might be taken against him.

Postal unions would be extended the benefits of the nation's major labor laws. In only one significant respect would postal unions differ from those in private industry. They would not have the right to strike. I do not believe that the public would tolerate a post office strike and I do not think that people should be expected to tolerate it. The mails are too vital to too many people to suffer disruption of a strike. Retired persons, veterans, anyone who rents or buys a dwelling or has insurance; in short, virtually everybody in the country is immediately concerned with the mails. We recognize, however, that there must be an equitable way of settling negotiating disputes, a method that is fair and just in the best interest of labor and management and the nation as a whole.

We have provided for such a means in the form of an independent, outside Postal Disputes Panel. The Panel's function is to see that all such disputes are settled conclusively.

As an ultimate resort, if all other efforts fail to resolve a disagreement, the Panel may refer the matter to binding arbitration by a special body of three members—one appointed by management, one by labor and

one by the first two. The decision of that special panel would be final and binding on labor and management alike.

The reform act would grant the U.S. Postal Service authority to sell bonds amounting to \$10 billion over a period of years. With that money, we could build better post offices faster without the red tape and delay that has been so prevalent in the past.

We would be able to equip our post offices with modern labor-saving devices. We would be able to increase productivity by giving our employees the proper tools.

The savings could amount to billions. If we can find more efficient ways to move the mails without hiring those 300,000 additional people I mentioned, we would free billions of dollars that could be used for the benefit of employees and patrons alike.

Better wages to match better productivity.

Better facilities for patrons to frequent and for employees to work in. And most of all, better mail service for the American public. This is the stake that the people of the United States have in postal reorganization. This is your challenge we're talking about, your opportunity, your postal service.

Study our proposal. Think it over. Then decide for yourself what kind of mail service you want.

One final thought—postal reorganization would give us the authority we badly need to raise large sums of money for capital improvements, for buildings, like this one, for which you at Germantown have waited so long. I'm sure this modern postal plant will serve you well. And I know your Postmaster Leaman and her employees will continue to reflect credit on the Postal Service.

It is with a sense of pride and accomplishment that I dedicate this new post office, symbolizing, as it does, the continuing progress of Germantown, Maryland, and its people.

Thank you.

MARYLAND MARINE, ARMY PRIVATES KILLED IN VIETNAM WAR

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. Mark H. Ward and Pfc. Raymond Ligons, two fine young men from Maryland, were recently killed in Vietnam. I wish to commend their courage and honor their memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

MARINE, ARMY PRIVATES KILLED IN VIETNAM WAR

A former Douglass High School basketball player, who would have been 19 Monday, and a 23-year-old Baltimore Army draftee, have been killed in Vietnam, the Department of Defense announced yesterday.

They were Marine PFC Mark H. Ward, the son of Mrs. Joan Ward Patrick, of 2974 Woodbrook avenue; and Army PFC Raymond Ligons, the son of Mrs. Rose Lee Ligons, of 1631 Thomas avenue.

Private Ward, in Vietnam since May, was killed Tuesday when he was struck by mortar fragments while in a signal post near Da Nang.

Private Ligons was killed August 15 during an enemy mortar and rocket attack on his camp near Saigon.

A native of Baltimore, Private Ward joined the Marine Corps in September, 1968, after being graduated from Douglass High School.

Mrs. Patrick said her son enlisted after she was unable to persuade him to go to College.

He did his basic training at Parris Island, S.C., and Camp LeJeune, N.C.

In addition to his mother, his survivors include a brother, John Patrick, and two sisters, Pamela and Anastasia Patrick, all at home, and his paternal grandfather, Holten Ward, of Baltimore.

A member of the 1st Air-Cavalry, Private Ligons had been in Vietnam since February.

He was drafted in September, and served at Fort Bragg, S.C., and Fort Pope, La.

A twin brother, Randy Ligons, who was also drafted into the Army, returned from Vietnam last December. He was wounded in action in March, 1968.

Private Ligons was born in Baltimore, but grew up in Wilson, N.C., being graduated from the high school there. He was living in Baltimore when he was inducted.

In addition to his mother and brother, Private Ligons is survived by his stepfather, Edward J. Ligons, of 1828 West Mosher street; five other brothers, Robert A. Wright, of Lucama, N.C., Edward Ligons, Jr., Stephen Ligons, Vincent Ligons, and Timothy Ligons, all at home; and his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Louis Hinnant, of Wilson, N.C.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—A NATION IN PRISON

HON. M. G. (GENE) SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, as many of America's prescient and short-remembering critics turn to assail the United States anew—and ignore Communist aggression worldwide—I think it a shame that the vivid horror of the rape of Czechoslovakia has slipped from status in the public outrage. The following is an article which appeared in the September 7, 1969, issue of the Lutheran Witness Reporter—Missouri synod—by Pastor Jaroslav Vajda, who witnessed firsthand the brutal suppression of the first spark of Czech freedom on August 21, 1968. I hope that this article will remind all of us just what kind of enemy we face—and what the consequences of appeasement are.

The article follows:

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—A NATION IN PRISON (By Jaroslav Vajda)

I wept in Czechoslovakia on Aug. 21. Not just from the tear gas thrown into crowds of innocent bystanders by jittery police and soldiers. I wept inside as I shared for 2 weeks the futility and despair of a nation in prison.

At the same time last year I caught the last 6 days of their "spring of freedom." At that time it was hard to believe that one was in a communist country. The borders were open, people were free to speak and criticize and travel. The atmosphere was charged with excitement. Everywhere people moved with initiative; their creative powers were liberated; they willingly worked Saturdays without pay; they offered their good jewelry and spectacle frames for national reconstruction projects; they walked their streets erect and smiling; they left their country only to take a vacation, eager to return to make up for lost time. Even then there was a sense of foreboding, as Russia and their other allies made menacing military moves all around their borders.

During the early morning hours of Aug. 21, 1968, I saw the country brutally occupied (they insist on calling it an occupation, not

merely an invasion). I saw the desperate resistance of bodies versus tanks. I saw machine guns mowing down two young men carrying a flag. I felt the horror and helplessness of an occupied city. I crawled out to freedom through a gap in the rapidly descending iron curtain. Behind me 14 million people were weeping.

This year there was an opportunity to return: to study, to observe, to share, to make comparisons. What does a year of occupation do to a highly cultured, creative, and skilled nation?

A week before the anniversary of the occupation any visitor could see the contrast. Faces had become as gray and gloomy as the crumbling buildings. One felt guilty taking pictures. Strangers were suspected. Practically every slogan in the country had been painted over.

But subsurface signs of resistance were still around. Numerous store windows boldly displayed pictures of Alexander Dubcek and Ludvik Svoboda. Across the side of an apartment building in a resort city, in 3-foot-high letters, the passing motorist could read: "Dubcek and Svoboda: Our Nation's Heroes." These were the memorials that faced monument after monument dedicated to their Russian liberators in 1944.

I went to pay my respects at the spot where three young people were killed last year. I was surprised to find a stone plaque on a wall of the building inscribed: "Near this place Margita Kosanova, Stanislav Sivak and Captain Jan Holik died tragically on August 21, 1968." Fresh flowers appeared daily in the flower box beneath the plaque. As I passed that corner on Aug. 23, six armed guards surrounded the plaque. Another cluster of soldiers stood before a second memorial plaque several blocks away where Pete Legner "died tragically."

It was at these two squares that crowds of several hundred people gathered on the evening of Aug. 21 to commemorate what underground leaflets called their "day of shame." When people approached the memorials with dozens of bouquets of flowers, the armored cars arrived, and tear-gas canisters were thrown into the crowd. Only this time the soldiers were their own, under strict orders to prevent any incidents.

This was taking place in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, the eastern part of the now federated Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. There the demonstrations were more restrained than in Prague, though the resentment and bitterness of the Slovaks was no less than that of the Czechs.

I asked, "Why the difference?" Someone said: "Look at the map. Slovakia borders on Russia and serves as a buffer between Russia and Bohemia. Russia would be only too happy to find an excuse to annex Slovakia into the Soviet Union. Now at least we have enough sovereignty to suppress ourselves. In the Soviet Union all hope for the future would be gone."

I had gone to Czechoslovakia to study the situation in the church rather than politics, although one soon discovers that the latter affects the former in many ways. Surprisingly, the people have had more religious than political freedom in the past year, thanks chiefly to Dr. Erika Kadlecova, director of the government Office of Religious Affairs. Within the last week, however, unofficial reports say she has been removed from her post. This may mean new restrictions on the churches.

For the past 2 years both the Roman Catholic Church, which comprises some 75 percent of the Slovak population, and the Lutheran Church with 17 percent (some 450,000 persons), have been enjoying the relaxation of restrictions and the amnesty of numerous priests, pastors, and seminary professors.

One Sunday morning I heard a profound and impressive sermon by a Roman Catholic

Old Testament scholar who has just been permitted to preach after a silence of more than 15 years. The church was packed with a standing congregation overflowing into the street, many of them children familiarly taking part in the liturgy.

The same Sunday morning in a Lutheran church a 25-year-old university graduate made his confession of faith at the main service.

Having had no religious training in his life, this young man began attending church services and told the pastor: "I've found what I've been looking for. How do I become a Christian?" He was instructed and then told that he could be received into membership either privately or in a public service. He insisted on the public reception.

When the time came for the candidate to recite the Apostles' Creed, the pastor began to cue him on the words, but the young man raised his voice and spoke the confession by himself. The congregation was moved to tears by the decision that might jeopardize the young man's career.

In recent months the church has been faced with another new situation. Children are being brought for Baptism from the age of 3 to 10 because the parents had previously been afraid to have them baptized in infancy.

Lutheran seminary enrollment has risen from 13 five years ago to 70 for the coming school year. An Old Testament and a New Testament scholar are back at the seminary teaching after a lapse of nearly two decades.

Elementary school children are now given released time for religious education. Youth work has resumed in the past year with enthusiastic response from a generation that had no formal religious training in the church. Church-youth rallies have been drawing up to 200 participants.

Though the "paper shortage" still prevents the church from publishing more than two periodicals, both Roman Catholics and Lutherans are cheered by the prospect of a new ecumenical translation of the Bible by scholars and poets from both communions under the sponsorship of a national publisher.

We wondered about the theology in the state church. The theologians are well acquainted with Barth, Bultmann, and Bonhoeffer, as they are with Cox and Hamilton, but the practical theology of the pastors serving the 320 congregations and 65 preaching stations is more conservative than that of most Lutheran pastors in America.

Problems facing the church there are somewhat similar, somewhat different. Secularism and materialism are constant challenges. State-approved abortion demands a policy and procedure from the church (in Bohemia last year abortions outnumbered births). Growing food and building-material shortages, black-market activity, and economic and working restrictions confront the average Christian with overwhelming temptations to dishonesty. The occupation creates a paralyzing and faith-destroying despair among the strongest Christians.

I asked: "What does the Christian church have to offer people in a socialist country where all physical needs are provided?"

The pastor thought hard and long. Finally he answered: "I suppose love, hope, and integrity."

I knew—as his parishioners do—that these were no empty platitudes. Christ had sustained him with these gifts though half a lifetime of affliction that would have broken the spirit of anyone who lacked them.

It was this man who could not believe that American Christians are ready to exchange the concept of judgment and heaven for universalism and a preoccupation with life on earth. Such a theology, he said, would offer them no hope or justice in their situation.

"One good thing has come out of the occupation," one man told me. "It has united the nation as it has never been united before. No less than 95 percent of the population disagrees with the new order. Only a handful of people are in control, and they must resort to police power and brute terror to keep it. But they have neither the love nor the loyalty of their own people. And they know it."

The unity was visible in many ways. Most of all in their memory of the spring that died and in their determination to survive their crucifixion.

There were tears in the eyes of my new friends as we parted. My last words to them were: "God be with you." Theirs, still echoing in my ears: "Pray for us. Pray for us."

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was not present last Friday for the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill because of a hearing on drug abuse legislation in Indiana that had been scheduled for some time. Had I been present, however, I would have voted for the amendment to strike the \$2 million item for the west front of the Capitol, providing only \$100,000 instead for that purpose. I also intended to support the amendment providing funds for the summer intern program.

I had prepared a statement on these points and, in the interest of a complete record on the subject, I would like to insert at this time my prepared remarks on the legislative appropriations bill of 1969:

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. Chairman, on several past occasions, I have spoken on this floor in opposition to the current plans for rebuilding and expanding the West Front of the Capitol and I did so most recently only last week. My point is simple: the West Front of the Capitol should simply be restored to its original form, strengthening structural weaknesses where necessary. It should not be extended or expanded or cluttered with cafeterias, barber-shops, movie theaters, offices and other facilities which, if necessary, should be located elsewhere. This is the position of the American Institute of Architects; it is the only sensible position from the point of view of history and from the point of view of the many millions of Americans who do not even have a decent roof over the heads of their families. I intend to support the amendment to be offered to strike this sum from the bill.

There is a second matter in this bill which demonstrates the parochial outlook of the Congress. Language is specifically included to prohibit any special allowances from being appropriated for summer interns for the summer of 1970. Once again this Congress fails to realize that by this ostensibly punitive action, we are only alienating further the young men and women of America who come to work in Washington so that they can learn more about their government—the government which they are to lead. By refusing to provide them with minimum subsistence, we surely do not increase their respect for our institutions and especially

for the Congress. I, for one, find that summer interns are a most valuable asset to my office, that we all learn from the experience, and I regret that I am unable to offer them any compensation because my entire clerk-hire allotment is needed for my regular staff. I sincerely hope that this House will recognize the folly of its ways before next summer.

JUNIOR OLYMPIC SWIM MEET

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues of the House that on July 11 and 12, 1969, in the historic city of Winchester, Va., of my district, the 1969 Virginia Amateur Athletic Union Junior Olympic Swim Meet was held. Some 700 young swimmers, from the ages of 7 to 17, representing swim clubs and groups from the entire State, competed in a total of 98 swimming events.

Sponsored locally by the Teen Age Club and Recreation Department of Winchester, and nationally by the Quaker Oats Co., the meet represented some of the most outstanding achievements of our youth. It is encouraging to see these young people engaged in athletics. Their performance at these events reflects a great deal of dedication and hard work to reach the level of excellence demanded by the competition here. The fine young athletes who took part in these events not only inspired their contemporaries, but made an older generation proud also.

The Winchester meet is a graphic example of the competence, character, and ability of the young American athlete. This is indicated by the performance of those who won the different events. In fact, 98 records were broken, including one national record.

We must, however, not merely pay tribute to those who participate in the events themselves. There are so many others standing behind their successes that we must also applaud these "backstage" workers including the coaches who demanded only the best from their swimmers and, especially, we must congratulate the parents, always supporting their children with encouragement, win or lose. Mr. Jim Barnett, supervisor of the recreation department, Mrs. Helene Sempeles and Mrs. Betty Chapman, hospitality, and Mr. Robert E. Fletcher, recreation supervisor, are just a few of the many others who made the meet possible and who arranged the myriad of details for the highly successful outcome of the 2-day event.

With the emphasis being placed on physical fitness, and particularly programs of benefit to young people, I call to the attention of the Members the Winchester event with the hope it can be duplicated in many other communities across the Nation.

The Winchester meet is a tribute both to our younger generation and to the city of Winchester and those others responsible for conducting the meet.

ADEQUACY OF RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have long been concerned about the adequacy of the rail passenger service in the United States. In 1964 I sought to gain the consent of Congress for the establishment of a multistate authority to modernize, coordinate, and foster passenger rail transportation in the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. At the time I had hopes that these Southwestern States would link up with passenger lines in Mexico, and solve the chronic weakness of the railway system in this section of the country. I continued my efforts toward this end in the 89th Congress as well. In the 90th Congress I turned to more comprehensive legislation as did many of my colleagues, urging that the Secretary of Transportation be allowed to make a full and complete investigation and study of the potential of rail transportation, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission should exercise its authority to prevent any further discontinuance or abandonment of railroad passenger service while this investigation and study was under way. Unfortunately this legislation did not pass into law and the dismantling of railroad passenger service continued.

The unfortunate trend of dismantling this service has affected many cities. The Texas Eagle, owned by the Missouri Pacific Railway, is one such case which will be affecting my district. The train route originates in St. Louis and goes all the way to Laredo, Tex. At one time it used to provide sleepers, and connected with Mexico passenger railways. Today there is an application before the Interstate Commerce Commission to discontinue this service from Longview, Tex., to Laredo. In some of the Texas cities this will mark the end of their passenger service.

In 1958, it was reported that a total of 858 intercity trains had disappeared within 10 years. Strangely enough, it was the train management that was eager to do away with passenger service so as to be free to make money on freight alone. Thus, the services catering to the public have been diminishing in part for this reason. But as railroad after railroad abandon their railroad passenger services, pointing to the availability of airplane and automobile transportation, little thought is given to the problem that might arise were weather conditions to make it important for these facilities to function for a city or metropolitan area, nor to the fact that skyways and highways are reaching a point of critical congestion, or that it seems to be the safest mode of transportation. With improvements that will lead to faster, cleaner trains and more convenient schedules, the American public can have the choice of yet another means of travel. It is not a matter of whether

railroad passenger service is needed, but how much more.

Earlier this year I joined Congressman ADAMS and several other colleagues in proposing legislation to provide for the modernization of railroad passenger equipment, which the Secretary of Transportation would pool for lease to railroad companies. The Federal Government has already poured millions into highways, airways, and waterways; now the railways need aid to serve the public better. But though the need for better and continued railroad passenger service is clear; I must say that the recent Interstate Commerce Commission ruling on the Messer case is highly inconsistent with helping to provide such an improved public service.

The National Association of Railroad Passengers and the States of California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico went to the ICC complaining of the inadequacies of the Sunset Limited, owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Sunset Limited was running consistently behind schedule between New Orleans and Los Angeles with no sleepers, vending machines rather than dining facilities, and so forth. Despite these difficult circumstances 160,000 people rode the Sunset Limited last year. As most of you know, the ICC overruled the hearing examiner's recommendation that it does have authority to regulate the adequacy of rail passenger service. The Commerce Act gives the ICC authority to set standards for freight car services, and the law can certainly be construed to give the same authority pertaining to the standards of the passenger service. In an effort to prove this, the National Association of Railroad Passengers will be appealing the case to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

However, as many of my colleagues and I believe that this authority can clearly be construed from this Commerce Act, we are joining today for swift and immediate action to pass legislation giving the ICC such authority, to make doubly sure it has jurisdiction over the adequacy of the standards of this national mode of transportation. Your support is urged.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that longstanding constituent commitments prevented me from being present on Friday when the House had under consideration the Legislation Branch Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1970. Had I been present, I would have voted against this appropriation, primarily because of the grossly inflated request for extension of the west front of the Capitol and the manner in which this costly and unnecessary project has been handled.

UNKNOWN HAZARDS IN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, a concern of mine has been the possible environmental effects of the addition of radioactive and thermal wastes to the Mississippi River from the Monticello and Prairie Island, Minn., nuclear reactors. Radioactive wastes from the Northern States powerplant at Monticello must not be allowed to pollute the Mississippi River and endanger the health of the millions of people who live along the river below the plants. The technology of atomic power is still evolving. So is our knowledge and understanding of the hazards of radiation. Levels, once thought safe, are today considered unsafe.

In Minnesota, the major issue is whether the State should be allowed to set higher radiation standards than those of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. I believe that the Federal Government should have the power to fix minimum standards, but the States should be allowed to set higher standards if they believe the higher standards are necessary for the health and safety of the people.

Our knowledge of the effects of radiation on our people and our environment can be best described as being uncertain. On Saturday, September 20, 1969, the New York Times ran an article by Anthony Ripley. The points made and interviews reported are of great interest. I call your attention to the use of uranium mill tailings in residential construction. Later these tailings were found to give off radon, a product of radium decay.

I think many of us thought that the tragedy of the Hong Kong watchworkers could not be repeated in our society. You may recall that these workers, many years ago, wetted their brushes in their mouths before applying the luminous dials to inexpensive watches. Later they developed cancers. The Times story makes me wonder if a similar tragedy could occur today. Before reading Ripley's story, I was more confident than I am now.

The article follows:

A-PLANTS: WEALTH AND WORRY

(By Anthony Ripley)

DURANGO, Colo.—Standing like a huge unanswered question, a giant pile of finely ground gray leftovers from a uranium mill confronts the business district of this Old West tourist town from across the Animas River.

It is a reminder of the prosperity that the United States Atomic Energy Commission has brought to Colorado. But the mill "tailings" are more than a giant souvenir. They are radioactive.

Before reluctant grasses finally began to grow on the pile, at the urgings of a sprinkler system and considerable fertilizer, the tailings polluted the Animas with radium and blew in dusty clouds over the city.

The Durango mill, which has been shut down, is but one of four closed plants where problems have arisen over uranium tailings.

Colorado still has four mills building up heaps—at Rifle, Grand Junction, Canyon City and Uravan.

That situation—and other reminders around this state of potential atomic hazards—have now begun to raise doubts among many Colorado citizens about the benefits of the atom and the operations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Officials of the A.E.C. in Washington say, "We're getting shot at." They see the criticism as coming from younger people who are challenging the establishment and as part of the increasing nation's concern over preserving man's environment.

They believe that most Americans support them and dismiss some criticisms as more emotional than factual.

Dr. H. Peter Metzger, a Boulder, Colo., biochemist who is president of the Colorado Committee for Environmental Information, calls the tailings one of the "six deadly plagues visited on this state by the A.E.C."

His list also includes:

High death rates from lung cancer among uranium miners, which led to Congressional investigations and sharply lowered levels of exposure to mine radiation.

Project Rulison, the underground nuclear explosion that was set off last week in western Colorado and is leading the way for a number of similar underground shots.

The fire-prone Rocky Flats nuclear warhead plant operated by Dow Chemical Company and situated between Denver and Boulder, two of the state's largest cities.

A proposal to build a permanent atomic graveyard for burying radioactive wastes in Colorado.

Construction of a controversial high-temperature, gas-cooled nuclear reactor for generating electricity.

The Colorado Committee for Environmental Information is a nonprofit organization of 25 scientists and a few lawyers and sociologists. They believe that the public is not receiving the full truth from Federal agencies about possible long-term dangers to man's environment, and they decided to provide an alternate source of information.

The committee, since its formation in 1968, has turned a public spotlight on the nerve gas controversy, the Rocky Flats fires and Project Rulison.

RECIPE FOR CORRUPTION

Dr. Metzger, a 38-year-old former New Yorker, has become so involved that he is considering leaving his job with Ball Brothers Research Corporation to devote full time to the committee.

Most of his anger is aimed at the Atomic Energy Commission.

"They're enormously powerful," he said in an interview. "They can use secrecy. They are a self-policing organization, and that is a recipe for corruption."

"No governmental organization can be its own advocate and own judge and control its own information. If it is [in that position], it can make judgments outside public control and can sell people its decisions by releasing information as it sees fit."

The next big project for the committee is mine tailings.

Few in Durango have worried about the tailings since the Foote Mineral Company, which owns them, managed to get some grass growing on the pile in the spring of 1968 on orders from the State Health Department. That stopped the downtown dust storms.

"It's better since they got some weeds up there," said Norris Waters at a gas station on Main Avenue. He discounted the radioactivity problems.

"It never hurt nobody," he said. "Some people don't feel right unless they got something to worry about."

Before the grass took hold, rain washed down the side of the pile, dissolving radium 226, which is found with uranium and discarded in the milling process. The rain carried it down to the Animas River.

In a study completed by the Federal Water Pollution Control Agency in 1966, it was reported that dissolved radium concentration immediately downstream from the mill in the late 1950's was about four times permissible levels.

Twice the permissible level was found 30 miles downstream.

The study brought immediate orders from the State Health Department to cover and stabilize tailing piles at all eight mills in Colorado.

The river water is now within acceptable limits, though the department is not satisfied with the grass cover at Durango and is appalled by the length of time the piles will have to be watched. Radium's half-life, the time it takes half of a given amount to decay into other substances, is 1,620 years.

In Grand Junction, between Durango and Denver, a dramatic study is under way. The State Health Department began a survey Sept. 1 of radiation levels in 250 buildings, most of them private homes.

For 15 years, bulldozers in Grand Junction removed 300,000 tons of tailings from the American Metal Climax Inc. uranium-vanadium mill in the city. They used the fine gray sand, which was given away free, to level the ground for pouring concrete slabs and for back-filling around basements of homes, public buildings, offices and stores.

The tailings, spread eight to 12 inches thick beneath a concrete slab, give off radioactive gas called radon, a product of radium decay. Radon seeps through concrete.

It is possible that radon levels in some of the homes, public health officials say, may be above the levels permitted in uranium mines.

Thus far, state health officers have been able to account for only 10 per cent of the estimated 3,000 sites in Grand Junction where tailings were used.

Robert D. Siek, chief radiological health officer for the state, said that there had been so many tailings tests in the Grand Junction area that "people are acclimated to our being there."

He would not identify the buildings under intensive study, explaining that he did not want alarm to spread on the basis of preliminary reports.

Radon has led to high mortality rates from lung cancer among uranium miners in the past, triggering Congressional investigation, lowered allowable levels for radiation and increased mine ventilation.

In a memo to former President Johnson last Dec. 27, the Federal Radiation Council, which sets exposure standards, said:

"We do not know at precisely what exposure level uranium miners may be exposed without significantly increasing the risk of lung cancer. But we do know that the mortality rates from the disease in the lower exposure categories are higher than the expected rate."

Both in mines and in homes, radon accumulations are of greater concern, Mr. Siek said, because of the confined area involved.

NO SIGNIFICANT READINGS

The joint study by the A. E. C. and the United States Public Health Service dated last March 5 centered on radon levels outdoors near four tailings piles, including those at Durango and Grand Junction. It reported no significant readings beyond a half-mile from the pile in the prevailing wind direction.

The Colorado Committee for Environmental Information plans to continue its fight against Project Rulison, the underground nuclear blast set off recently 43 miles east of Grand Junction.

After failing to halt the shot, Dr. Metzger said, the committee, through the American Civil Liberties Union, will try to halt any efforts to burn off or sell commercially any of the natural gas released by the Rulison explosion from underground rock formations. They fear it will contaminate the air radioactivity.

The Colorado Committee has also been concerned with the \$50-million fire May 11 at the Rocky Flats plant operated by Dow Chemical Company.

A three-hour blaze in the nuclear weapons building caused the damage and involved, in addition, \$20-million worth of plutonium, most of which, a company spokesman said, can be reprocessed and reused.

The spokesman would neither confirm nor deny reports in The Denver Post that more than 200 small fires had occurred at the plant since it opened in 1953.

WASTE SHIPMENTS RISE

The company reported that shipments of contaminated solid wastes from the Rocky Flats plant had temporarily increased by one-third because of the fire May 11. The wastes are shipped to an atomic graveyard in Idaho.

Chem-Nuclear Services Inc., of Sunnyside, Wash., has applied to the State Health Department to build an atomic graveyard near Limon, 70 miles southeast of Denver.

At Platteville, 35 miles north of Denver, the Public Service Company of Colorado is building a 330,000-kilowatt nuclear power generating station with a high temperature gas cooled reactor. The \$100-million plant, half financed by the Atomic Energy Commission, is modeled after a 40,000-kilowatt plant at Peach Bottom, Pa.

One commission employee said that he was thinking of transferring to another Federal agency.

"We used to be the good guys in the white hats," he said shortly before the Rulison explosion. "It's not white any more. Now it's sort of gray."

SAM WYLY APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF MINORITY ENTERPRISE ADVISORY COUNCIL

HON. GEORGE BUSH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's appointment of Sam Wyly of Dallas as Chairman of the Minority Enterprise Advisory Council is a wise and worthy action, a move which should prove significant to the long-range success of the Council.

Mr. Wyly has continually proven himself open to new experience—eager to accept a variety of challenges. Indeed, his proven talents are most timely in relation to the responsibilities he assumes in this new position.

As Mr. Wyly has forged progress and created change in his professional endeavors, so has he proven himself a man of sensitive understanding in his approach to civic and philanthropic projects. Where he has unleashed his initiative on a particular project, there has inevitably been a constructive order of progress and improvement.

I am certain that his efforts on behalf of the Minority Enterprise Council will render this group an integral and vital force in the national community in the demanding days ahead.

A NEW DIMENSION TO THE NARCOTICS PROBLEM

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Richard Severo is an outstanding investigative reporter for the New York Times. His past work has done much to provide public awareness of the intensely complex problem of narcotics addiction and drug abuse, and his latest series deals with many of the additional problems facing society as a result of the increasing presence of citizens vigilante groups. I commend this article to you:

ADDICTS' VICTIMS TURN VIGILANTE

(By Richard Severo)

Violence and vigilante groups are becoming widely accepted by slum residents as the most effective way of ridding their neighborhoods of narcotics addicts.

Attacks by armed gangs have taken place, many of them apparently unnoticed or ignored by the police, and residents of besieged neighborhoods say they are planning offensives against junkies. They are prompted, they say, by the failure of law-enforcement and other city agencies to reduce or even control the spread of heroin.

"We warn the pushers: In this block you do not push," said the 17-year-old leader of a gang that prowls the Lower East Side. "We tell the dope fiends: Here you do not steal. If they listen to us, fine. They push their poison someplace else. If they do not listen, we get them."

For the poor, as well as for officials who face the problem every day, drug addiction in New York seems to defy solution even as it grows more acute.

The police have not been able to eliminate it or even effectively control it; various therapeutic programs have shown both promise and failure and those in charge often show an inability to cooperate with one another; and hospitals, which have the potential for doing much, have thus far been either unwilling or unable to do anything substantial.

The result is a social crisis of immense cost and complexity that has ravaged communities, disrupted the city, and continues to drain human and financial resources—with no end in sight.

A two-month study of the narcotics problem by The New York Times indicates that in areas infested with addicts, the residents now regard retribution as preferable to promises of protection and plans for therapeutic programs that never seem big enough, prompt enough or workable.

The emerging pattern of violence is evident mostly on the Lower East Side and in Harlem and a few areas in Brooklyn. In other areas, such as the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, the fear of junkies and pushers has led not to counterattack, but to a fearful capitulation of spirit and an acceptance of a Wild West kind of lawlessness.

The addict who used to be tolerated as a nuisance or even embraced as a "sick" friend is now hated as a sneak thief and feared as a mugger; the pusher who used to be disdainfully regarded as a ne'er-do-well or perhaps even admired as a poor boy who had made it big, is now despised as a menace to the children who can easily buy narcotics in the schoolyard.

Among the investigation's findings are these:

At least one large, organized group of Puerto Ricans and Negroes have beaten up

pushers and addicts on the Lower East Side in the area between Second and 14th Streets and along Avenues C and D. One gang member said he was doing it "because the junkies are destroying my people."

Other groups of teen-agers and young people have formed gangs and say they are planning to do the same thing elsewhere on the Lower East Side and in Harlem.

More common than the youth gangs are self-defense groups among adults. There are more than 90 tenant patrols operating in the city's public-housing projects, and the city is paying patrol leaders \$2.50 an hour.

Tenant-dwellers on the Lower East Side have armed themselves not only with clubs and knives, but also with rifles and handguns, to protect themselves and their buildings. One group on East Seventh Street has even purchased walkie-talkies for patrol use.

Although the police deny any knowledge of the armed self-defense groups, members say that the police have, in fact, encouraged them. One patrolman is credited with teaching tenants how to make clubs of old table legs.

Mail theft by heroin users is so frequent that the Post Office is spending \$360,000 a year on overtime in the Bronx and in Brooklyn for special protection.

NOT A NEW APPROACH

Vigilante groups are not new, either here or elsewhere nor is violence new as a means of dealing with community problems. But the growing preference for applying these tactics to drug pushers and users is viewed by some observers as a portent of widespread acceptance of an oversimplified, punitive solution to a vastly complicated issue.

Animosity toward the addict has reached such a point in some neighborhoods that politicians who have supported progressive approaches to addiction control are under increasing pressure to support any action that will take junkies out of circulation.

An aide to one liberal state legislator, who asked that his name not be used, said: "Don't kid yourself that this 'sweep the streets' business is limited to conservatives. It's probably be even more intense in the poorer neighborhoods. The people who are demanding it are the very people who used to provide the impetus for liberal legislation."

The new and intense loathing of the addict is coupled, in the slums, with an ambivalence toward the police. People say they want more police protection, but also say they have lost faith in the police.

Poor families have lost their television sets to addict thieves. The current militancy against addict and pusher is heightened by the fact that families are now losing much more than television sets. They are losing young sons and daughters. For the facts clearly indicate that addicts are getting younger with every passing year.

Dr. Michael Baden, associate medical examiner of New York, says that in 1967 the median age of addicts who died after using heroin was 28. Now the median age is 22.

In 1966, there were 33 teen-agers who died in New York after taking heroin. Last year the number rose to 72. But in three months—June, July and August—71 died this year. Sixty per cent of them were black and 30 per cent were Puerto Rican. Addicts aged 14 are not uncommon these days and slum residents report that 8-year-olds are experimenting with heroin bought in the schoolyard.

The state of hostilities that now exists in the most beleaguered neighborhoods is one that nobody wants to talk about. The tenement-dweller is angry but he does not like to speak of retribution; the role of gun-toter is not one he is easy with. He does not like making war on people he knows.

Nor does every neighborhood react to the problem in the same way. Chinatown, for

example, has a very small, though growing, problem among its teen-agers, but no defense measures were observed there. A resident of the neighborhood said most parents refused to admit that any problem existed, since the use of heroin carried with it a terrible stigma among the Chinese.

THE ITALIAN ATTITUDE

People of Italian extraction on the Lower East Side also have a small but developing addiction problem among their young. But no organized defense groups are evident in Little Italy, either, and junkies are almost never seen there. Addicts with Italian names, however, appear in Puerto Rican blocks on the Lower East Side.

"The Italians will not tolerate dope addicts in their midst," said a resident of Little Italy. Asked how the Italians managed to prevent addicts from swarming over them, he replied: "We do it like we have always done it. If we have a problem in the neighborhood, we settle it in the neighborhood."

The same ethnic groups reacted differently in different places. The Puerto Ricans of the Lower East Side were "turf"-oriented, well aware that they had a problem and predisposed to settle it themselves—an attitude similar to that of the Italians to the west of them, although not so well established.

But in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx the Puerto Ricans seemed more submissive, less sure of themselves, distrustful of both police and pusher.

HARLEM MINISTER'S VIEWS

In Harlem at least three groups advocate dealing very firmly with the addict. Some members of all groups admitted they were armed when they went into the street to search for addicts. Others said they dealt with addicts and pushers only with their fists. The intention among members of all three groups was simply to drive addicts and pushers from their neighborhoods—there was little talk of rehabilitation or hospitalization.

Perhaps the most outspoken proponent of a street offensive against addicts and pushers is the Rev. Oberia Dempsey of the Upper Park Avenue Baptist Church, who believes there are 250,000 heroin users in Harlem alone. He carries a revolver with him because he fears that pushers may attack him for his firm stand on narcotics.

When Mr. Dempsey speaks of the problem his language may seem more reminiscent of what one can hear from the most conservative law-and-order advocate, rather than a Harlem preacher. But the similarities are superficial. Mr. Dempsey talks out of desperation, not ideology.

"We don't advocate taking the law in our own hands," he said, "but the emphasis of the law is placed on protecting the rights of the criminal, not the decent citizen. I think every addict who is on the streets must be removed from Harlem. The government should set up health camps outside the city, in old Army bases upstate. A lot of so-called bleeding-heart liberals could go up and act as counselors."

Another group advocating a militant approach is the Harlem Youth Federation. Its president, Hannibal Ahmed, is currently under indictment, charged with conspiring with five other Harlem Negroes to kill a white policeman every week. They have all pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ahmed and his colleagues are particularly concerned about the increased use of heroin among children and what they call the inability of the police to do anything about it.

Federation members talk to children whenever and wherever they can, alerting them to the perils of narcotics use. Frequently, when they meet with groups of children, they sing this song, to the tune of "Old MacDonald":

*"Eee-i, Eee-o, drugs must go,
Dah-dah-dah-dah-dah.
The pushers must be off-off-off,
Dash-dah-dah-dah-dah.
The people must work both
day and night,
Time for us to put up a fight.
Eee-i, Eee-o drugs must go
Dah-dah-dah-dah-dah."*

Mr. Ahmed says that "some of the older brothers are giving dope to 10-year-olds and there is no place for them to get help."

The Harlem Youth Federation has a matress in its 125th Street headquarters and its members stand ready 24 hours a day to help any addict who wants to detoxify himself.

This summer 28 of the federation's 60 members asked Harlem residents between 110th and 155th Streets how they thought addicts should be handled in the community.

The consensus was summed up by such comments as "Knock their heads in," "They are killing our people" and "They should be killed."

The head of the third group advocating drastic measures against addicts is John Shabazz of the Black Citizens Patrol, an organization claiming 155 members. It was formed about a year and a half ago.

Mr. Shabazz, a former associate of Malcolm X, said he wanted no money and no help from the police—only that, starting this fall, his followers would try to "discourage" those who would sell narcotics in Harlem public schools.

"We have the names and photographs of pushers," he said, "and we will have people inside the schools to turn over the names to the proper authorities. If they don't deal with the problem, we will have to deal with it our own way."

A former Harlem heroin dealer who estimates he made \$4,000 to \$5,000 a week on sales of about four pounds, was asked how he justified what he did. The dealer, whose name cannot be used, replied:

"I never gave it a thought whether it was right or wrong. It was just a way of making money. I was never in any trouble. You can get into trouble by selling some bad dope. I knew I was getting good dope from the people I was dealing with."

He insisted however, that "I never sold to kids." The dealer was disconcerted recently to learn that his teenage son used heroin.

Mr. Shabazz was invited to lecture to a group of teenagers in a church basement in Central Harlem. The spirit of the meeting was almost evangelical.

Mr. Shabazz: Only a firstclass jackass would stick a needle in his arm and shoot up. What kind of fool would do that?

YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO

Teen-agers (in unison): Somebody who don't have nothing else to do.

Mr. S: What kind of dope is here in Harlem?

Teen-agers (shouting): Cocaine! Heroin! Weight pills! Reefers!

Mr. S: What's the youngest age of an addict that you've heard of? Teen-agers: Eight!

Mr. S: Where do drugs come from in the schools? Teen-agers: Pushers!

Mr. S: Do the pushers go to school? Teen-agers: Yes!

Mr. S: And what school has more drug pushers than any other?

Here the teen-agers were not unanimous, filling the room with shouts of the high schools they knew—George Washington, Louis D. Brandeis, Charles Evans Hughes, Benjamin Franklin.

Mr. Shabazz then told the teen-agers that if anyone came up to them and offered them drugs, "you know what to do—knock the hell out of them." The youngsters applauded.

The Harlem groups are for the most part only threatening violence, but one gang on the Lower East Side has already skirmished with pushers. Gang members say that one

of their number was murdered last year; retaliation, they say, from the pushers.

The gang, which has a name but does not want it published, claims more than 100 members. It is armed and is led by a 17-year-old youth who will be called Ramon here.

"We have agents who follow junkies and pushers around," Ramon said. "We know every one of them. We know when pushers get the stuff and we know when particular junkies need a fix. We know exactly what is going on in this neighborhood, which is more than I can say for the police."

But perhaps the most disquieting experience is talking to ordinary people—black and white, poor and not so poor—who are not members of gangs, not especially young, are not violent and do not want to be. People whose only contact with violence has been on television now talk calmly and seriously of violence as necessary for their survival.

A 62-year-old man who had worked as a guard said he never walked in the hall of his lower East Side building unless he carried a loaded revolver in his hand. A professional trumpet player in the same neighborhood who was mugged twice took karate lessons and did battle with a junkie who tried to mug him in the hallway outside his apartment.

A pregnant housewife who lives nearby says she now thinks of simple household implements as potential weapons.

Several other women said they were purchasing small spray cans of chemical irritants and carrying them in their purses; still other women were carrying knives and cans of pepper.

A young woman in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn says she will kill the next addict who tries to steal anything from her apartment; a neighbor said he recently waited behind a door for two hours with a baseball bat for the addict who had unsuccessfully tried to get into his apartment earlier.

"The good Lord took a liking to him," the man said, "because he didn't come back and that's what saved me from killing him."

The superintendent of a tenement near the corner of East Seventh Street and Avenue D carries a gun, as does his wife. "I tell the junkies," he says, "you fool around with me and I'm gonna fool around with you."

Over and over the visitor finds evidence that some neighborhoods have become armed camps, filled with people who believe that the only way to survive in New York in the year 1969 is with guns, knives and chemicals.

Charles Parker, a Bronx resident who was the prime mover recently in forming a coalition of youngsters and adults who patrol the streets and report wrongdoing to the police, says that he and many of his neighbors have bought big television-radio-phonograph consoles because "you can't carry one of those babies down a fire escape."

The trumpet player who took karate lessons is Marc Levin, 27, who lived at 278 East Seventh Street for five years, but has since moved to a relatively quiet part of Greenwich Village.

Although Mr. Levin, a quiet man of average height and weight, is more interested in practicing his horn, he practiced karate four to five hours a day after he was mugged a second time.

OFFERS GIFT RECORD

He recalls that the second time, he gave the junkie \$2.35 (all he had) and offered to give him an autographed copy of a jazz record he had cut called "The Dragon Suite." But some people approached and the junkie ran off—without the record.

The junkie had brandished a knife, and that frightened Mr. Levin, who then began to study self-defense techniques.

The third attack—the one that prompted his flight from the Lower East Side—took

place last April 24 shortly before 7 P.M. Mr. Levin was wearing a suit (which made him stand out in his neighborhood) and was walking on Seventh Street near home.

"This tall, skinny kid, I guess he was about 6-foot-2, he had a butcher's knife. I remember looking at the knife pretty closely because it looked like the kind my old man cuts onions with (His father owns a kosher delicatessen in Bayonne)."

"He followed me into the building and up on the third floor, when I was getting the key out for my apartment (3-B) he rushed me. I threw my groceries at him, gave a karate yell and tried to kick him in the groin. But my foot didn't connect."

"I yelled, 'hey rube!' a signal I had pre-arranged with my neighbor, Tony Rivera in 3A. Tony had a lead pipe and was prepared to come out into the hall if there was ever any trouble. I yelled 'Help! help! help!' The guy was about 20 feet from me. He was deciding if he should take me or run. But people started coming and he ran down the stairs. Then I noticed my wrist was slashed."

In May, Mr. Levin left 278 East Seventh Street.

TENANTS FORM PATROL

Afterwards, the tenants in Nos. 272, 274 and 278 formed a patrol. It was composed of 20 men, all volunteers, who took turns guarding the building. Every stranger was stopped, then escorted upstairs to his destination. The men were armed with lead pipes and handguns, and one man even used a sword.

Although Deputy Inspector Joseph Fink, commander of the East Fifth Street Police station, said he did not know of the existence of any such group, a member said that a patrolman got out of his squad car one night and "taught us how to make clubs out of table legs—after all, we were doing his work."

The tenants' patrol has become inactive in recent weeks because members grew tired of giving it so much time. Also, more police now patrol in the area.

Not all tenants' patrols are so informal. Ninety-two of the New York City Housing Authority's 157 projects have "citizens' patrols" that are subsidized by the authority this year at the rate of \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The money goes to recruiters and patrol supervisors, who are paid \$2.50 an hour for a maximum 20-hour week and for coffee and pastries for patrol members, who spend long evening hours guarding the lobbies. The 4,500 project residents who are just members are not paid, they volunteer.

A visit to the Rutgers House Project on the Lower East Side found that most patrol members were elderly Jews, joined by a sprinkling of Puerto Ricans and Negroes. So far, patrol members have made no arrests.

Jerry Schulman, who until recently was director of the Rutgers Community Center, said that Chinese residents of the project refuse to join the patrol and stick together so closely that they seldom called the police if anything went wrong.

A Chinese resident of the area offered another explanation. The police back home are corrupt he said, and many new arrivals think that the police here must be just as bad.

Mr. Schulman says that Italians and Jews will not hesitate to call the police, but that Italians will not join the patrol. Mr. Schulman attributes this to their "individualistic make-up."

But Mrs. Louis Cammarota, who briefly joined the Rutgers tenant patrol and then quit, said she did so because she thought someone qualified ought to do the patrolling, "not a bunch of old people."

Irving Levy, a 68-year-old widower who used to be a house painter before he retired, is one of the most active members of the project's citizens' patrol. Asked why he put in the hours and risked injury, he said "I have nothing else to do. And besides, I used

to be in the Marine Corps Reserve, so you can see I'm qualified for this."

But Mr. Levy feels he lacks real authority and complained that recently a couple of teen-agers ripped off the armband he wears. "If I had a uniform," he said, "or a special officer's badge and maybe a club and a pair of handcuffs, then I could do a job."

ADDICTS STEAL \$2.6 BILLION

Despite the complexity of the narcotics problem, the arithmetic of it is simple. There are an estimated 100,000 heroin users in New York City. The average habit costs slightly over \$30 a day, which most addicts cannot support through ordinary jobs. Therefore, they swindle people out of money if they can and steal if they cannot.

Dr. Michael Baden, associate medical examiner, estimates that the city's heroin users are spending at least \$850-million a year with pushers on the street, and may be stealing as much as \$2.6-billion a year in property.

The reason for the discrepancy between what is stolen and what is spent is that addicts frequently receive less than two-thirds of the real value of stolen goods. Most of the stealing goes unreported, Dr. Baden said, because so many of the victims are either relatives and friends who are reluctant to lodge a complaint, or others who feel there is little the police can do.

Rightly or wrongly, many people are blaming addicts for most of the burglaries, robberies and muggings in the city. Although no comprehensive study has been done, Governor Rockefeller has estimated that perhaps half the reported crime in New York is the work of addicts.

George F. McGrath, Commissioner of Corrections, reports that of a total prison population of 13,500, 40 per cent of the men are considered to be addicts, and at least 60 per cent of the women.

A HARD LOOK AT REALITY

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, perhaps we will never know to what extent our military preparedness program was set back by former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, his coterie of whiz kids, and some of the unbelievable theories they concocted to guide our military policies. One favorite dream was the business about mutual deterrence in which we allowed the Soviets to draw abreast of the United States in military readiness, thereby creating a stalemate in which neither side could hope to win.

Perhaps now is the time to ask Mr. McNamara where he would go from here, for Marshal N. I. Krylov, commander of the Soviet missile forces, recently stated that there would be a victor in a nuclear war. As quoted by the New York Times of September 12, Marshal Krylov stated:

The imperialist ideologists are trying to lull the vigilance of the world's people by having recourse to propaganda devices to the effect that there will be no victors in a future nuclear war. These false affirmations contradict the objective laws of history.

Victory in war, if the imperialists succeed in starting it, will be on the side of world socialism.

It is reassuring to some extent to know that those in the Defense Department

today are on the same wavelength as Svetlana Alliluyeva who pointed out last Sunday on "Meet the Press" that the Soviet Union is a totalitarian regime. Dreaming up harebrained theories as a defense for the security of this Nation is a dangerous pastime which we can ill afford.

I insert at this point the article "U.S. Arms Officials Worried by Soviet Article," by William Beecher, in the New York Times of September 12, 1969.

U.S. ARMS OFFICIALS WORRIED BY SOVIET ARTICLE: MARSHAL DISCOUNTS THEORY OF NO WINNER IN AN ATOMIC WAR

(By William Beecher)

WASHINGTON, September 11.—High-ranking diplomatic and military officials, looking to the start of strategic arms limitation talks soon, are expressing concern about a recent expression of Soviet strategic thought that they say could dim the prospects of successful negotiations.

Their concern is based on a recent article by Marshal Nikolai I. Krylov, commander of Soviet missile forces. He said, in effect, that Moscow did not subscribe to the American position that there could be no winner in a nuclear war.

The basic premise of American strategic planning is that if each superpower has enough well protected nuclear weapons to retaliate overwhelmingly to a surprise attack by the other, neither will start a nuclear war.

But if Russian leaders believe the possibility of surviving such a war is rather good and continue building up those offensive and defensive weapons that promise to increase chances of survival, it might be "supremely difficult," in the words of one ranking Defense Department official, to work out an acceptable arms control agreement.

But he and other officials agreed that this made even more urgent the need for exploring without delay a freeze on strategic weapons.

American planners are by no means convinced that the Krylov article, published on Aug. 30 in the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, represents the view of Soviet political leaders.

But, they say, there has been some evidence in the pattern of Soviet missile deployment to support the thesis that Moscow is following what strategists call "a war-fighting damage-limiting" course, rather than the American deterrent strategy. But the evidence is admittedly ambiguous.

Officials say there still has been no answer to President Nixon's proposal to start talks this summer, although they hope for an affirmative answer soon.

Sources said there was hope that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, who is expected in New York Sunday to attend the opening of the United Nations General Assembly, might bring word on when talks could begin.

In his article, Marshal Krylov declared:

SCORES IMPERIALIST VIEW

"The imperialist ideologists are trying to lull the vigilance of the world's people by having recourse to propaganda devices to the effect that there will be no victors in a future nuclear war. These false affirmations contradict the objective laws of history.

"Victory in war, if the imperialists succeed in starting it, will be on the side of world socialism."

Senior American officials believe this statement reflects not so much an interest in launching a first strike as a determination to substantially reduce the danger to the Soviet Union if a nuclear war should break out, no matter who starts it.

For the last several years, the United States

has chosen not to build a substantial "damage-limiting capability." This would involve antiballistic missile defenses deployed around American cities, and a stock of offensive missiles sufficiently large and accurate to destroy Soviet missiles before they could be launched.

The United States Safeguard antimissile system is designed to protect two Minuteman missile complexes against surprise attack. The decision to limit the size of the United States missile force and to develop small multiple warheads, are both designed for a response to a first strike by penetrating the Soviet defenses and destroying Soviet cities rather than attacking Soviet missile sites.

The Soviet Union has traditionally been very defense minded. Its air defenses are much larger than those of any other national and it was the first to deploy anti-ballistic missiles.

However, if the Russians are determined to continue building up their missiles to save as many Russian lives as possible, this would undermine the ability of the United States to devastate the Soviet Union in response to a surprise attack.

NEW BILL WOULD PROTECT ANTIQUE GLASS COLLECTORS

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following article by Mr. Stan Gores, feature editor of the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter*, *Fond du Lac, Wis.*, in support of H.R. 12284, a bill to protect collectors of antique glassware against the manufacture in the United States or the importation of imitations of such glassware:

NEW BILL WOULD PROTECT ANTIQUE GLASS COLLECTORS

(By Stan Gores)

Antique glass collectors as well as priceless museum displays will be protected—at long last—if a bill recently introduced by three congressmen, including Henry C. Schadeberg of Wisconsin, is enacted into law.

The bill, known as H.R. 12284, was proposed by Louis C. Wyman of New Hampshire and has since been referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Sharing authorship of the measure with Wyman and Schadeberg is G. Robert Watkins of Pennsylvania.

Purpose of the bill is to "protect collectors of antique glassware against the manufacture in the United States or the importation of imitations of such glassware."

It would require that each piece of imitation glassware be dated at the time of manufacture. Failure to comply would be regarded as "an unfair method of competition and an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act."

HITS "REPROS"

Provisions of the bill show that it is aimed at eliminating what antique collectors have come to know as "reproductions." These are new pieces of glassware, sometimes made from old molds, in the same patterns and colors as treasured antiques that date anywhere from the 1700s to the early 1900s.

The term "antique glassware" is used loosely in H.R. 12284, since it would clamp down on imitations of glass patterns and designs manufactured as recently as 1940. This is good, of course, for it assures anything

still considered "new" of being eligible in the years ahead for classification as an antique.

While newly manufactured glassware has beauty, to the collector of antique glassware a "reproduction" is something to be shunned. However, such "repros" have found their way into antique shops on occasion and also have been auctioned as "old."

The veteran collector or dealer can determine the age of glass, in most cases, by other signs and will spot a reproduction. But some reproductions are very good—and high prices have been paid for glass items that, rightfully, are being marketed in the gift shops at a much lower cost.

BUYERS ARE WARY

In recent years collectors in Fond du Lac and elsewhere have shown a tendency to avoid types of glassware that have been reproduced. Milk glass, cranberry and carnival are three examples, and there are many more. This has made the inexperienced buyer wary of putting his money on the line, even for a bona fide antique that a dealer knows to be old. And as a result, the true value of some genuine old glassware has dropped.

Over the years, dealers and advanced collectors have become experts in the field of glassware as well as other antiques. H.R. 12284 will offer them the kind of "proof" of quality they've not always had in the past. For the collector, it also would take some of the "guesswork" out of costly purchases and safeguard his investment. And the authenticity of outstanding antique displays such as that shown at the Oshkosh Museum also would be assured.

Glass manufacturers, as well as importers, are expected to fight the bill. There may be amendments.

But those interested in antique glassware—and there are thousands—already are preparing for the battle by writing their senators and representatives to urge that the bill be passed.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF NORTH VIETNAM

HON. RICHARDSON PREYER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 17, 1969

Mr. PREYER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, "Am I a wife or a widow?" "Is my son a prisoner of war or is he 'missing in action'?" These are the questions asked by Mrs. Jean C. McDaniel and Rev. Charles Jerome Honeycutt when they visited my office last week. They came to Washington, along with other husbands and parents and children of captured Americans in Vietnam, to protest the inhumane treatment of prisoners by the North Vietnamese and to plead for some information about their husbands and sons.

Mrs. McDaniel lives with her two children in Greensboro. Her husband was shot down over North Vietnam while on an Air Force reconnaissance flight early in the Vietnam war. For 3 years he was listed as "missing in action." Mrs. McDaniel lived for these years without knowing whether her husband was dead or alive, without a word of any kind concerning him. Last July, she was shown an enlarged photograph taken from a North Vietnamese propaganda film of the prison camp; she recognized her husband in the picture. But Mrs. McDaniel

has not received any confirmation of this from the Red Cross or any other group. She writes her husband, but does not know whether or not he receives her letters. Mrs. McDaniel has one brother now serving in Vietnam. Another brother is in the Marines and expects to go to Vietnam soon. This obviously brave woman said:

You can only take so much.

Reverend and Mrs. Honeycutt also live in Greensboro. He is pastor of the Newlyn Street Methodist Church. Their son, Jerry, is a jet fighter pilot. His plane and a companion fighter plane were reported missing over North Vietnam. They do not know for certain whether Jerry is missing or was captured. Their hopes that Jerry is alive and a prisoner of war come from a North Vietnam news report that stated that on the date and in the area where his plane was lost, "two planes were shot down and the pilots captured." But for 2 years they have heard no word as to whether or not their son is alive. Reverend Honeycutt says that the constant, gnawing anxiety of not knowing their son's fate has affected his wife's health. The Honeycutts say that the North Vietnamese would classify his son, Jerry, as they do all other prisoners, as a "war criminal" rather than a "prisoner of war." This terminology means that the Red Cross is therefore unable to get messages to or from Jerry. Far from being a "war criminal," Jerry Honeycutt, like most American young men, was serving out of a sense of duty and not in any warlike spirit. He was an all-State high school football player and an outstanding halfback at Duke University.

Mrs. McDaniel and Reverend Honeycutt gave me permission to tell their stories in the hope that it might be of help to other prisoners of war. Initially, returned American prisoners have remained silent about their treatment in prison because they feared for Americans left behind. For the same reason, our military has been silent concerning their mistreatment. But remaining silent has not brought about any better treatment of our prisoners.

Recently released prisoners have been urged by their fellow prisoners to "tell it like it is" without fear of the consequences to those prisoners left behind. The prisoners had noticed that life improved when generals visited their camps. Released prisoner Robert Frishman said this caused the prisoners to believe that "possibly the higher ups in North Vietnam may not know the truth about our treatment." This supposition seems plausible. The North Vietnamese are extremely sensitive about U.S. public reaction to the war's coverage in the American press, which is carefully scrutinized by a special section of the government.

This is why so much publicity is being given to our prisoners' plight at this time. This is why Mrs. McDaniel and Reverend Honeycutt came to Washington, along with many other parents, wives, and children of prisoners, to tell their stories. This is why resolutions, such as the one I cosponsored, have been introduced in Congress.

Ambassador Lodge presented this resolution to the Communist delegates in Paris last Saturday and informed the Communists of the wide bipartisan support this and other similar resolutions have in Congress and the impact they have had on public opinion both here and abroad.

The administration has been urged to settle the question of treatment of prisoners of war before all other questions are settled in Paris.

We must do everything possible to ensure that these prisoners are humanely treated and identified, sick and injured released. The Red Cross must be allowed to inspect the camps, and prisoners' mail allowed to be delivered. None of these is the case today. War is always terrible, but at least we had thought we had left the Dark Ages behind in the treatment of prisoners.

THE RIDDLE OF MARIJUANA

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, the increasing and continued widespread use of marihuana, especially among our very young people, is a problem of growing proportions. It is a problem which demands our immediate attention. Our current laws on marihuana do nothing to curtail its use; if anything, they force users to blatantly flaunt the law.

There is no doubt that further research on marihuana is a must—we have evidence of the fact from leading medical and scientific authorities. The use of marihuana and its consequences must be looked into more seriously and in greater depth. This is one problem we cannot solve by ignoring—for it will not just disappear, nor is it one we can continue to try to solve by severe punitive measures.

A recent editorial in the September 9 Washington Post calls attention to these facts. I submit it at this time for the RECORD:

THE RIDDLE OF MARIJUANA

Among the great riddles of contemporary life, marijuana surely is entitled to high rank. There is widespread confusion, or at any rate disagreement, as to the extent of its use by the young, as to the degree of its maleficence, as to whether it is addictive, as to whether smoking it leads to the use of other drugs, and above all as to how the law should deal with users and purveyors. There appears to be a clear consensus, however, that existing laws on the subject are neither just, nor wise nor effectual.

The President's Crime Commission, which had expert task forces at its disposal, had this to say about marijuana in its comprehensive report 2½ years ago: "Marijuana is equated in the law with the opiates, but the abuse characteristics of the two have almost nothing in common. The opiates produce physical dependence. Marijuana does not. A withdrawal sickness appears when use of the opiates is discontinued. No such symptoms are associated with marijuana. The desired dose of opiates tends to increase over time, but this is not true of marijuana. Both can lead to psychic dependence, but

so can almost any substance that alters the state of consciousness." The commission urged a plan of research to be undertaken by the National Institute of Mental Health "covering all aspects of marijuana use."

In an interview just the other day, Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, the new health chief at HEW, said "the present laws are completely out of proportion" to the dangers presented by marijuana. "I think they're punitive. I don't personally think marijuana leads to heroin. I feel pretty strongly that it should be placed in a different category from barbiturates, heroin, amphetamines and LSD." But the fact is that they are all more or less indiscriminately lumped together. And society in its horror of "dope fiends" punishes youngsters who smoke a reefer now and then as though they were depraved criminals.

Sen. Harold Hughes called last week for "enforceable" laws to replace "sadistic" punishment for narcotics violations generally. The proposals sent to Congress not long ago by President Nixon treat drug abuse as a mere law enforcement problem; and they put LSD and hard narcotics in the same category as marijuana—despite all the expert opinion that they are essentially different. Pot smoking among the young appears to be, more than anything else, a kind of defiance of authority which can be dealt with far more effectively through understanding and a sense of proportion than through outright condemnation and vindictive penalties.

Possibly President Nixon needs a commission of his own to acquaint him with the facts of life about marijuana. If he chose a number of eminent physicians, psychiatrists and penologists and asked them to recommend a realistic program for the marijuana menace, it might well come to seem less menacing and more manageable.

BULGARIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, the sturdy and stouthearted people of Bulgaria have always fought for their freedom and independence, even under the most adverse circumstances they have never given up their hope for the eventual attainment of their goal. This has been particularly true in their modern history. For nearly 400 years their homeland was held by the Turks and they suffered under their callous overloads. On numerous occasions they rebelled against their oppressors, but without effective outside aid they could not attain their freedom, and unfortunately many of these attempts at rebellion ended in blood baths.

In late 19th century, however, they were successful because czarist Russia fought for them against the Turks, and their freedom was assured at the end of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78. Thenceforth, independent Bulgaria enjoyed peace for nearly four decades, but the First World War proved disastrous to the Bulgarian people. Besides suffering during the war, they were forced to yield some territory to their neighbors. But the hard-working peasants did their best and lived happily until the outbreak of the last war. That war ushered in calam-

ity and tragedy for the people of Bulgaria, the end of which is not yet in sight.

During the war they suffered under the Nazis, and in late 1944, when Bulgaria was "liberated" by the Red Army, for a while some people thought better days ahead. But all that proved false, for the Communists took over Bulgaria and wanted to make it a Soviet outpost in the Balkans. First, all freedoms were tabooed, and only fanatical Communists had the freedom to do their worst. All parties were eliminated by oppression, and in that way the Communist Party became the sole political party in the country. It took more than 2 years for them to do this, and even then it was not easy for the Communists to silence their opponents, but by mid-1947, all anti-Communist forces were ruthlessly crushed and their leaders charged with some trumped-up treasonable acts. In this way the indomitable Nikola Petkov was trapped, put under arrest, and then on the 23d of September he was hanged.

With the execution of Petkov, the voice of freedom and of democracy came to an end in Bulgaria. Since then, the oppressed and helpless Bulgarian people are struggling, praying, and hoping for their freedom. Today on the 22d anniversary observance of the death of that gallant fighter for freedom, we wish more power to all freedom fighters in Bulgaria—and ultimate success. Although the captive Bulgarian people will observe the tragic anniversary silently in their minds and hearts, it is our responsibility to speak out on their behalf so the world will know that America will never condone Communist aggression.

TAX WRITEOFFS

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, recently while reading the Reading Times, a newspaper published in my hometown of Reading, Pa., I observed an editorial which should be of interest to all taxpayers.

As we all recognize, the American taxpayer is bearing a heavy load. The 10-percent income tax surcharge has heightened past demands for hard-earned wage. Our citizens are forced to divert substantial portions of their paychecks to Uncle Sam at a time when funds are needed to meet the rising costs of an uncontrolled inflation.

Within the context of this pervasive demand for Federal tax dollars, it was most startling and certainly disconcerting to learn from the Times that the Department of Justice has failed to press for prompt collection of some \$280 million in fines, judgments, penalties, and forfeitures due the Federal Government for the past 4-year period. This revelation is certain to disturb newspaper readers in my own district. American taxpayers must be assured that their load is being fairly borne and that the Federal Government collects its revenue in

an evenhanded manner. It is necessary that more responsibility be exercised to prevent the occurrence of analogous eventualities. It should go without saying, therefore, that the present situation must be corrected.

I am attaching for publication in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a copy of the editorial "Start Collecting" from the Reading Times of September 19, 1969:

START COLLECTING

The federal government, which always seems to be hurting when it comes to money, apparently isn't too concerned about money it has coming to it legally.

That would appear to be the case according to a government report which says the Justice Department has collected less than half the \$383 million in fines, judgments, penalties and forfeitures owed the government during the last four years.

The disclosure was made in a General Accounting Office private report to Rep. Dante B. Fascell, D-Fla., chairman of the House Government Operations subcommittee.

Collections in the last four fiscal years totaled \$163.2 million, or only about 42 per cent of the amount owed, the GAO said. The amounts include fines imposed in criminal cases and judgments won by the government in civil actions.

Understandably, some of the money owed has to be written off as uncollectible for various reasons. But that fact notwithstanding, the Justice Department's track record in the collections—at least based on the preliminary figures issued by the GAO—appears to be poor, indeed.

For example, the GAO said, the collection rate for Connecticut was a mere 0.3 per cent of the fines and judgments imposed in that district. The collection rate for the Southern District of New York was only 1.2 per cent. For the Southern District of Alabama, it was 2 per cent, and for the Northern District of that same state, 5 per cent.

Considering the government's constant quest for sources of new or increased revenues and the growing restlessness of American taxpayers, it seems obvious that one way to help foot the bill would be for the government to take more strenuous efforts to collect the millions of dollars legitimately due it.

Such a move, it strikes us, not only is imperative, but is mandatory.

AUSTIN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AID CAMILLE VICTIMS

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the Government employees in Austin, Tex., rallied in admirable fashion to a plea for help when Hurricane Camille struck our neighbors in the gulf coast area.

On short notice, the Federal employees stockpiled food and money for the homeless victims. They gathered 800 cubic feet of boxed food, clothes, and linens. They donated \$260 in checks for the Red Cross; \$375 in checks for the Salvation Army and \$85 in cash to purchase food.

Obviously, the Federal employees in Austin care.

I congratulate each of them for putting their concern into action.

A.C.L.U.'S NEW WITCH HUNT—THE ULTIMATE ABSURDITY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the A.C.L.U. witch hunters have announced that they are seeking to prevent the reading of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD transcription of prayers delivered in the U.S. Congress. This imperious demand points out the ridiculousness of leftwing censorship.

The A.C.L.U., as the self-appointed champion of free speech, has reached the ultimate absurdity. Perhaps if God were a four-letter word, He would be acceptable to A.C.L.U.—academic freedom would demand his admission to the classroom.

Federal courts have been quick to detect and forbid ingenious evasions of their school integration decrees. Following the precedent established in the Adam Clayton Powell case, we could expect a Federal court to recognize this ingenious evasion of their prohibition of school prayer and to react by forbidding the Congress to open its sessions with prayer, and in the alternative forbidding the publication of these prayers in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where they might be used to inspire the minds of schoolchildren with an idea not approved by the A.C.L.U. guidelines.

I sincerely trust that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS which I distribute to the schools in my district are used for the benefit of the children.

I include the following articles:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 11, 1969]

NETCONG DEFIANT ON SCHOOL PRAYER—DESPITE HIGH COURT, JERSEY TOWN ASKS "MEDIATION"

(By Ronald Sullivan)

NETCONG, N.J., September 10.—This small rural community in western Morris County has decided to defy the United States Supreme Court's prohibition against public-school prayer.

The decision in favor of school prayer was branded by the New Jersey chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union today as tantamount to "anarchy."

For nearly a week 775 public-school students have been asked every morning to remain in their seats before classes for 30 seconds of "voluntary, silent meditation."

The meditation was ordered last week by the borough's Board of Education as an interim measure while a group of local clergymen negotiated a prayer acceptable to all faiths here.

The clergymen met today in the office of the Superintendent of Schools but failed to agree on a common prayer and announced they wanted to "study the matter further." The only dissent was by Rabbi Richard Sobel of Temple Beth Shalom, in nearby Roxbury Township.

Rabbi Sobel was asked to join in today's prayer discussion, but he declined on the ground that the board's action violated Federal and state laws against religious practices in public schools.

The A.C.L.U. announced meanwhile that it was starting a court suit attacking the board's action on the ground that prayers in public schools were banned by both the United States Supreme Court and the State Supreme Court in 1963.

HUGHES IS OPPOSED

Although the Republican majorities in the Legislature have approved two successive measures authorizing "silent school prayer," Gov. Richard J. Hughes, a Democrat, vetoed the first and is expected to let the second die on the ground that the measures are unconstitutional.

Netcong is not alone in its defiance. A survey a few years ago found that devotional readings were being conducted in 13 per cent of the country's public schools and that the figure in the South was just under 50 per cent.

The New Jersey Education Department has said the controversy here is strictly an issue for the courts to decide.

"The last thing we intended to do was to defy the United States Supreme Court or the United States Constitution," said Palmer Stracco, president of the board. "But we feel in our hearts we are doing the right thing by serving the will of the people who elected us to the board."

The board's action, taken last week, was approved with only one opposing vote. Last night the Borough Council voted to support the board's action, again with only one dissenting vote.

Councilman Dominick Arbolino, who introduced the council's endorsement measure, said the Supreme Court "has no right to deprive school children of freedom of religion." The only dissenting Councilman, Samuel Gugliemini, called the move "a return to anarchy."

Local American Legion posts were summoned tonight to nearby Dover by their Committees on Americanism to study ways of keeping school prayers. A local "In God We Trust Committee" also is busy obtaining petitions endorsing classroom prayer.

Stephen M. Nagler, executive secretary of the state chapter of the Civil Liberties Union, described the situation here today as "close to anarchy."

"No one is against prayers," he said, "but the Constitution clearly stipulates that we cannot have them in public schools. If the board says it is reflecting the will of the majority, then it has absolutely no concept of the democratic principles of majority rule that protects minority rights."

Netcong, which has a population of 3,500, is predominantly Roman Catholic, with a heavy concentration of residents of Italian descent. The community's high school has 340 students, half of whom come from neighboring Stanhope, in Sussex County.

Joseph Stracco, the School Superintendent and a nephew of the board's president, said today that the meditation period had been accepted by every student without incident. He said no one was asked to bow his head or stand up. Anyone who opposes the meditation is told he can leave the room, he said.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 16, 1969]
SCHOOL TO EVADE BAN ON PRAYER BY USING CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

NETCONG, N.J., September 15.—Sections of the Congressional Record quoting prayers recited by chaplains in the United States Senate and House of Representatives will be read to 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 essential 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 opened with five-minute prayers recited by the Rev. Dr. L. R. Elson, the Senate chaplain, and the Rev. Edward G. Latch, 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 "silent meditations," 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 "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment 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, according to 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 members who volunteer. "We have lots of volunteers, 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. Attendance will be taken in the classrooms afterward, he said.

There are 340 students enrolled at the high school in this western Morris County community, half of them from neighboring Stanhope, in Sussex County. The elementary school has an enrollment of 435.

Netcong, which has a population of 3,500, is predominantly Roman Catholic, with a heavy 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 seats before classes for 30 seconds of "voluntary, silent meditation."

The meditation was ordered by the Board of Education as an interim measure while a group of local clergymen negotiated a prayer acceptable to all faiths here. But the clergymen failed to agree on such a prayer and said they wanted to "study the matter further."

In the meantime, a committee composed of three high-school students and three faculty members offered the idea of reading from the Congressional Record. The school board accepted it, according to Mr. Stracco, the board president, in the hope that the Supreme Court's ban could thus be circumvented.

In Sayreville, in Middlesex County, students in the public schools paused for five minutes of silent meditation today for the first time. The school board there maintains that the meditation does not contravene the Supreme Court ruling.

A NATIONAL CENTRAL CREDIT UNION CORPORATION

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, on September 9, 1969, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. WIDNALL), addressed a meeting of the Defense Credit Union Council on a proposal to establish a National Central Credit Union Corporation. The proposal is relevant to H.R. 2 to provide for an independent Federal agency for the supervision of federally chartered credit unions. H.R. 2 passed the House overwhelmingly on July 28 and is scheduled to be taken up by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee tomorrow, September 24. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. WIDNALL) makes an excellent presentation as to the need for such a corporation and I am pleased to bring it to the attention of all Members of Congress:

A NATIONAL CENTRAL CREDIT UNION CORPORATION

(Remarks of Representative WILLIAM B. WIDNALL)

It is a pleasure to join you at this luncheon meeting of the Defense Credit Union Council. It gives one the feeling of being where the action is. Although Defense Credit Unions comprise only about 2% of the number of U.S. credit unions, they account for approximately 11% of the entire credit union membership and hold around 9% of their savings. In themselves, Defense Credit Unions are a billion dollar industry. Among the membership of the Defense Credit Union Council you number a majority of the nation's largest credit unions. In the words of a TV commercial, "You've come a long way, baby."

The credit union business has strong support in the Congress. As you know, our Banking and Currency Committee unanimously reported a bill establishing the National Credit Union Administration as an independent agency in the government to charter and supervise Federal credit unions. The bill passed the House overwhelmingly by a vote of 356 to 10.

Among other things, this legislation provides for the creation of a 9-member advisory board. When the bill is acted on by the Senate and becomes law, I have a suggestion which should rank high on the agenda of the new Board. I would like to see the Board and the Administrator of this newest Federal agency go to work on a legislative proposal to establish a National Central Credit Union Corporation. I would like to briefly outline some of my thinking on such a proposal.

The purpose of this new financing Corporation would be to make temporary advances for liquidity purposes to its credit union stockholding members; it would discount notes of its members; it would provide a national conduit of interlending for its members; and finally, it would sell short term notes in the capital market to augment resources available to members.

The creation of such a Corporation need not be complex. It could be accomplished by amendment of the Federal Credit Union Act directing the Administrator to charter, organize and supervise the National Central Credit Union Corporation as an agency of the United States.

Financing the Corporation should pose no problems for the \$15 billion credit union industry.

The Corporation would be authorized to issue stock in shares of \$100 par value to be sold for cash at not less than par. Each member would be required to subscribe for stock in an amount equal to 1 percent of the subscriber's unimpaired capital and surplus but not less than \$100. The Corporation at the close of the calendar year would adjust the amount of stock held by each member so that such member would maintain its investment in the Corporation at not less than the 1% stock investment requirement. The initial stock subscription would be paid for in cash at the time of application for membership or at the election of the subscriber, in installments on the basis of one-fourth at the time of filing with further sums of not less than one-fourth of the total at the end of each succeeding four months.

Each Federal credit union would be required to apply for membership within six months of the effective date of the Act. A State-chartered credit union could apply for membership on the same basis as Federals. In either instance, right of approval of the application would rest with the Administrator. Assuming most State-chartered institutions would want to avail themselves of membership, stock subscriptions would provide upwards of \$140 million capital for the Corporation, virtually half of which would be assured since Federals hold about half of the industry's capital and unimpaired surplus. Annual increments in stock subscriptions at the current rate of growth in credit unions would provide the Corporation with additional capital of approximately \$13 million per year.

The Corporation would obtain additional operating funds from deposits of its members. These would be made at the election of the member and could be either demand or time deposits. In the Home Loan Bank system, member deposits tend to approximate in amount, stock subscriptions by members. Of such deposits, the time deposit portion approximates 80%. Just recently, the Board announced rates paid on time deposits would be permitted up to 6%, obviously a desirable temporary investment by members. Similar interest return in this market could be paid on time deposits by the new Credit Union Corporation and they should prove attractive as temporary investment to credit union member institutions. I would guess that as much as \$100 million might become available to the Corporation from this source as credit unions with excess funds sought temporary investment of such funds. To protect these deposit funds, the Corporation should be required to maintain as a reserve an amount at least equal to deposits received from its members invested in direct or guaranteed obligations of the United States, U.S. agency obligations or advances to members.

A third and ultimately most important source of funds for the Corporation would be provided through sale of short-term notes or debentures in the capital market. Acceptability of such obligations in the capital market will depend upon the quality built into the advances which the Corporation makes to its members.

The Corporation would be authorized to make advances to its members upon such security as the Administrator may prescribe. Such security could include U.S. direct or guaranteed obligations, U.S. agency issues or notes made by the member in the form of loans to natural persons. In the latter case, the advance could not exceed 80% of the aggregate unpaid principal of the notes with power in the Corporation to require at any time when deemed necessary for its protec-

tion, deposits of additional collateral security or substitutions of security by the borrowing institutions. The 80% limitation would provide a 25% cushion in member loans in good standing to the advances made. In addition, since the credit union obtaining an advance would be required to enter into a primary and unconditional obligation to repay the advance, this debt obligation in fact would have the protection of the entire capital and surplus structure of the credit union.

Advances to a member would be limited to 12½ times the amounts paid in by the member for outstanding stock of the Corporation. The Corporation would have a lien on and hold the stock of such member as further collateral security for all indebtedness of the member to the corporation.

At the minimum stock purchase requirement of 1%, the borrowing credit union would have a line of credit of 12½ times that amount which in turn would represent roughly 12½% of its share account savings and unimpaired capital and surplus. The credit union could increase that line of credit by voluntarily purchasing additional stock in the Corporation. I would suggest, however, that a 4% stock limit be placed on such purchases. The effect of that would be to put a borrowing limit of 50% of the credit union's capital and unimpaired surplus accounts on its borrowings from the Corporation. As a matter of fact, I would go even further and suggest that if the credit union also borrows from other sources, that the 50% borrowing limit apply to all borrowings by the member credit union.

While the provisions I have suggested would build real quality into obligations issued by the Corporation, there still might be some question as to market acceptability in these days of uncertain financial markets. Consideration might be given to back-stop authority to obtain funds from the Federal Treasury such as we have provided for the international lending organizations in which we participate. Under these arrangements, funds are appropriated without fiscal year limitation. They are not drawn to provide funds for operation of the institutions. Instead, the obligational authority serves as a guarantee back-stop to be drawn only if and to the extent necessary to avoid threatened default of obligations of the institutions sold in the capital market. Such an indirect form of guaranty imparts to these obligations a high degree of market acceptability although basically repayment is dependent upon the sound lending operations of the institutions. The same would be true if it is decided to seek back-stop Treasury authority for the Corporation.

You are well aware, I am sure, of the turmoil in today's financial markets. Only a short time ago, the Federal Home Loan Banks paid 8.20% to obtain one-year funds. At best, we would be talking about expensive credit. Perhaps credit unions would not be too interested in using high cost credit although the loans they make earn a rate of interest that would make the operation financially viable even though there would be little assistance to earnings.

There is another factor which undoubtedly would come into play if your industry went for back-stop Treasury financing. The question inevitably would arise as to whether or not such authority could also be utilized in a time of stress to meet liquidity demands arising from unusually heavy share account withdrawals. The answer, of course, would be "Yes." Immediately, in my opinion, that would lead into the question of share account insurance for credit union members. Because your industry is so divided on this issue, you also should take this possibility into consideration in arriving at a position

as to whether or not you would go for back-stop Treasury authority.

In conclusion, I would like to state that I strongly believe creation of a National Central Credit Union Corporation would be good for the credit union industry. It would permit the effective mobilization of the industry's own funds to be shifted efficiently from surplus to deficit areas of loan demands. It would provide a centralized mechanism of substantial financial stature which in due course could obtain a substantial line of credit from the banking system pending the time when the financial market is in less turmoil and affords a better opportunity to tap the capital market for funds.

I urge you members of this vigorous industry to put your fertile minds to work on this problem.

UP TO THE PEOPLE

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, ever since I have been in Congress, as my colleagues well know, I have been a strong advocate of economy in Government spending, of sound fiscal policy.

I am gratified at the support my stand has generated in our Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota.

As an example of the editorial opinion on this matter of sound fiscal policy, with your permission, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following editorial written by Editor Tom Licklider of the Renville Star-Farmer.

As Editor Licklider says:

Only the people of the United States, by their patience, understanding and support of control and common sense in federal spending policies can assure that a few years from now the dollar will still be worth somewhat more than the paper it is printed on.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend the reading of this editorial to my colleagues:

UP TO THE PEOPLE

A new fiscal breeze is blowing through the land and evidence of its impact is seen in the report that the federal budget, after eight years of red ink, ended fiscal 1969 with a surplus of more than \$3 billion. This is a sharp reversal from fiscal year 1968, when the federal government recorded a budget deficit of \$25.2 billion.

It remains to be seen whether any long-term control of federal spending levels will be politically possible. The brakes are on; they are being felt and not always with pleasure by those who are affected. Controlling inflation means such things as high interest rates and difficulty in financing home buying. It means greater resistance to costly settlements in labor negotiations. It means the slowing of business expansion and, finally, even though 1970 is a congressional election year, it means restraint in expansion of federal programs and services in which millions of people, who are also voters, have a vested interest.

Only the people of the United States, by their patience, understanding and support of control and common sense in federal spending policies can assure that a few years from now the dollar will still be worth somewhat more than the paper it is printed on.

NEWARK'S NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the city of Newark and every concerned citizen from business leaders to housewives to ghetto residents have combined to vehemently protest the way in which Newark's neighborhood development program has been mishandled by the Federal Government.

Tomorrow, I am going to attend a meeting with Newark citizens and officials of HUD—and I have urged Secretary Romney to be personally present—in an attempt to iron out this urban renewal crisis.

It appears to me that now when urban renewal is showing promise of redirecting the decay of our major cities, it is a demoralizing and disabling blow to drastically reduce urban renewal funds. If this is another indication of what our cities may expect from the Federal Government, then I, for one, believe that we must seek an immediate change in the administration's priorities.

The following analysis from Newark's housing authority director indicates how serious this matter is in the field of housing, employment, health, and the full realm of environmental services so drastically needed by cities such as Newark.

STATEMENT BY JOSEPH D. SIVOLELLA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK ON THE NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

At present, Newark's urban renewal program consists of 17 projects: 13 in execution, 2 on which planning has been completed but not approved; and 2 in the early stages of planning.

Each of these projects is a separate entity complete unto itself. Each has its own loan and grant contract, its own set of books, its own funding and its own distinct and separate boundaries. Any change, no matter how slight, requires an amendment to that project with hearings before the Planning Board, the Municipal Council and the public (Public Hearings.) Approval must be obtained from the Newark Housing Authority Board members and H.U.D. In addition, there must be an Amended Loan and Grant Contract and perhaps a change in the Cooperation Agreement with the City of Newark.

Under this system, nothing is more certain than the fact that regardless of how carefully the original plans were prepared, it is always necessary to amend them, and usually more than once.

During December of 1968, the Housing Authority was advised by H.U.D., that the insertions of Section 131, an amendment to the Housing Act of 1949, authorized a new method of operating urban renewal which was called the Neighborhood Development Program or more commonly referred to as the N.D.P. Under the N.D.P. there are no separate projects. It is required that we submit an annual request to H.U.D. for funds for all urban renewal activities for which it is anticipated we can prove we have the capacity to carry out in all areas in a given fiscal year. At the end of the year, adjustments are made by H.U.D., which reimburse the Housing Authority for the difference between the costs of planning, acquiring and demolishing and the selling price of the land.

Other advantages of the N.D.P. policy are: (a) A smooth flow of federal funds and flexibility of movement between one project and another, and

(b) Starting some needed activity and obtaining funds progressively without waiting for H.U.D. to finance a complete project area.

(c) Not required to prepare detailed plans before acquisition is permitted. A general plan is acceptable.

(d) The Municipal Council does not have to approve separate individual plans and Cooperation Agreements. One annual approval of the N.D.P. is sufficient.

While the process of converting from the old system to the N.D.P. was complicated and difficult, there were no doubts in the minds of Staff that the new method would pay dividends in the ensuing years.

The Housing authority submitted an N.D.P. converting its entire program on February 18, 1969. It was returned on February 26th for minor revisions and re-submitted in acceptable form on March 6, 1969. It included 13 active projects, plus two projects for which planning had been completed but no funds provided, and three areas in the Model Cities Program. The funds requested were:

Federal capital grant.....	\$45,984,551.00
Relocation grant.....	1,760,031.00
Rehabilitation grant.....	44,000.00
Total	\$47,788,582.00

In the interim, we had repeated verbal assurances from H.U.D. Staff that our N.D.P. would be approved.

On Wednesday, September 10, 1969, we met with Mr. Richard Tucker, our HUD Field Representative, and a Miss Jean Matthews, an urban renewal interne. We were advised that our N.D.P. would not be approved in its present form and would be returned to us for re-submission not to include more than 20 acres. We were further advised that no city would have its N.D.P. approved if it included more than 20 acres. In addition, we were told that there would be only 50 million dollars available for the entire HUD Region II to satisfy revised N.D.P.'s, new projects, Model Cities program and amendments to existing projects. Obviously Newark's share would be limited to a relatively small amount. We informed him that this would be totally unacceptable and requested a meeting with Mr. Harry I. Sharrott, Assistant Regional Administrator for Renewal Assistance, as soon as possible. A meeting was arranged for Friday, September 19th at 10:30 a.m.

A meeting was called on Friday, September 12th, at 9 a.m., with Housing Authority Staff and we ordered an immediate halt to all activities, particularly acquisition, demolition and soil stabilization of meadowlands sites until we make a complete review of our circumstances and pending the results of our conference in Philadelphia.

In order to fully appreciate the effect of the proposed cutback on our current program, it is necessary to place the entire picture in proper perspective. Since our urban renewal program includes over 2,000 acres, the 20 acres offered to us represents less than 1% of the total.

The chaotic financial position the Housing Authority will be forced into is evidenced by the attached statistics prepared by our staff. It is clear from these figures that we can complete only two projects, N.J.R-32 (Central Ward) and N.J.R-196 (Medical Center). The balance of the projects will have to be either seriously curtailed or stopped entirely.

Obviously then, we simply must have the funds which we requested to complete our present program, at a minimum, and we urgently require additional funds for new projects which Newark so desperately needs.

The response of the entire community, including community groups, site residents on

sites to be cleared, the business community including the Newark Industrial Development Corporation; our Congressional Representatives, our United States Senators, the Governor, the Commissioner of the State Department of Community Affairs, the Mayor, the Municipal Council and the local press and radio stations was gratifying and appreciated. This is an indication that all segments of our community support Newark's urban renewal program wholeheartedly.

[Telegram]

SEPTEMBER 19, 1969.

HON. GEORGE ROMNEY,

Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.:

Am pleased that HUD officials have agreed to meet with Newark citizens and officials Wednesday, Sept. 24. Critical nature of Newark's problem makes your personal attention imperative, and I strongly urge that you take charge of this meeting. All elements in Newark feel proposed cutback would be disastrous.

Congressman PETER W. RODINO, JR.

[From the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger]

URBAN DISASTER

The Nixon Administration is flirting with urban disaster if it goes through with its plan to sharply curtail renewal programs for America's ailing large cities.

This grim prognosis is hardly an extravagant, over-statement of the implications that would result from implementation of urban aid cuts the President reportedly has under consideration.

There has been no official announcement from the White House of the proposed urban aid reductions, but there is a disturbing pattern of administrative policy decisions that clearly indicates the renewal programs are being severely pruned.

The federal action is being taken without any consultation with state or local governments. But Newark housing officials have been unofficially advised by the Department of Housing and Urban Development its program would probably be cut back.

And the reduction would be drastic: If the administration's plans are implemented, the Newark redevelopment program could be scaled down from \$50 million to renew 200 acres to \$5 million covering 20 acres. The effect on a heavily-taxed municipality like and "sound the death knell for American Newark could be disastrous.

The former director of the city's redevelopment agency, Louis Danzig, warns that the proposed urban aid curtailment would virtually wipe out urban renewal in Newark cities."

The urban aid reduction, coming as it does in the wake of the proposed 75 per cent reduction in federal government construction programs, could only compound and aggravate problems of state and local governments that are severely strapped financially and faced with increased demands in education, welfare and other areas.

The Nixon Administration might be able to justify the construction reduction, in a limited way, as an anti-inflationary measure. But it would be hard put to use the same economic yardstick in the urban aid sector, where monumental problems are overwhelming municipal governments.

Even conceding the severity of inflationary pressures, there are other areas of government spending that could sustain the impact of curtailment with less grievous effect than the nation's ailing cities. It is difficult to equate the expenditure of billions of dollars for an antiballistic missile system that is at best of questionable value with the urgent needs of urban communities.

The proposed urban renewal curtailment, if implemented, would represent a gross imbalance of federal priorities that is com-

pletely unwarranted and unjustified. The Nixon Administration would be guilty of a horrendous social blunder if it careens blindly down this disastrous course.

[From the Newark Star-Ledger, Sept. 21, 1969]

SMALL FAVORS

One should be grateful for even small favors, and New Jersey, in this context, should be thankful that construction of the new campus of the State College of Medicine and Dentistry will not be threatened by the drastic cutback in federal urban renewal grants.

This would hardly, however, offset the severe setback that Newark and other large cities would sustain under the urban belt-tightening ordered by the Nixon Administration to abate inflationary pressures.

The loss of the medical school at this stage, after the long bitter controversy to have the institution built in Newark, would have constituted a shocking loss, not only for the community but for the state, too. A modern medical school is an absolute necessity in an urbanized state like New Jersey, which has struggled fitfully in the past without a teaching medical facility.

It is doubtful that the state would have been able to underwrite the medical school's construction, a cost of about \$90 million, without federal subsidy. And if there are any reservations in this area, they should be quickly dissipated by the spartan, minimal aid that flows to the large cities from Trenton.

Fortunately, the Legislature is not faced with the problem of assuming the full cost of the medical school. But the potentially grave implications of the drastic urban aid slash in other urban areas are not diminished by a single iota.

The severest impact will be felt by Newark, the state's largest city which is just about turning the corner in its long-range redevelopment program that has been steadily chipping away at mounting physical and social obsolescence that has atrophied its economic vitality.

The federal freeze on Neighborhood Development Programs, the catch-all program that is the heart of national urban renewal projects, will jeopardize such federally-funded projects as the redevelopment of the Newark meadowlands, the Gateway project in the Penn Station area, and the old Third Ward redevelopment.

The meadowlands reclamation for industrial use is a key to the city's economic renaissance, a long fallow area that has the potential of creating thousands of new jobs in a chronic low-employment area. It is imperative that the Jersey congressional delegation moves with energetic diligence and urgency to have the Nixon Administration reconsider its unrealistic freeze of urban renewal programs that provide the sinews for the revival of America's ailing cities.

[From the Newark Sunday News, Sept. 21, 1969]

CITY RENEWAL PROGRAMS IN DEEP TROUBLE (By Ladley K. Pearson)

The future of urban renewal in Newark is in serious jeopardy.

Not only may the timetable for existing renewal projects be slowed drastically, but there also exists a very real possibility that no new projects may be started for years.

Last year, the Newark Housing Authority was provided with \$47 million in federal funds to acquire land, demolish existing buildings and do whatever was required to make land ready in Newark for new use and construction.

This year, the Housing Authority, under a new program known as the Neighborhood Development Program, submitted a budget

in March for \$48 million in federal funds in order to continue the program.

The Philadelphia regional office of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development quickly approved the Newark proposal and forwarded it to Washington, where concurrent approval was expected quickly.

NO APPROVAL YET

Since May, the Newark proposal has been in Washington, along with thousands of others, which, when added together, seek \$4 billion to repair the nation's cities. None has been approved. Washington has only \$1 billion for all.

And, the reason for this is that the federal government, under the new Nixon administration, is examining with a fine tooth comb urban renewal in the nation, and the administration has hinted that things are going to change.

According to various city and federal officials, this "change" is not going to be welcomed in large urban centers—like Newark—because it means only one thing, less money.

The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, along with the Bureau of the Budget directly under the control of Nixon, are reexamining urban renewal in all its aspects.

According to the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, HUD is in the process of developing a program that would leave the Neighborhood Development Program "barely able to survive."

WOULD LIMIT RENEWAL

The federal proposals under serious discussion involve limiting urban renewal under the Neighborhood Development Program to 20 acres a year and \$1 million, regardless of the size of the city or the degree of need.

If this policy was adopted, the share that Newark would receive would be roughly 10 per cent in terms of acreage, and less in terms of money, although some funds would be made available under non-NDP programs.

Thus, officials in the Newark Housing Authority, and in City Hall, honestly fear that urban renewal in Newark—which has had one of the most ambitious and far-reaching programs in the nation—may be near an end.

Already, Joseph D. Sivoilella, executive director of the Newark Housing Authority, has halted all land acquisition and building demolition until the authority learns just where the new administration stands in regard to urban renewal.

MYSTERIOUS PHILOSOPHY

Sivoilella, who became executive director in June upon the retirement of Louis Danzig, said he is at a loss to understand the philosophy of the new administration. The National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, a prestigious lobby in Washington, has offered a reason:

"The Neighborhood Development Program has become one of the Nixon administration's biggest dilemmas. Because of inflation, the administration wants to hold back spending on domestic programs yet cannot ignore the magnitude of urban problems."

"The solution it seems to have hit upon is to release funds for certain urban programs in quantities too small to have any impact but spread over enough cities to make it seem that everyone is getting a piece of the action."

APPARENT LINE OF THOUGHT

The NAHRO concludes that it believes that it is "dangerous and unfair to play games with cities that are making a conscientious effort to cope with the magnitude of problems facing them."

Whether or not this reason is the thinking of the Nixon administration, officials in the housing authority, in the lower echelons of HUD, and in Newark City Hall believe, basically, it is.

The basic fear among officials is not that present programs, such as the 13 in implementation in Newark, will be cancelled, but what will happen to future programs.

Harry I. Sharrott, assistant administrator of the Philadelphia regional office of HUD, believes that the federal government will eventually make good on existing urban renewal projects which were approved during the previous administration.

However, he was not hesitant to suggest that under the new Nixon administration guidelines, if they are implemented, the pace for completion of the projects may slow down gradually.

And, according to housing authority officials, this may very well mean that so much time and money will be spent completing existing projects in Newark, that no new ones may be approved for some time.

NEW PROPOSAL ASKED

Sivoilella has been asked by the regional office of HUD to submit an entirely new NDP proposal as soon as possible, which led officials to believe that the present proposal in Washington for \$48 million will never be approved.

HUD also asked that Newark submit its proposal in a list of priorities, leading some to wonder whether low priority projects would be eliminated altogether.

Sivoilella said he hopes to have the priorities compiled before Wednesday when city officials are scheduled to meet with HUD officials in Washington in an effort to find answers to their questions.

Until then, at least, the City of Newark will not know just what the federal government is going to do to help in its plight with poverty.

PARALLEL GOVERNMENT—REVOLUTIONARY ARMY WITHIN AN ARMY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the race riots in military training camps in the continental United States were appalling enough, but disgrace exceeds description, if troops in Vietnam are anywhere near as described in the recent issue of Time magazine espousing the seditious black power splintering of U.S. troops in Vietnam.

If the report by Wallace Terry has any merit our country is subject to a military overthrow of the military from within the military—by a parallel military force—an army within an army which owes its allegiance to nothing that reads or sounds like the United States of America.

As a propaganda move to polarize our fighting men according to race, Americans are now told that Negro servicemen wear amulets around their necks, greet each other with the Communist fist salute, fly the flags of anarchy from their tanks and have even adopted, as their flag, the emblem of the Communist terrorist fronts the world over, a tri-color flag of red, black, and green. We cannot shrug off the black power movement in the military as simply some integration situation—for by their handshakes, their salutes, and flag, these dupes openly identify themselves as

members of an international movement whose allegiance is ultimately to Moscow.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to reproduce the accompanying photograph which shows a uniformed Negro naval officer teaching "culture" to a small class of Negro servicemen—from criminal fugitive Eldridge Cleaver's profitable braggadocio of his rapes of white girls as a means of social protest.

A simple immediate solution to the problem would be to reassign the troops to units according to race. Both races prefer such association. If there is any desire for racial pride and competition between our military men they should compete by the excellent performance of units in action against the enemy.

Unless our military leaders—backed by those in power in our Government—respond rapidly to any such apparent threat, I fear the day may come when the army within the Army who are not even sure to whom their loyalty lies may be called upon to perform the task for which they are being trained and indoctrinated as a parallel force—either a coup d'etat or an attack in the interests of the Red-controlled Republic of New Africa.

The article by a black militant writer, sympathetically interviewing black militant marines in Vietnam, follows:

BLACK POWER IN VIETNAM

Only two years ago, the U.S. military seemed to represent the most integrated institution in American society. In many ways it still does. But the armed services, made up of so many conscripts and "volunteers" escaping conscription, are mirrors that reflect and sometimes exaggerate the divisions of the entire society. While traditional military discipline remains an overwhelming control, the combination of domestic turbulence, an unpopular war and the new spirit of black militancy has produced ugly incidents in which American fighting men turned upon one another.

At Camp Lejeune, N.C., about 30 Negro and Puerto Rican Marines attacked 14 whites in July. One of the white Marines died. At Fort Bragg, N.C., racial antagonisms erupted into a brawl between 200 white and black soldiers. At Hawaii's Kaneohe air base, some 100 black and white Marines, just returned from Viet Nam, fell upon one another after a colors ceremony. Seventeen were injured.

DISTURBING DECAY

Earlier this month, Marine Commandant Leonard Chapman issued a message to all Marine commands, ordering, among other things, that officers hear complaints of discrimination promptly. Chapman dictated that the clenched-fist gesture of Black Power be permitted as a "sign of recognition and unity," but not as a gesture of defiance of authority.

Chapman claimed that racial problems "are almost unheard of among Marines in combat." He was at least technically correct. Neither Marines nor members of other services have been at one another's throats in the battle lines—survival requires total attention. Outside of the war zone, there has been a disturbing decay in racial relations among U.S. troops. To probe how deeply the new militance runs in the military, Time Correspondent Wallace Terry spent six months interviewing black troops in Viet Nam. His report:

Before the war went stale and before black aspirations soared at home, the black soldier was satisfied to fight on an equal basis with his white comrade-in-arms in Viet Nam as in no other war in American history. But

now there is another war being fought in Viet Nam—between black and white Americans. "The immediate cause for racial problems here," explains Navy Lieut. Owen Hegg, the only black attorney in I Corps, "is black people themselves. White people haven't changed. What has changed is the black population."

When an American force stormed ashore south of Danang this summer, young blacks wore amulets around their necks symbolizing black pride, culture and self-defense. They raised their fists to their brothers as they moved side by side with white Marines against their common Communist enemy. "Ju Ju" and "Mau Mau" groups have organized to protect themselves against white prejudice and intimidation. In remote fire-support bases near the Cambodian border, blacks register their complaints as a group. Tanks fly black flags. At Danang, Black Power Leader Ron Karenga's followers have designed a flag: red for the blood shed by Negroes in Viet Nam and at home, black for the face of black culture, and green for youth and new ideas. Crossed spears and a shield at the center signify "violence if necessary," and a surrounding wreath "peace if possible" between blacks and whites.

White pinups have been replaced by black ones. One all-black hootch in Danang sports more than 500 such photographs. "I don't want any stringy-haired beast" broad on my wall. Black is beauty." In a Saigon "soul kitchen," blacks greet each other over spareribs and chittlins with 57 varieties of Black Power handshakes that may end with giving the receiver "knowledge" by tapping him on the head or vowing to die for him by crossing the chest, Roman legion style.

Many of today's young black soldiers are yesterday's rioters, expecting increased racial conflict in Viet Nam and at home when they return. Elaborate training in guerrilla warfare has not been lost upon them, and many officers, black and white, believe that Viet Nam may prove a training ground for the black urban commando of the future. As in America, the pantheon of black heroes has changed. The N.A.A.C.P.'s Roy Wilkins is a "uniform tango"—military phonetics for U.T., or Uncle Tom and Massachusetts Senator Edward Brooke is an "Oreo" cookie—black on the outside, white on the inside. "The N.A.A.C.P., Urban League and Martin Luther King were good for their time and context," says Marine Corporal Joseph Harris of Los Angeles, "but this is a new time." King and Robert Kennedy, once among the young black soldier's idols, have died violently. Says Wardell Sellers, a rifleman from New York: "They were trying to help the brothers—you can see what that got them." Now many blacks see the case of Edward Kennedy as a plot to remove one more hope. "Just like King and Bobby Kennedy," says Pfc. Carl Horsley, 19, "They gon' try to hang Teddy 'cause he was on the side of the brothers." To most black soldiers, Nixon doesn't even bear discussion. "If he were a brother," says Ronald Washington, a black sailor from Los Angeles, "he'd be the number one Uncle Tom."

In the jungle lies death for a cause that many black soldiers don't understand or dismiss as white man's folly. "Why should I come over here when some of the South Vietnamese live better than my people in 'the world'?" asks a black Marine. "We have enough problems fighting white people back home."

Black racism is strong, but so are provocations by white soldiers. Soon after Martin Luther King was killed, crosses were burned at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay. Confederate flags still fly from barracks and trucks, and

* "Beast," a term that originated with the Black Panthers, is rapidly replacing "Chuck" as the black soldier's standard epithet for the white man.

are even worn as shoulder patches on the uniforms of helicopter pilots stationed at Phu Loi. Black soldiers at Con Thien grimace when whites call a Negro sergeant "brown boy" and a mongrel puppy "soul man." Base club operators who accept country and western but not soul music from their entertainers have paid a toll. Clubs were wrecked in Chu Lai, Qui Nhon and a dozen other places in the past twelve months. Two white sailors were recently tried for inciting a riot at the Tan My Club.

Violence has reached such a peak in the Danang area that lights have been installed on the streets of Cap Tien Sha to curb roving bands of white and black sailors who were attacking each other at night. At Dong Tam in the Delta and Dien Hoa north of Saigon, bands of black soldiers still waylay whites. A white officer in Danang was critically injured when a black Marine rolled a grenade under his headquarters. At the officer's side was a black sergeant with a reputation for not tolerating Afro haircuts and Black Power salutes.

Unrest among the blacks often turns on real discrimination or the failure of the military to accept the trappings of black soldiers bent on "doing their thing." Promotions, awards and coveted rear-area assignments are too often slow in coming the black soldiers' way, however well they fight or however high their proportion of casualties. Some 13% of battle deaths are black, while Negroes make up 11.1% of the American population and 9.2% of the military.

For all that, the black soldier in the bush still helps his white comrade and wants his help as well. At Phuoc Vinh, a black 1st Cavalry trooper recently dragged a wounded white from a rocketed hootch when no other black or white dared to venture in. A black Navy medic who had been in Viet Nam only two weeks fell on a grenade near Danang to save a white Marine and lost his own life. When black Lieut. Archie Bigger was three times wounded capturing enemy artillery pieces, eleven whites held him aloft above the suffocating napalm smoke until a rescue chopper arrived. On Hamburger Hill, a white paratrooper tried vainly to breathe life into a fallen black medic.

Yet the violence at home and in "the Nam" leaves the black man with radically divided loyalties. Thus, says Lieut. Colonel Frank Peterson, the senior black officer in the Marine Corps, "the average black who has been here and goes back to the States is bordering somewhere on the psychotic as a result of having grown up a black man in America—having been given this black pride and then going back to find that nothing has changed."

Personal interviews conducted with 400 black enlisted men from Con Thien to the Delta provide a measure, though by no means a scientific sample, of the attitudes of black men in Viet Nam.

45% said they would use arms to gain their rights when they return to "the world." A few boasted that they are smuggling automatic weapons back to the States.

60% agreed that black people should not fight in Viet Nam because they have problems back home. Only 23% replied that blacks should fight in Viet Nam the same as whites.

64% believed that racial troubles in Viet Nam are getting worse. Only 6% thought that the racial relations were improving. "Just like civilian life," one black Marine said, "the white doesn't want to see the black get ahead."

58% said that they use the Black Power salute. Only 1% condemned its use.

60% said that they wear their hair Afro style. 17% wanted to, but said their commanders refused to let them. One Marine reported that he had been reduced in rank for refusing to get his hair cut closer.

55% preferred to eat their meals with blacks, 52% preferred to live in all black barracks.

41% said they would join in a riot when they returned to the U.S. However, a nearly equal number, 40%, said they would not.

28% said they believed that weapons would help the black cause back home, while 35% thought that they would be harmful to it. "What the beast has done for me which is going to — him," said a black Marine, "is teach me how to use a weapon. The Marines taught me how to improve."

Combat inevitably sharpens both emotions and rhetoric. It is an incendiary combination to be young, black, armed, 10,000 miles from home and in persistent danger of death in "a white man's war." When the men return to "the world," their perspective may shift, and doubtless many black soldiers will become so busy with their own affairs that their militance will fade somewhat. Even in Viet Nam, 53% of the black men interviewed said that they would not join a militant group such as the Black Panthers when they return to the U.S. Says Major Wardell Smith: "A lot of what they say they will do, they just won't. They won't be so closely knit, and they will have girls, wives, families and jobs to worry over." Nevertheless, a significant number seems likely to continue to believe that the U.S. owes the black soldier a debt both for his service in Viet Nam and his suffering at home. These men are a new generation of black soldiers. Unlike the veterans of a year or two ago, they are immersed in black awareness and racial pride. It is only this fall and winter that they will be returning to civilian life in the cities. If they find that nothing has changed there, then they could constitute a formidable force in the streets of America, schooled and tempered in all the violent arts as no generation of blacks has ever been.

ONLY YESTERDAY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on the date of the splashdown of Apollo 11, July 24, 1969, the Chicago Tribune carried an editorial contrasting the brilliant achievement of Charles A. Lindbergh and his transatlantic flight and that of Astronauts Armstrong, Collins, and Aldrin on their landing on the moon. As the editorial so aptly points out, our progress from the Wright brothers to Lindbergh to Armstrong, Collins, and Aldrin on Apollo 11 has covered a brief span of only 66 years. Yet each of these achievements has opened new worlds for the betterment of our country and the world as a whole. I commend this thoughtful editorial, that follows, to my colleagues and the general public:

ONLY YESTERDAY

The lunar heroes come down today in the Pacific. President Nixon will be there to welcome them back to earth and congratulate them on an epic feat, and the welcome from their countrymen is sure to be universal.

Perhaps this is an occasion to recall how far we have come in a brief time. It was only 42 years ago that Charles A. Lindbergh became a national and world hero by making the first solo flight across the Atlantic in the Spirit of St. Louis, a single-engine plane. He landed at Le Bourget airfield near Paris 33½ hours after leaving Roosevelt field, New York, on his 3,610 mile flight.

The advance in sophisticated technology since that day is hardly believable. Space ships can now carry men 239,000 miles to the moon and landing modules can deposit them to walk the surface of earth's satellite and then carry them aloft again to join the circling mother ship and safely return them to earth.

Contrast that with Lindbergh's flight. He flew without navigating instruments, with only a compass course to guide him to his destination. Where the astronauts now fly hundreds of thousands of miles thru the vacuum of space, Lindbergh sometimes flew within ten feet of the Atlantic waves, explaining that a cushion of air close to the surface enables a plane to fly with less effort.

Communications are now so advanced that pictures from the moon and the speaking voices of the men walking upon it can be brought clearly into millions of homes thru-out the earth. Lindbergh could only carry on short conversation with people on the ground by flying low, throttling his engine, and shouting a question. His ground contact could only reply by signal. He attempted by this means to discover his location while approaching the coast of Europe, shouting to a fisherman to point toward land. He obtained no answer.

When his flight was completed and he was given tumultuous receptions in Paris, London, Brussels, Washington, and other American cities, he was told over and over that his achievement was a trailblazer in the advance of science. A characteristic statement was that made by Secretary of State Frank Kellogg: "Along the highway of human progress, as we look back over the last half century we marvel at the progress in science, the arts, and invention. Truly this is a marvelous age and your daring feat will pass into history. Your great deed is a milestone marking scientific advancement."

The burgomaster of Brussels anticipated the first words of Neil Armstrong on the moon ["one small step for man; one giant leap for mankind"] when he assured Lindbergh that because his nonstop flight had appeared to be an undertaking beyond human forces, the victory was really a victory of humanity.

We can only judge how far man may go in the future by seeing how far he has come in these 42 short years. Only 24 years before Lindbergh's flight the Wright brothers successfully flew the first mechanically propelled heavier-than-air machine at Kitty Hawk. And only 108 years before that Benjamin Franklin, when asked, "What good is your balloon? What will it accomplish?" replied, "What good is a newborn child?"

WHERE IS THE PRESIDENT?

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, now that many spokesmen for the administration and some colleagues across the aisle have seen fit to lash out at the 91st Congress, it might be of interest to all concerned to read an editorial on WMAL, September 22, 1969. The editorial is as follows:

WHERE IS THE PRESIDENT?

This needs to be said, and said clearly: Where is the President?

President Nixon has been in office for eight months. Little has been heard from him of late. True, there has been various Presidential messages to Congress, but Capitol Hill

insiders say liaison with the White House is terrible.

True, the President began with a promise of an "open" administration, but there has not been a formal Presidential news conference since June 19. Since then Congress has debated tax reform; a Supreme Court appointment; and major money bills.

The country is drifting and the President should exert strong personal leadership. Instead, we hear a babble of disagreeing Cabinet voices. It is time that President Nixon sets clearly the course of his Administration.

HAVRE DE GRACE MOTHER ACCEPTS POSTHUMOUS MEDALS

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Sgt. Franklin B. Gilbert, a fine young man from Maryland was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star and the Air Medal, first through third leaf clusters, for his outstanding performance in Vietnam. I wish to commend his courage and dedication and to honor his memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

MOTHER ACCEPTS POSTHUMOUS MEDALS

Mrs. Mildred Keithley of 309 Alliance St., Havre de Grace recently received posthumous decorations for her son Sergeant Franklin B. Gilbert who was killed in action in Vietnam.

She was the recipient of the Bronze Star medal and the Air Medal First through Third Leaf Clusters presented on behalf of the Army by General Ostrom at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Sergeant Gilbert, then Specialist Four, served with Troop A, First Squadron, 9th Cavalry of the First Cavalry Division.

Franklin, 20, a graduate of the Havre de Grace High School Class of 1966, was the son of the late Lloyd "Babby" Gilbert and Mildred Keithley. He was a native of Havre de Grace and in addition to his mother is survived by a brother S/Sgt. Lloyd H. Gilbert; a paternal grandmother, Mrs. Lilly Gilbert of Houston, Delaware, and a maternal grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones of Skipton, Md.

The citation for the Bronze Star stated that the award had been made for service during the period 17 June 1968 to 15 February 1969. It stated, "Through his untiring efforts and professional ability, he consistently obtained outstanding results. He was quick to grasp the implications of new problems with which he was faced as a result of the ever changing situations inherent in a counterinsurgency operation and to find ways and means to solve those problems. The energetic application of his extensive knowledge has materially contributed to the efforts of the United States Mission to the Republic of Vietnam to assist that country in ridding itself of the Communist threat to its freedom."

The Air medal was given "For distinguishing himself by meritorious achievement while participating in sustained aerial flight in support of combat ground forces of the Republic of Vietnam during the period 8 October 1968 to 15 February 1969."

The citation stated that Gilbert during the period actively participated in more than 25 aerial missions over hostile territory in support of counterinsurgency operations.

AN UGLINESS OF SPIRIT

HON. GEORGE BUSH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, again another of America's great newspapers has devoted considerable space on its editorial page to highlight our problems related to overpopulation.

Today the Wall Street Journal entitled their essay "An Ugliness of Spirit."

As chairman of the Republican Task Force on Earth Resources and Population, I highly recommend that my colleagues read this essay and encourage them all to give attention to the urgency of this problem. Our entire environmental degradations are the result of our inability to manage and accommodate the rapid increase in our population.

Mr. Speaker, I submit this editorial for inclusion in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues, as follows:

AN UGLINESS OF SPIRIT

Even at this late date, much of the discussion of overpopulation turns on the future sufficiency of food supplies. Yet, as Jean Mayer has pointed out, food is not the heart of the problem, and acting as though it were may slow the carrying out of real solutions. Dr. Mayer is the noted Harvard nutritionist, currently a special consultant to the President.

There is no gainsaying the extreme seriousness of population growth. Here is how President Nixon described it in his message to Congress this summer:

If the present rate of population growth continues, "it is likely that the earth will contain over seven billion human beings by the end of this century. Over the next 30 years, in other words, the world's population could double."

"And at the end of that time, each new addition of one billion persons would not come over the millennia nor over a century nor even over a decade. If present trends were to continue until the year 2000, the eighth billion would be added in only five years and each additional billion in an even shorter period."

Now of course these gruesome trends don't necessarily have to continue, and it should be everyone's heartfelt hope that they will not. Apart from the decisions of individual families, population trends appear to respond to economic conditions—whether depression, prosperity or degree of economic advancement. But the threat is so enormous that it could materialize unless massive strides are made in controlling population.

While the Malthusian nightmare is of population outrunning food, various experts today believe the earth could support many more people than even seven billion or eight billion. Additional acres can be cultivated; more important, fertilizers can vastly increase yields and other breakthroughs are in the offing.

This manifestly does not deny the existence of malnutrition, hunger and starvation in the contemporary world. An abundance of economic and political stupidity around the globe may also delay agricultural and nutritional progress, leading to dire conditions. Dr. Mayer himself is deeply interested in improving nutrition, and he certainly sees food as part of the population problem.

Still, in his view—and ours—the basic question is not whether the world can feed itself but whether anyone could stand living in such an overcrowded world. In a phrase by now overworked, it is a question of the quality of life.

That the quality is already deteriorating in America and elsewhere is a matter of casual observation. Mr. Nixon said he thinks that "many of our present social problems may be related to the fact that we have had only 50 years in which to accommodate the second hundred million Americans. . . . We have thus had to accomplish in a very few decades an adjustment to population growth which was once spread over centuries."

No wonder the nation has so many troubles with housing, education, transportation, health care, air and water pollution. All are aspects of, or have been aggravated by, population growth.

It is not merely the rise in numbers, either. Professor Mayer notes (in an article in Columbia Forum) that as disposable incomes increase, people consume more and take up more space, in terms of a good deal more than living space. For examples:

"With increasing income, people stop drinking water as much: As a result we spread 48 billion (rust proof) cans and 26 billion (nondegradable) bottles over our landscape every year. We produce 800 million pounds of trash a day, a great deal of which ends up in our fields, our parks, and our forests. . . . Nine million cars, trucks, and buses are abandoned every year, and while many of them are used as scrap, a large though undetermined number are left to disintegrate slowly in backyards, in fields and woods, and on the sides of highways." And so on.

Even so, the greatest menace in unchecked population is not the material ugliness and physical discomfort. It is the ugliness of spirit that must grow if the lives of people become increasingly intolerable under population pressures. As Professor Mayer puts it: "Excellent human beings will not be produced without abundance of cultural as well as material resources and, I believe, without sufficient space."

What is needed in the first place is a broader realization of the dimensions and ingredients of the population threat. If people assume that the problem is essentially and simply one of food, they will be less likely to make the decisions now that would permit a livable world 30 years hence.

PRESIDENT NIXON TAKES A REALISTIC APPROACH TO VIETNAM

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that President Nixon is moving steadily toward having the South Vietnamese take on a larger role in defending their nation.

We have seen this in the President's decision to reduce by 50,000 men the draft calls for the remainder of this year. The President stated that this reduction has been made possible by the reduction in our forces in Vietnam by 60,000 men.

In addition, Secretary Laird has estimated that we will have 150,000 fewer men in uniform by next July.

All of this indicates that President Nixon is determined to build a South Vietnamese defense force that will depend less and less on American troops.

Americans are grateful that the seemingly endless escalation of the war is being reassessed and that we have a President who is taking a realistic approach to the entire Vietnamese situation.

CRIME REPORT—WASHINGTON LEADS THE WAY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, with the release of the FBI crime statistics for the first 6 months of 1969, Washington, D.C., continues to lead the Nation.

Rapes are up 50 percent; robberies, 46 percent; criminal homicides, 45 percent.

Washington's crime increase is triple the national rate.

The usual response to the release of these figures is an attack on the statistics and the demand that J. Edgar Hoover resign. Why should Mr. Hoover resign? His warning on coddling of criminals should have been taken seriously. Ignoring fact will not make them disappear.

The responsible community leaders—a real minority in Washington, D.C.—have become so upset over the ever-increasing violence that an Episcopal priest at the fourth largest Episcopal church in Washington has courageously advocated compulsory sterilization for convicted rapists.

Reverend Blackwelder is entitled to an accolade from the decent people of the community for his recognition of the seriousness of the situation and of the total bankruptcy of the currently popular policy of continually blaming crime on society and not the criminal. Although some people will think that the priest's suggested solution is too drastic, the experience of civilized men shows that unless crimes of this nature are stopped by established authority, society will overreact violently to protect itself from violence.

Mr. Speaker, two news articles follow:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Sept. 23, 1969]

CRIME JUMP HERE TRIPLE U.S. RATE

(By Wilson Morris)

Violent crimes—murder, rape, robbery and assault—jumped 37.3 per cent in Washington, almost triple the national rate, in January thru June of this year compared to the first six months of 1968, the FBI said today.

The national increase for violent crime was 13 per cent and the rate for cities with 500,000 to one million population (Washington had 763,956 in the 1960 census) was 21 per cent, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting statistics for the first half of the year.

Baltimore, which is often compared to the District, presented one of the brighter spots in the crime picture. Murder there rose only 2.6 per cent, robbery rose 9.3 per cent and rape dropped 4 per cent.

Burglary and auto theft also dropped in Baltimore where a police spokesman attributed the improvement to a complete reorganization and more officers on the street.

"Four years ago we were deficient in nearly every area. Now we're at full strength, we have twice as many patrol cars, three times as much communications equipment, a tactical force we can put in high crime areas and morale is up," the Baltimore officer said.

Washington, earlier this year reported an improvement in the battle against street crime when extra officers were put on patrol. Crime skyrocketed as soon as they were taken off because of lack of money and Mayor Washington ordered them back on overtime with the city promising to pick up the extra expense.

All major crimes in the District rose 21.9 per cent while the increase for the nation was 9 per cent, according to the tabulations of reports voluntarily submitted by police departments throughout the country.

Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter in the District climbed from 88 in the first half of 1968 to 125 in the first half of 1969, a rise of 42 per cent. The national increase was 8 per cent while the increase for the 18 cities similar to Washington in size was 18 per cent.

Rape increased by 50 per cent, rising from 100 in 1968 to 150 this year. The increase was 15 per cent nationally and 34 per cent in Washington's class of cities.

Robberies in the District climbed from 3,491 in 1968 to 5,098 in 1969, a 46 per cent rise. The increase for the nation was 17 per cent and for Washington-sized cities 21 per cent.

Aggravated assault here rose 15.9 per cent, from 1,489 incidents to 1,725; burglary was up 14.5 per cent, from 8,829 to 10,107; larceny \$50 and over rose 57.9 per cent, 3,138 to 4,794; and auto theft dropped 4 per cent with 4,673 reported in the first half of this year compared to 4,878 last year.

Washington, the nation's ninth largest city, ranked sixth in murders after passing Baltimore and Houston which had more in the first half of 1968.

The District moved from sixth to fifth in robberies, again passing Baltimore. The District ranked eighth in assaults and 14th in rapes.

However, Washingtonians can take gloomy comfort from the two cities closest to theirs in size. In Cleveland, murder was up 53.9 per cent, rape 59.3 per cent and robbery 61.6 per cent. In St. Louis, murder jumped 50.6 per cent, rape 63.8 per cent and robbery 27.3 per cent.

Even more startling was San Francisco where murder jumped 102.8 per cent and rape rose 183.5 per cent.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 20, 1969]

RECTOR SAYS RAPISTS SHOULD BE STERILIZED

The rector of Washington's fourth largest Episcopal church this week advocated compulsory sterilization for convicted rapists.

The Rev. Frank Blackwelder, rector of All Souls' Memorial Church, Cathedral Avenue

and Woodley Place NW, proposed such a legal penalty as a part of what he called "drastic action" to combat the rise of serious crimes in Washington.

In his congregation's weekly bulletin, Dr. Blackwelder also advocated a nightly curfew, National Guard street patrols and special protection in areas where cultural, athletic and religious affairs are being held.

The rector spoke sharply of "one group of Christian ministers" whom he said "has contributed more to stirring up people, leading them to think that they have a right to retaliate if they believe they have been suppressed or frustrated."

"If the Christian churches of Washington were all devoted to suggesting that people behave better, not worse, . . . that individuals earn their way by honest toil, not by armed coercion, a better city may evolve," he said.

All Souls' has frequently expressed differences with the social action policies endorsed by the Episcopal Diocese of Washington. This year it declined to pledge or pay any part of the \$14,083 it was asked to contribute to the diocesan mission program.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION POSES DANGERS

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 23, 1969

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I voted for House Joint Resolution 681 proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the direct election of the President and Vice President. Much soul-searching went into this vote, for I disliked several things about the legislation and the effects it would have on the political system in the United States. The amendment poses the following dangers:

First. That it is not only possible, but altogether probable that no President of the future will represent the majority will of the people. Written into this legislation

is the factor that a man becoming President can take office with nearly 60 per cent of the voters expressing no preference for him.

Second. That our present federal system of representative government will be replaced by the kind of popular democracy such as exists in France. This type of system has created much instability in that country.

Third. That a multiplicity of political parties will be created. The proliferation of splinter parties could have a divisive effect on national politics and ultimately result in a government of deals rather than a government of the people.

Fourth. That there is a danger of a costly runoff election process in which almost anything could happen. Furthermore, House Joint Resolution 681 does not establish the procedure whereby the runoff election would be carried out.

Fifth. That there is a real possibility, expressed by even the most avid supporters of this legislation, that even if it is approved by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, it could not be ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the States as required by the Constitution. This would result in the retention of the present system which, in my opinion, poses dangers greater than are inherent in this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, although these dangers are serious, I voted for the resolution in order that it can be immediately received by the State legislative bodies in time for ratification by the next presidential election. Once there, the public, now aware of the relative values of the proposed amendment and the present electoral system, can make their views known through their State representatives. In the true sense of the Federal system, the people of the United States will be able to express their direct will, and speak on the issue of whether or not they want a direct election system.

SENATE—Wednesday, September 24, 1969

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This morning we are very honored to have a guest chaplain, the Reverend William J. Reiss, D.D., executive secretary, the Division of Service to Military Personnel, Lutheran Council in the United States of America, Washington, D.C. We are also very pleased to welcome the guest chaplains from the Lutheran Church.

The Reverend William J. Reiss, D.D., executive secretary, the Division of Service to Military Personnel, Lutheran Council in the United States of America, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and everlasting God, we implore Thee graciously to regard this assembled group of chosen Senators, and all others in authority, that, guided by Thee, they may be high in purpose, wise in counsel, and unwavering in duty; and in the administration of their solemn charge may serve Thy will, uphold the honor of our Nation, secure the protection of our people, and set forward every righteous cause. We would also ask Thy

blessing upon the millions of our men and women in the military service of our Nation, sustain all chaplains in whose hands rest the responsibility for the moral and spiritual welfare of these service people and bless their ministry.

And now may we all address ourselves to the duties of this day with renewed vigor and zeal. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 23, 1969, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

REPORT OF ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 91-162)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Public Works:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Section 10(a) of Public Law 358, 83d Congress, as amended, I am transmitting the Annual Report of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation for the year ending December 31, 1968.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 24, 1969.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Vice President laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations,